DESERET EVENING NEWS.
Monday, - November 5, 1894.

## TO MAKE BEET MOLASSES.

### Full Particulars from a Practical Hand at the Business.

A Mill, Too, As to the West India Rum of the Early Fifties.

*Editor Deseret News:*

A Payson correspondent writes through the News for information about the manufacture of beet molasses. I have had a good deal of experience in that business myself, and in reply to his inquiry would say that molasses made from beets raised on high sandy soil free from mineral is not strong—it is the mineral in the soil where the beets are raised that makes the molasses strong. I have made as good molasses and as good rum from beets as ever came from the West Indies, and the process is very simple.

If I were going into the business again I should build the same as I did in the fall of 1856, in the Seventeenth Ward of Salt Lake City. It only requires two boilers for the whole process. The boilers should be made of wood with an iron bottom. The first boiler should be of 2-inch plank, 16 inches wide, and the size of a sheet of iron. The other should be made of 2-inch plank, ten inches wide.

But perhaps it will be better for your Payson correspondent if I tell him just how I did it all. In the first place, I was a master mechanic and capable of doing all the work myself. I took for the drive wheel the hind wheel of a heavy wagon with the tire on. Then I set another heavy tire on it in order to get sufficient weight. Then plugged the arm hole and put a square shaft through it, with the journals turned and a crank on each end (there was no occasion for but one crank, for one man was all the power needed.) I then put a flange on one side, bolted to the fellows of the wheel, and turned a gutter in the flange for a rope of rawhide belt. I then made a frame of 2x4, 16 feet long, and placed this wheel at one end of the frame. For the rasp I put a square shaft through a piece of hard maple that turned 10 inches in diameter. I turned down one end for the pully or belt to 3 inches in diameter. This cylinder I spaced off in ½ inch spaces while in the lathe, and filled it with cast steel teeth made in chisel forms. These were forged 1 inch long with a sharp tongue at one end, and ½ inch broad at the other end, filed sharp with a shoulder so they could be set into the wood with a punch. This cylinder or rasp I put on the other end of the frame—so that the drivewheel and rasp were fourteen feet apart. The cylinder was boxed in with an apron to feed in the beets on—under this a watertight box to catch the pomace. In these last days screws in the form of cider press would be handier, but I took the old-fashioned oil press plan—a sixteen inch beam of red pine. My hoops were made of strong perforated sheet iron that held about twenty quarts each. I had two of these pieces, one on each side of the mill.

Now for the process of making molasses. The first boiler should be not less than sixteen inches deep. This should be filled with well-strained beet juice to near the top. Build no fire until the boiler is full. Now comes the most particular part of the process: fire up, and as soon as the juice is nearing the boiling point stand by the arch with hoe in hand, and as soon as you see the first blister rise in the scum draw out the fire; do not let it come to a boil under any circumstances, even if you have to dash a little water in the arch. Now let it stand for two or three hours, and you will find that the scum on the top has become tough. Run a case knife round the edge and with a skimmer carefully remove all the scum. The other sediment will rapidly sink to the bottom as the liquor cools. This boiler must have a row of wooden faucets put in the end down the side of the boiler about three inches apart for drawing off the liquor, in this form * * * *

Look down in the liquor and when it is perfectly clear down to the first faucet, open the faucet and commence drawing off the liquor. Put this in the shallow boiler and when the liquor is three inches deep in the shallow boiler fire up. In this way you can draw off all the liquor except a thin sediment at the bottom, which will be waste, except you do as I did, save it all with a small clandestine distillery where I made West India rum and sold it as such, and everybody believed it was rum that I bought of the emigrants the summer before. I worked up over 1,000 bushels of beets since the first of January.

