

DESERET NEWS.

WEEKLY.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

WEDNESDAY, - Nov. 26, 1879.

VISIT TO SANPETE.

PREST. TAYLOR and company who left the City on Tuesday, the 11th inst. to attend the Quarterly Conference of the Sanpete Stake of Zion, reached Ephraim on Saturday. The delightful Indian summer weather with which they were favored on the day of starting ceased very unexpectedly, the same night while the party was resting at Nephi. The sudden change had the happy effect of awaking for the moment, the slumbering muse of Prest Taylor, which thus described the outlook of the following morning:

"The storm-kings sit on the mountains high,
And the dark clouds roll on the murky sky;
And the flying snow and the sleet and rain,
Proclaim that winter has come again."

At Moroni the following day, the party was divided, in order to take in the whole of the settlements in the valley. Prest. Taylor and Elder Pratt and wives accompanied by Sister M. Pitchforth and Brother and Sister May, of Nephi, making their way to Mount Pleasant and Spring City; and from there, passing through Ephraim, to Manti, which was reached on Friday afternoon. While Elders Brigham Young and George Teasdale, and Bishop Andrews made for Fairview to meet with the other division of the party at Manti. The company were met by Elders Petersen, Beal, Maiben and Folsom, the first three joining President Taylor, and the latter, Elder Young.

Meeting was held at all the places named, besides Nephi and Fountain Green. On Saturday morning the Temple grounds were visited. All of the company were most agreeably surprised as they looked upon the walls of the building, not because of the rapid progress that had been made since the corner-stones were laid, but rather at the beautiful appearance they presented, the rock being white and dressed, and consisting of choice blocks. And, indeed, no one appeared to be more pleased with the labor accomplished than President Taylor himself. He expressed himself to Brothers Folsom and Parry as being satisfied with the appearance of the work, and looked forward to the time when a really handsome structure would overlook the beautiful valley of Sanpete.

The main walls are only seven feet from the surface of the ground. But then it must be remembered that 55,000 yards of rock and debris have been excavated and moved away in preparing the foundation; and that the four terrace walls—each of which is seventeen feet high from the surface of the ground, and 1,000 feet long—contain 2,400 cords of rock; and besides this, two wing walls, each five feet at base, to form the back-ground, fencing in the hill, have been commenced and are already carried to a considerable height. This preparatory work of converting a mountain into suitable temple grounds, involving as it does immense expense, will be fully compensated when the Temple shall be completed; for a more fitting place for the House of the Lord could hardly be conceived of, standing alone and towering, as that edifice will, above all the works of man around.

The sand used on the building is ground on the premises from a pure sand formation obtained from a quarry in close proximity, and makes a first-class cement. The steam power that grinds it forces water from below to the temple-site, and also runs a boring machine which is used in making log piping to convey clean water to supply the Temple. The water will be brought from a spring situated in the mountain side about a mile and a quarter east, and will have a fall of 79 feet into a reservoir, and 100 feet from the reservoir to the building, which will be sufficient to serve all purposes, the height of the Temple being 82 feet. The supply will

be sufficient also to water the shade and ornamental trees, grass, flowers, etc., that will doubtless be planted to adorn the terrace walks and to help to beautify the sacred place.

The party then drove down to Ephraim in time to attend the afternoon meeting of the Conference, which had commenced at 10 a.m. that day, and met there Elder J. F. Smith and Bishop Sheets, who left this city on the 13th inst.

The Ephraim Tabernacle, which is a large, commodious building, having a gallery all round, was none too big to accommodate the people; and had winter not set in so suddenly, it doubtless would have been far too small. The people here and throughout the settlements listened attentively to the preaching of the brethren and manifested not only a deep interest in the counsel and instruction imparted to them, but also a marked appreciation of the presence of so many of our leading Elders.

