

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 9.

**The Vote for Delegate.**

The returns from the Territorial election are slowly being reported. Returns received by the News up to today, and embracing precincts representing two-fifths of the vote in the Territory, give the following totals:

John T. Caine.....4875  
H. N. Baskin.....2621  
S. H. Thurman.....317

7813

**First District Court.**

Proceedings before Judge Judd, at Provo, yesterday:

People vs. Ed. Jones et al.; rape; on motion of counsel for defendant an order for a separate trial was entered. Henry Allen, now of Mt. Pleasant, but formerly of Norway, was admitted to citizenship.

Ruth Kinsey vs. Wm. Ward; demurrer sustained.

Springville vs. Dykes & Doull; selling spirituous liquor contrary to ordinance; demurrer argued and overruled; twenty days to answer.

Springville vs. John Doull; defendant paid costs and the forfeiture of bonds was set aside.

Pleasant Grove vs. John Whittaker; selling liquor; forfeiture of bonds set aside on payment of costs by the defendant.

People vs. W. Pherson; appeal dismissed at the cost of defendant.

**POLITICAL.****The Smoke Clearing Away.—Effects of the Struggle.**

The bare mention of politics now becomes nauseating to many who have found themselves on the losing side, and where prominent individuals, notably office holders, were anxious to be interviewed a few days ago, that they might air their political prognostications, a bare hint at the contest just ended will start them across the street as though their business was so urgent that they had scarcely time to breathe. During the past three days republicans have increased in numbers so rapidly as to induce the belief that "the woods were full of 'em," but nobody knew of it till it was apparent that Harrison had been elected; while of the democrats, even the gallant 89 who voted the straight democratic ticket on Tuesday, there seems to be hardly a shadow left—and this shadow is visible only in the shape of Harrison democrats, i. e., those who have donned a Harrison badge since election day.

During the few weeks preceding the 6th of November many were the wagers made on the result of the Presidential contest, and the winners are now hastening about to collect the stakes. Not the least anxious of these is the Wasatch bootblack. Marshal Dyer is absent at New York, and the bootblack proposes to be the first to greet him here and receive a new silk hat—a result of the marshal's gambling proclivities.

Tomorrow at noon a wager between Deputy Marshal Rensch and B. F. Whittemore will be settled. The loser, Mr. Rensch, will draw a cart, in which Mr. Whittemore will be seated, from the *Deseret News* corner down to the Cliff House. They will be accompanied by Pederson's and Kent's bands, which are to play alternately funeral dirges and quicksteps. While the procession is passing down the street, contributions will be solicited from the stores and people for the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery. The articles received will be placed in two boxes, and the contents of one examined and counted at the Union Bank, and the other at T. R. Jones' bank, at the conclusion of the parade.

Captain Bailey won from Gallagher, of the Arcade restaurant, an oyster stew daily for one year.

**A DEMONSTRATION.**

Now is the opportunity of the republicans to jubilate. Four years ago tomorrow evening there was a grand time on the part of the democrats, when, for the first time in twenty-four years they had captured the chief magistracy of the nation, and hailed Grover Cleveland as the chieftain who had led the democratic hosts to victory. But the years have brought a change. There are probably 40 or 50 "stalwarts" in this city; in the day of their prosperity, however, they have several hundred followers. Tomorrow evening they propose to have a grand illumination. Bands, bonfires, rockets, squibs, buncos—all that wild enthusiasm can inspire or party fealty suggest—will be there.

Today the committee on illuminations, J. B. Glass and B. F. Whittemore, obtained the consent of the Mayor, provided the property holders in the vicinity were agreeable, to build bonfires in the streets. There are to be four, as stated by Mr. Glass, one each at the intersection of East Temple and First South, East Temple and Second South, West Temple and First South, and West Temple and Second South streets. These bonfires are all to be blazing at once, being kept supplied with tar barrels, and the effect, when the illuminations will be accompanied by the tumult that will be associated with an assemblage such as is anticipated, will be simply indescribable.