Now, the reader of this may think it a waste of time to wait two or three hours for the liquor to settle. That is not so. Have a new empty barrel with a strainer on top to receive the juice as it comes from the press and the juice is out. A. H. [illegible]

15 N. First West Street, Salt Lake City.

### A Tooele Veteran Dead.

Once more it is our sad duty, says the Tooele *Transcript*, to chronicle the death of one of our most highly respected citizens. On October 31st, at 4:30 p. m., Brother James Bevan breathed his last at his residence on Main street, Tooele, and his friends will know him no more on earth. He was 73 years of age.

Some years ago Brother Bevan, while in Salt Lake City, met with an accident, from which he has suffered more or less ever since, and which was the direct cause of his death, although he has suffered from a complication of diseases for about a year past. All through his illness he suffered patiently and without complaint, and was not confined to his bed until a few days before his death. His last moments were attended by the loving presence and care of his family.

James Bevan was one of the oldest residents of this section of the country, having first come to Utah in 1847, a few days after the pioneers.

He was a member of the Mormon Battalion and accompanied that body of men to Mexico to subdue the enemies of America.

He was one acting President of the forty-third quorum of Seventies, and held numerous callings of trust during his connection with the Church.

Funeral services were held in the meeting house, Monday evening, October 29. Suitable remarks were made commemoratory to the deceased by George Atkin, President H. S. Gowan and Apostle Abraham H. Cannon. A long line of vehicles followed the remains to the cemetery.

## SUNDAY SERVICES.

### Discourse on Humility and Purity by Elder Abraham H. Cannon.

Religious services were held in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, Sunday, November 4, at 2 p.m., Elder Angus M. Cannon, President of the Stake, presiding.

The choir sang the hymn commencing:

Earth with her ten thousand flowers.

Prayer by Elder George Goddard.

The choir sang the hymn:

[illegible]

Who wrote from [illegible] the sacred page.

Elder Abraham H. Cannon then addressed the congregation. He trusted, he said, the Lord would suggest to him subjects proper to speak upon. The age in which we live, he continued, is a very proud one. The people of the earth are filled with vanity, because of the blessings they enjoy. Much is said about the enlightenment of this age, and we are inclined to look upon the past with feelings of sympathy and even reproach. The speaker believed that this is the greatest time on earth—the dispensation of the fulness of times, but we are very far from being perfect yet. We have to advance still farther, if we will reach some conditions of ancient times. Abraham, for instance, derived wonderful knowledge of the creation direct from our heavenly Father and he knew many things which sciences as yet are only beginning to comprehend. Looking back upon those ages we are inspired with awe, when we contemplate even the works of men in those remote times. The pyramids in Egypt are such monuments the erection of which remains a puzzle. In the southern part of this continent are ruins that fill us with admiration. Hence, with all God has done for us, we have little occasion for pride. We should rather be filled with humility, without which we cannot please God. Whenever a people grows boastful, it is in great danger of falling.

The speaker remembered a newspaper article setting forth the fact that the President of the United States had been called upon to arbitrate a serious difficulty among the nations, as an evidence of the great advancement made, but shortly after this boast, we had our labor troubles, which attracted the attention of the whole world, as if that would remind us that we are nothing to ourselves. God has indeed given great possibilities to this nation, but if we forget to give Him the glory, He will humble us in order that we may repent. The same principle obtains in the Church. A member who glories in any special gift he may have, forgetting that it is from God, is near to fall and lose his influence. Sidney Rigdon is an instance of this. When he set himself up as the guardian of the Church, his eloquence and other brilliant gifts were of no avail. A number of such instances each one can, no doubt, call up in his own mind. Pride goes before fall and no Saint can remain faithful except by the power of God, which can be had only through humility. The speaker related as striking illustrations of this truth, incidents that had come within his own experience.