Among the reports presented to the Conference was one from the Female Relief Society of Thistle Valley, which is composed of white and Indian sisters in about equal numbers. Besides other donations made to the Temple from this Society was a neatly matched patch-quilt, the handiwork of the Lamanite sisters, and \$10 the proceeds of the sales of their Sunday eggs. And it was reported in private conversation by Bro. Spencer, who has charge of the Indians in Thistle Valley, that the Lamanite sisters, as well as the brethren, contribute in their small way as freely and willingly as the white people.

The great benefits derived from the labors of our Sisters associated with the Female Relief Societies are being realized in Sanpete as well as elsewhere. The Manti Society, presided over by Sister Wareham, commenced a small business in home made articles about three years ago, with a capital of about \$300. To the home products they added, in a small way, a stock of general merchandise. They now are a corporate body and the business represents \$2,400. They have purchased about four rods frontage on the main street, and are now finishing a large, two story rock building. The upper story is a hall 40x25 to be used for society purposes, the lower story has two rooms, one to be used for the store, the other for a millinery shop. A striking peculiarity of the woman's store is the absence of loafers.

In Manti there is no liquor traffic, not even for "medicinal purposes." This is due to the labors of the sisters. The way they accomplished it was this: they talked the matter over privately, and prayed a good deal about it; for as they say, they needed help, and as they met with a stout opposition from certain quarters, they thought they would go to the Lord. And after a good deal of timid deliberation they concluded to get up a petition to the City Council and have it circulated on every block of the city at the same hour; because, said they, "If we give them time to discuss it we may get beaten." The result was, they got about 300 signatures, which they presented to the Council; and their prayer was granted.

The party returned to the city last evening much pleased with their trip south.

SUGAR MADE IN UTAH.

We have received from Gunnison, Sanpete County, a box containing a quantity of raw sugar, manufactured this season at that place by C. A. Madsen & Co. It is perhaps the first really merchantable sugar produced in this Territory. It is of a light brown color, is full of "life" is very sweet, but has a slight sorghum flavor.

Examined under the lens, this sugar appears to be principally granulated, having the qualities of sucrose, or perfect cane sugar, and partly composed of glucose. A chemical test shows the presence of salt, in a small quantity, not sufficient to make it unmarketable, and due no doubt to the slightly saline properties of the water used in the process of manufacture. It also contains a very minute portion of silica.

We understand that this sugar was made from the juice of the Amber variety of sugar cane, the

cultivation of which has been frequently encouraged in these columns. It is adapted for sweetening cake and other domestic uses—though not for tea or coffee—and also for the manufacture of candy and some kinds of confectionery.

The company which has produced this very good article of sugar has only experimented on a small scale, but after the very gratifying success attending the first effort, will no doubt extend operations until the enterprise is of sufficient magnitude to aim at supplying the Utah market with one of the necessary articles to common comfort. We have not received particulars of the cost of manufacture or the price at which the Sanpete sugar can be sold, but we have no doubt in the world that Utah can produce as good an article as can be manufactured anywhere in the country from the Amber sorghum. Our soil is adapted to the growth of the cane in paying quantities, and the freight tariff on imported sugar gives a margin to offset the higher price of labor that obtains here over eastern wages.

Professor Barfoot, of the Deseret Museum, suggests the use of water condensed from steam in the future operations of the Gunnison sugar works, which will thus be purged of its saline properties, and being chemically pure, the granulation of the sugar would be made more perfect, the presence of the chlorides being inimical to the process. Another plan, which could be adopted for the present small works in Sanpete, is the storing of ice in blocks during the winter, in sufficient quantities for next season's operations. The water thus obtained would be free from the chlorides and answer the same end as the condensed water.