There is to be a torchlight procession, and for this purpose the torches of the firemen have been borrowed. The route to be traveled is not finally determined, but it will probably fol-

low the square marked by the bonfires—up East Temple Street from the Wasatch corner to the Deseret Bank; then along First South to the Continental; then one block south, and east to the Opera House.

The proceedings will close with a meeting in the Opera House.

**THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.**

**Elias Morris Visits the Sugar Works at Fort Scott and Returns with a Highly Favorable Report, Corroborating that Made by Mr. Stayner.**

It was announced by the News some two weeks since that our well-known and enterprising fellow-townsmen, Elias Morris, had gone east, and that to examine into the progress made in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum at Fort Scott, Kansas, was the principal reason for his trip. Mr. Morris having returned he was called upon at his residence, sick (he having caught cold immediately before his return home) but well enough to hold conversation on business.

Mr. Morris said that he had gone to Fort Scott at the request of some gentlemen of the Territory, who, being impressed with representations made by Mr. Arthur Stayner in favor of the feasibility and profit of sugar industry here, deemed it advisable to have some disinterested person visit the works and see whether or not the glowing statements made by Mr. Stayner would be corroborated. Mr. Amos Howe, of Davis, Howe & Co., was first requested to make the visit, but happening to fall sick at the time and it being absolutely necessary to start from here in order to see the works in operation, I accepted the invitation to go in his stead.

Yes, sir, I made the visit and found everything as Mr. Stayner claimed for it, and the industry just as successful as he represented.

No, I do not think Mr. Stayner any more enthusiastic than the interest which he has manifested in the industry heretofore would warrant. I should say he was not enthusiastic, but simply "solid" on the question.

Yes, I have brought information obtained on the spot from my own observation and from Prof. Swenson, who has charge of the Parkinson sugar works and under whose patent the sugar is made. He, with the greatest kindness and courtesy, answered all my inquiries, showed me the workings of the factory and the flattering results of their season's run, and I can assure you when I saw a stack of about 1500 barrels of sugar, each containing 300 pounds, I thought this more than theory; this is practice indeed. Mr. Stayner furnished me written in a book a number of questions with a blank page to each, upon which to write the answers obtained. Without repeating the questions asked I will give you, as you write, a concise summary of the information obtained.

I found the Parkinson sugar works located about a mile out of the town of Fort Scott, on the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railway. The works are erected on a tract of 300 acres of land, 200 of which were donated, together with water privilege as a bonus, by the Fort Scott people, at a cost of \$3,000. The building is 180x34, three stories, and has a full set of machinery, consisting of diffusion battery, deficators, pumps, vacuum pans, centrifugals and other apparatus necessary for receiving the raw cane at one end of the mill and piling up the sugar and syrup at the other. They have bought and worked up this year about 6,000 tons of field cane, each ton of which makes about three-fourths of a ton of cell cane; that is, after the leaves and sheaths and seed are taken away. This field cane has cost two dollars per ton gross including the seed, which the farmers cut off in the field and afterwards have separated. The capacity of the factory is about 150 tons every twenty-four hours, and the day-labor pay roll amounts to \$10 per day, exclusive of fuel, which is now coal, but a simple arrangement lately introduced for the drying of the bagasse will furnish a large proportion of the fuel.

The product realized from each ton of cell cane has been 100 pounds of sugar and 10 gallons of syrup. Their sugar has polarized from 96 to 98 degrees of sweetness and is worth 7½ cents in their warehouse. Their syrup sold last year in bulk at 24 cents per gallon. The seed, which is as good as corn for feeding pork or stock, they sold last year at \$1.10 per bushel. They will realize this year a profit of from \$500 to \$600 per ton besides the bounty given by Kansas State of 2 cents per pound on the sugar, an amount of profit which the people are very highly delighted with.

There is no longer any doubt with the people there of the permanent success of the process and they regard the sugar problem solved, and new factories are already being inaugurated.

I conversed with some farmers there and found they were well satisfied with the results to them; they claimed that they could make more money in supplying cane at \$3 than with any other crop. They raise from 9 to 12 tons per acre.