Humility, however, he further said, must not be mistaken for idleness. Some think they are humble because they never advance, but remain stationary. One principle of the Gospel is steady advancement through diligent labor. If we do not go onward, we recede, for we cannot lay the Gospel aside and afterwards take it up where we left off. We should follow the example of Christ who always labored. It is a law of nature that what is not used decays. The speaker while in the missionary field once came to a branch where there had not been any advancement for years. Errors had crept in and it was found that it was more difficult to revive the members of that branch to a love of the Gospel than if they had never heard it. God Himself is steadily advancing and we are also to progress eternally. This is one of the joys of eternity that we should have the power of advancement. People who are so humble that they cease to progress are fit subjects of our sympathy. Could we but for a moment view the possibilities of eternity, we would soon long for those and lay aside the trifles which now cause so much strife. To many the vision of the future is given and they are constantly striving to attain the glory they have been permitted to behold. The Lord is keeping a record of all we do, and to us will surely at last be said either "well done, thou faithful servant," or "depart." Hence we must toil on and labor faithfully in order that we may receive the testimony and obtain the vision for ourselves which God will some day give to all who are faithful.

The speaker then related a fable illustrating the truth that those things we sometimes wish to avoid are the very conditions without which we cannot obtain happiness. We sometimes murmur at the providences of the Almighty, as if he were unmerciful towards us. Yet there is no incident in our lives, that has not been or will not be for our best. The flood, the seemingly greatest calamity of the world, was a means of the salvation to the world ultimately, because by it people were swept away, before their sins had rendered them for all time unfit for exaltation. Blessings are frequently disguised so as not to be recognized till afterwards.

The speaker desired to encourage among the people the spirit of humility and charity and love, and not a spirit of enmity which is too much apparent among many both in regard to dress and intellectual attainments. It is well to be so proud that we are ashamed of doing wrong, if not for our own sakes for the sake of our parents. That kind of pride is good; it speaks a strength in Zion, of the approach of the millennium. In the home it is the proper place to encourage such things. If women would but realize what they can do in this direction if they would teach their children the right path, it would not be long before they would obtain all the rights they can desire. An incident from the Book of Mormon was referred to showing how the faith imparted to the children by their mothers saved them from death. If women would only realize the power they can exert over men, they would find little time to spend in public meetings or on the rostrum, and yet feel amply rewarded for their work. There is no woman who cannot use an influence for good in the midst of this people. The speaker would not like to see the women come to the level of men, depraved as many of them are; he would rather see the men lifted up to the level of women. Why should one sex occupy a morally different position to the other? God requires purity of all. Men who ruin the daughters of God are far more guilty than the weaker party. It is necessary to watch over our sons and daughters and guard them from fall.

The speaker referred to marriages with members of the Church and said it was far better to remain single and pure than to unite with those of another faith. He did not say that outsiders are all immoral men and women, but it is a correct principle that only those of the same faith can live happy together. There is always likely to be some unpleasantness where the harmony of views is not perfect. God will hold us accountable for our children, and we should watch over them more carefully than we do our earthly treasures. Take your children into your confidence and make them feel that you are their best friend. The women should try to perform the mission given them, greater than that of men, and may God help us all to be faithful.

The choir sang the anthem:

Great is [illegible], O Lord.

Benediction by Bishop William B. Preston.

### From the "Pen."

There will be a release of prisoners from the penitentiary during the present month. William Campbell and C. Ketchum have already come out. Campbell was sent up from the First district court four years for burglary and housebreaking on October 1, 1890, and Ketchum was sent up from the Fourth district on August 3, 1894, one year for housebreaking.

November 7th—Rich Rogers, sent up from the First district on December 10, 1888, six years for assault with intent to murder.

November 11th—Paul Poulsen, sent up from the First district on October 11, 1894, thirty days for unlawful cohabitation.

November 15th—Lucy Wuebel, sent up from the First district on October 16, 1894, thirty days for adultery, and W. F. Gibbons, sent up from the third district on March 15, 1893, two years for grand larceny.

November 28th—Charles Walker, sent up from the Third district on April 25, 1893, two years for burglary.