We hope the example of Madsen & Co. will be followed by others in this Territory. The seed of the Amber should be obtained in time and preparations made for the cultivation of the cane. Then arrangements can be made for procuring the necessary apparatus and the manufacture of sugar in the fall. We have furnished our readers with particulars of the Stewart process of making sugar from cane and corn stalks, and we now append a description of the manner of working up sorghum into sugar, in use by Mr. C. M. Schwarz, of Edwardsville, Illinois, who has the reputation of being one of the most successful workers in the business in the United States. It was furnished by the gentleman himself to the Rural World:

"Heat the juice to scalding point, about 180 degrees; neutralize with lime so it neither changes the blue nor red litmus paper; bring to boiling heat and run into settling tank, and in a few minutes draw off. If any porous alum is at hand, one pint to a hundred gallons may be here added to lighten the color. If not, a little less lime should be used in the heater if the juice is very dark. For syrup use only lime enough to change the blue litmus to purple. Now evaporate rapidly to 220 degrees and run the syrup into a tank through a fine strainer. When through with the day's work I start my copper finishing pan and draw the thin syrup with swing pipe from the tank as fast as needed. This finishing pan is four feet long by 30 inches wide, seven inches deep, and the sides flaring out 45 degrees. It is fastened with a pair of strap hinges on one side of the furnace to fencing strips driven into the ground and fastened to the furnace. In this pan I reduce to 228 degrees Fahrenheit for syrup, or 234 degrees for sugar, according to Hedges' thermometer. I boil rapidly in this at first to make it jump until nearly done; then slacken down and stir until done; then with a small rope over a pulley above I tilt the contents into a cooler at once. Here it is immediately stirred and run into another cooler for measuring out. My coolers stand on a truck. This can be run through the whole building on a wooden track where wanted. The process will make sugar from the Early Amber where nothing else is at hand.

Of course the Belcher compound makes a better transparent syrup and finer flavor. It seems to take the place of the bone coal filter. It is not strictly speaking, a granulating compound, for there is no such thing. It is the peculiarity of the Early Amber that it will naturally granulate, with skillful working, with lime alone. How many of our varieties will do this I am not yet able to tell. In using the Bel-

cher compound I use one-fifth less lime and five pints of the compound to 100 gallons of juice, either right after the lime or in the defecated juice. I have not as yet found much difference.

I forgot to state, in cutting Early Amber cane, to cut close to the ground and top anywhere clear of the seed. Cut when fully ripe, and work up as soon as cut.

Belcher's compound, referred to and claimed by some sugar makers to be equal to or better than Prof. Stewart's patent solution B, is composed of about three parts of porous alum and two parts of sal-soda, and is used in the proportion of three pints of compound to 60 gallons of fluid."

The foregoing may be of use to our Sanpete friends, whom we congratulate on their enterprise and success. We hope to hear of important improvements in their future operations, and that before long this Territory will produce sufficient pure and unadulterated sugar to at least supply its own demands for home consumption.

ANOTHER VOLUME.

WITH this issue of the DESERET EVENING NEWS commences a new volume. We are gratified to know that with each succeeding year, this paper is more highly prized by its subscribers, who look to it for reliable information upon those subjects and affairs in which they are immediately interested, and for the general news of the day obtained by telegraph, by correspondence and by other means from the most authentic sources that can be reached.

The DESERET NEWS does not aim at any distinction as a sensational, or what is commonly called a "spicy" paper. We have no desire to pander to a depraved public taste, nor to cater to that appetite for highly-seasoned literary food, which perverts the mind and causes a craving for the marvellous, and a preference for falsehood and romance to the plain and honest truth so long as they are novel and exciting. We would rather have our paper tame and truthful, than sprightly and misleading.

As the organ of the Church the NEWS is expected to record the minutes of the numerous Conferences which are held periodically in the various Stakes of Zion, and to publish accounts of missionary labors and the progress of the latter-day work throughout the world. The reports of these proceedings are necessarily characterized by some degree of sameness, and exclude matter of a different class, which to some of our readers might be more interesting. But while a few would no doubt prefer a change in this respect, it is necessary to chronicle the general gatherings of the people and the travels and labors of the Elders abroad, as matters of history for future reference as well as of present use and interest to the majority.