Some samples of Utah cane which were taken down by Mr. Stayner when he visited the factory in September, were analyzed by the Professor, and he told me they exceeded in sweetness the Fort Scott cane, the Kansas cane averaging 15½ per cent, the Utah cane, one sample 16½ per cent, and another 17½ per cent.

I also was informed that the very same machinery, with but little change, will work beets as well as cane.

In the short season of 80 days they had produced 440,000 pounds of sugar, 100,000 gallons of syrup, and had a considerable quantity of melacha to run through the centrifugals. The sugar was not refined and had a slight color, but it was the most agreeable sugar that I ever tasted. The seal of the Kansas state inspector marked upon each barrel gave no less than 96 and up to 98, while 90 was the degree required by the state law to earn the bonus.

I took pleasure in enquiring of some of the business men of Fort Scott and I found their opinions uniformly favorable and they were well pleased with the enterprise, and what they had given as a bonus was well returned to them.

Yes, sir, I found everything quite as favorable as I had been led to believe by Mr. Stayner.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY, NOV. 10.

**Reber C. Kimball.**

"The Life of Heber C. Kimball," by Orson F. Whitney, is out and will soon be in the hands of subscribers. As this excellent work was only issued from the hands of the blinder this afternoon, we are compelled to defer comment upon it for the present.

**Going East.**

Mr. J. W. Clawson, who presides at the box office of the Salt Lake Theatre, leaves for a trip to the east on Monday. He will not be idle during his absence, as he intends visiting a number of the leading theatres for the purpose of inspecting the latest styles of painting in these histrionic temples. The Salt Lake Theatre, which is soon to be repainted, will receive the benefit of his observations. Being a first-class artist he is thoroughly competent to glean the desired information, and combine it with suitable ideas of his own.

**Closed the Term.**

The 18th District School closed its first term of the present school year yesterday with an entertainment, which was well rendered and gave great satisfaction. It consisted of songs, dialogues, tableaux, etc., and a scene from the comedy of Lord Dunsyre. The latter performance especially created great amusement. The school, under the efficient direction of Mr. G. M. Mumford is in excellent condition. He is assisted by Misses Faust and Merrill, the former conducting the intermediate and the latter the primary department. There is still room for a few more pupils in the highest grade for those who wish to take advantage of the opportunities it affords.

**An Explanation.**Editor *Deseret News*:

Your reporter credits me with having said, at the Democratic meeting of Saturday night, that I "wanted to smash the People's Party." What I said was that the Democratic party would smash both the other parties if it could. The People's Party was not singled out for attack. I simply meant to express the opinion that, since a large majority of the People's Party and a portion of the Liberal Party are Democrats, the Democratic Party would ultimately prevail here, and the old parties would cease to exist, being absorbed by it and its chief opponent. I regret the construction placed on my words, as nothing was further from my intention than making war on any party, and especially on the People's Party. My unfortunate use of the offensive word smash is probably what placed a hostile aspect on the other words.

I was to speak on the tariff, and had prepared a lengthy essay on that subject; but when my turn came there was not time enough left for me on that topic; however, as the chairman insisted on my saying a few words, I did so with some embarrassment. The report of the hurried and unprepared remarks produced an idea the very opposite of what I had in mind; and has placed me in a false position toward my friends. Certain democrats have suggested that I make this explanation of a remark which they say has done injury to the Democratic cause.

Yours truly,

J. H. PAUL.

**Sunday School Hymn Book.**

The *Deseret Sunday School Union*, through the medium of the *Juvenile Instructor* office, has issued a new Sunday School hymn book. It is a highly creditably volume, admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is intended.

We here append a reference to the work in a circular issued by the Union:

A great majority of the hymns contained in this book have been composed by our home authors, are those with which the children are familiar, and to which the music has been published. The select pieces are favorites in general use; those it was thought that it would be regarded as a grave error to omit. A few original hymns appear, which have never before been published.

To enable the schools to use the publications in which the music is published or those hymns to which music has been set, the index of this Hymn Book is so prepared that the

work in which the tune can be found is shown by a special reference. This will enable the schools to use the Union Music Cards, the Sunday School Union Music Book, the Primary Tune Book, and other works referred to, in connection with this book. A few of the hymns which are somewhat long have been shortened by the omission of one or two verses, and a few verbal alterations have been made, which we trust the public will agree with us are improvements.

The hymn book contains 250 pages, is well printed on good, stout paper, and strongly bound.

**Discussion Among Teachers.**

The regular meeting of the Teachers' Institute convened in the Thirtieth District schoolroom at 10:30 this morning, with a very large attendance.

After the usual opening exercises, President Stewart announced that the agent of the *Educational Journal* was in town, in the interest of that periodical, and recommended that teachers subscribe for it. He spoke of the excellent work done in country schools which he had visited since the last meeting, and made some timely suggestions to teachers. Miss Youngberg, the assistant secretary, had handed him her resignation, and he thought another should be elected at once. He also explained that the *Deseret University* recognized the district schools as feeders to that institution, and that pupils graduating from them would be admitted to it without examination. The University would inform teachers as to the degree of proficiency expected of pupils intending to enter the University.

On motion, the resignation of Miss Youngberg was accepted and Miss Lucy VanCott was elected Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Dean suggested that a "question box" would be an interesting feature of the meetings and the matter was referred to the programme committee. In the absence of the principal or the affirmative side of the debate to be held today on the question of governing schools by purely mild means, the chairman threw the question open for general discussion, and led out himself by reading an extract from *Allen's Mind Studies* in favor of the mild method and adding a few remarks in the same strain. He thought that a pleasure must accompany the successful acquisition of knowledge. Punishment should not be substituted for good teaching.

Mr. Bludsoe thought chastisement should be given more to impress the child with the idea that punishment is an inevitable consequence of bad conduct, or disobedience of right laws, than as a means to force him to learn his lessons.

Mr. Cummings said teachers could learn the true method of governing human beings by studying those used by their Creator. Sacred history shows that after patient forbearance, punishment is a certain follower of continued disobedience. Nature teaches the same lessons. Crime always brings its punishment, and the sooner the child learns this fact the better. God's system is one of rewards and punishments.

Mr. Cheshire said there should be a recognized power behind the pupil as there is behind the citizen, to secure good government. The experience of nations shows punishment to be a most potent factor in controlling human beings.

Miss Faust preferred punishing to coaxing—the latter requires so much time. Pupils should obey from a sense of duty.

The discussion grew quite animated and many teachers of both sexes engaged in it. Most of them were in favor of punishing after a reasonable amount of moral suasion.

The discussion was allowed to occupy the rest of the time, as Mr. Crapo was unable to be present to conduct the class in *Mind Studies*.

The following is the programme for the next meeting:

Primary Reading, by W. J. Dean; Intermediate and Advanced Reading, by Miss Rachel Edwards; Conduct of the class in *Mind Studies*, Horace Cummings; lesson, chapters 8 to 11 inclusive.

Adjourned until Nov. 24, 1888. Prayer by J. B. Moreton.

H. CUMMINGS, Secretary.

**POLITICAL BUBBLES.****The Rensch-Whittemore Wager.**

Today the novel wager between Deputy Marshal Rensch and the saloon keeper, B. F. Whittemore, was settled. Shortly before 12 o'clock, Mr. Whittemore appeared near the Council House corner, dressed as Uncle Sam, in a suit made of striped red and white hunting. He wore a wig and Harrison hat. He took his seat in a light buggy, which was gaily decked with Stars and Stripes. When the noon hour arrived, calls were made for the "Jerusalem pony," and Mr. Rensch was soon visible. He looked at the arrangement and remarked, "No you don't; democrats don't pull republican; they push 'em." "Pulling's easier," was the response, but Dan wouldn't yield, so the change was made, and at 10 minutes past 12 he took up the buggy shafts and began pushing the vehicle with its gaily-decked occupant down the centre of East Temple street. At the same time the hand struck up "Hail Columbia." The

procession proceeded down the street, a band on either sidewalk, playing alternately such airs as "Yankee Doodle," "Sherman's March to Georgia," "See the Conquering Hero Comes," "Hail Round the Flag," and "Star Spangled Banner."