In explaining and defending the doctrines and principles of the Church, the NEWS has sought to present our faith in plainness and simplicity, as it is set forth in the revelations of God, rather than to present the opinions and deductions of men. In standing up for the civil and religious rights of the people to be governed by the Constitution of our country and the national and local laws enacted in accordance therewith. And in criticizing the acts and sayings of our opponents, to avoid as much as possible offensive personalities, and to attack measures rather than men, and their sentiments instead of their character. When strong language has been used by this paper, it has been rendered necessary by the exigencies of the case and the course of unprincipled enemies, and has had for its object the vindication of our cause and not the stirring up of the passions of the people.

Our position on what is called the "Mormon" question is well defined. We have no half-way policy to hamper us in our arguments or to entangle us in our course. We are for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, its authorized tenets, its recognized leaders and its fellowshiped members, first, last and all the time. And, as in the past we have endeavored to

support and defend them against every foe, so in the future it will be our endeavor to act as their exponent, aid and instrument for the warfare against error and the battle for the right. We have nothing to recant, no policy to alter, no doctrine to withdraw, no standpoint to change. "Truth and Liberty" is our motto, and for these we shall contend in their broadest meaning. Truth from whatever source it may spring, we seek for and wish to maintain. Liberty we shall struggle for until it is achieved, fully and completely, in every sense of the term, not only for our own people, but for all others of every race, creed and color and of both sexes. But we seek for no liberty other than that of just law, human and divine, in which there is no conflict between the heavenly and earthly governments.

We are thankful for the patronage and support of the people hitherto extended, and desire to receive it still. And we ask the co-operation of our leading men and women in all the wards of this city, and the settlements throughout the Territory to make this paper a dispenser of local news, a diffuser of general intelligence and a reflector of light focussed from every point. Send us items of news, notes of progress and improvement, original ideas and selected sentiments, accounts of social doings and association affairs, plans projected, good measures consummated, tidings from far and near, anything and everything worthy of record or likely to be of general interest. And then do not be offended if we fail to notice every communication or to publish every letter, but leave us to decide as to what is most fitted for our columns, neither judge us harshly if we neglect something which to a few may appear all-important. We make no claim to perfection, no pretensions to infallibility. But we desire to publish the news as far as it comes within our reach or can be obtained by the means at our command, and to issue a journal which can be consistently supported by the Latter-day Saints, and may be the means of accomplishing some good in the world to people outside of the Church, as well as to those within its communion.

We commence a new volume with thankfulness to Almighty God for past favors, present conditions and future prospects, with confidence that He will watch over His people, prosper their righteous endeavors, and confound their enemies; and with an earnest desire that the DESERET EVENING NEWS may become all that can be reasonably expected of a journal occupying so conspicuous a position, as the official paper of an organization that will yet extend its power to the uttermost parts of the earth.

THE "MORMONS" AND THE INDIANS.

In our telegraphic dispatches today will be found a most absurd statement, said to have been made by Ouray, chief of the Utes, to the effect that "secret emissaries of the 'Mormons'" prompted the outbreak of the White River Indians, and have attempted to prolong hostilities by promises of arms and ammunition at a certain point on Grand River, so long as they would fight.

The story is so ridiculous that it would seem a work of supererogation to make any denial or offer anything by way of disproof. Yet there are people so prejudiced against the "Mormons" that they quickly receive any falsehood, however unreasonable, which reflects unfavorably upon this community.

It is a matter of strong doubt whether Chief Ouray ever made any such assertion as telegraphed to the Denver Tribune, by some reporter who wished to make a sensation. If the chief did make a statement in any way bearing on this question, it was probably more as a rumor repeated than a definite charge, and has been exaggerated after the fashion of some newspaper correspondence.

In any event it is very certain that the "Mormons" have nothing to gain by inciting Indians or any one else to acts of hostility. What benefit would accrue to us by the death of Agent Meeker? What