Every five or six rods, Mr. Rensch would stop to rest, and Mr. Whittemore would lead in three cheers for Harrison, to which the crowd responded heartily. While the wags were being made, soldiers for the Orphans' Home and Day Nursery passed among the crowd and into the stores on either side of the street. It took three-quarters of an hour for the accomplishment of the feat Mr. Rensch had undertaken.

There were not less than 5000 people on the street to witness the proceeding, and the crowd around the principals was so dense that at times they could hardly move. The music, cheers and groans combined to create a terrific din at times. Even some staid and sober citizens seemed to grow wild and commingle their voices with the noisy street urchins in the yell that went up from two or three hundred throats.

Most of the business houses on the streets were decorated with the national colors, and from every window and balcony the populace looked upon the strange scene.

**WHAT PEOPLE SAY.****The Views of Visitors to Our Mountain Home.**

The following appears in the *National Journalist*, of Indianapolis, in its account of the Dakota Press excursion, last September:

"The next stop was at Salt Lake City, which was not reached until nearly noon on Tuesday. The ride from Garrison was over the Union Pacific road, and through one of the richest mining countries in the world. We were accompanied by J. A. Lewis, of Butte, general passenger agent of the Union Pacific Railway, who was unceasing in his efforts for our comfort. Through the efforts of J. V. Parker, general passenger agent at Salt Lake City, assisted by Mr. Lewis, we were royally entertained at that place. A drive to all points of interest in the city, a visit to the Elk Club, a magnificent recital on the immense organ in the great Mormon Tabernacle, a visit to the church and the celebrated Temple, an investigating tour through the *Deseret News* office, where paper and type are made of home manufacture, from home material; a peep at the first newspaper press to cross the Missouri River; and at last, but not least, an excursion to and an exhilarating bath at Gardfield Beach, in the Great Salt Lake itself, will give some idea of the enjoyment during the time which passed all too rapidly. The bath was one of the wonders of the trip, and to think of isles and gentlemen who could not swim, a stroke calmly floating about in water much beyond their depth seems more like a dream than reality. Gardfield Beach is surely destined to become one of the great resorts of the country. While instinctively condemning the disapproving feature of Mormonism, the whole party were deeply impressed with the high intelligence which has planned, and the increasing industry which has reared, upon a barren sagebrush plain, a city of the magnitude and prosperity of Salt Lake. The unusual broad streets, large residence lots, luxuriant trees, fine buildings, and high morality of the population, as compared to other mining towns, is to the credit of the Mormon Church, no matter how reluctantly we may admit the fact.

In the Galveston, Texas, *Opera Glass* of Nov. 3, is an article describing a visit to Utah, from which the following is taken:

Our first pilgrimage next day was to the *Deseret Museum*, which is full of interesting articles. Many quaint relics connected with Mormon history are to be found within: odd specimens from foreign lands, ancient books, pictures, manuscripts and carvings. It is a veritable "old curiosity shop," through which one might rummage for days, or if studiously inclined for weeks.

A pleasant ride out to the Hot Springs gave us some charming views of the suburbs of Salt Lake City, and the springs proved very interesting to us.

We drank from the sulphur springs, but had no time to bathe, though the water had a refreshing look and the rooms neat and comfortably fitted.

At 2 p.m., with a few thousand others, we were on the train whirling along to the Great Salt Lake, which lies some miles from the city. It chanced to be labor day, and the various unions were giving a grand excursion to the lake. There was a top great a crowd for real pleasure, but making the best of everything, we sincerely enjoyed this brief run to the great inland sea. The salty air greeted us with familiar savor, but lacking the dampness of the coast, was pleasant.

The name, Salt Lake, had conveyed to none of us a sense of beauty. We had imagined it as gray and lifeless like the desert, having no charm save that of singularity. But the azure line which met our eyes was that of heaven's own blue. Its water is of a clearness which cannot elsewhere be realized. We are surprised, fascinated by its glorious beauty. Near the banks it has a faint pearly tint,