### Articles Filed.

Articles of incorporation of the Elko Gold Mining & Milling company have been filed with the county clerk. The capital stock is $500,000, divided into 250,000 assessable and fully paid up shares of the par value of $2.00 each. The property of the corporation consists of the Elko, Utah Girl, Pride of the West, Kingfisher, Night Hawk and Elgin lode claims, situated in Camp Floyd mining district, in Utah and Tooele counties. The officers for the ensuing year are E. H. Airis, president; Timothy J. Driscoll, vice-president; George W. Heintz, secretary and treasurer. Each of the officers owns 15,000 shares, and in addition, John Dern and James Kennelly have subscribed to the same number of shares. Timothy J. Driscoll has 75,000 shares as trustee, and 50,000 shares are reserved as treasury or working stock.

### Death Was Accidental.

Coroner Taylor yesterday held an inquest over the body of Carl F. Bergstrom who was killed in Langton's lime quarry near the Warm Springs Saturday as chronicled in the News of that date. The jury returned a verdict setting forth that death was accidental. The funeral of the deceased took place from the Twenty-first ward meetinghouse this afternoon.

### Gone to Philadelphia.

Dr. Walter L. Ellerbeck, of this city, who recently graduated from the University of Pennsylvania with distinction and credit, left last night to fill a two years' position in a Philadelphia hospital to which he has been assigned. He was tendered a pleasant farewell party. He carries with him the best wishes of a host of Utah friends who are almost as proud of his success as he is himself.

### To Receive Election Returns.

The Alta club people have made arrangements with the Western Union Telegraph company to receive all of the election returns tomorrow from all parts of the country by a private wire.

### TERRITORIAL ITEMS.

Another Warning to People who "Handle" Revolvers.—Beet Gathering, Etc.

Bountiful Clipper: Some of the farmers of Syracuse are busy gathering beets which are being shipped to the factory at Lehi, from six to twelve cars twice a week, bringing $3.75 per ton. Agent Beilly says that not over one-half of the people here have commenced to harvest their beets. The beet crop is very good. There was a rumor afloat last week that G. H. Payne had gathered six tons from a quarter of an acre, according to these reports he will have about 144 tons. ........The potato yield here this year at Syracuse is very good. Cyril Call is loading cars at the Rio Grande Western and will load about two on the Union Pacific at Syracuse junction. D. A. Kerr has a good crop of potatoes but will not sell them just yet as the price is rather too low to suit him. He holds that the Peerless is about the best to yield and average the best size.

Tooele Transcript: George Weston's group of mines situated between Ophir and Dry Canyon in the foothills, is showing up wonderfully. Occasionally George and his boys take in a streak of developing work on his property, and as he attains depth on the vein the higher the rock goes in gold.

Last Thursday morning, while Frank Beesley was handling an "empty" revolver in the composing room of the *Transcript*, it was accidentally discharged and came very nearly killing Frank Hansen, who was standing close by. The revolver had been lying around the office unloaded. Mr. Beesley had it in his hands only a few moments before, but laid it down and went out. In the meantime Mr. Hansen picked it up, put a cartridge in it but failed to extract it when he laid it down. Shortly after Mr. Beesley returned and picking the revolver up again, commenced to snap it, when it went off, the bullet going through Mr. Hansen's hat directly above the forehead, and ranging upward went through the window. There were a number of people in the room at the time, and that no one was hurt seems a miracle.

A Great Battle

Is continually going on in the human system. The demon of impure blood strives to gain victory over the constitution, to ruin health, to drag victims to the grave. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the weapon with which to defend one's self, drive the desperate enemy from the field, and restore bodily health of many years.

HOOD'S PILLS cure nausea, sickness, indigestion and biliousness. 25c.

Notice to Debtors of [illegible] & Sons.

To all debtors of [illegible] & [illegible] N. P. Teasdel, take notice. You are requested to call immediately and settle your indebtedness to either of the above named parties, otherwise the said indebtedness will be placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

J. E. DOOLY,
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Office, 159 Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 29th, 1894.

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AN OPINION GIVEN.

Recently Mr. J. D. Thomas, of North Dakota, visited the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and after carefully examining the country located in Winchester, he writes to Mr. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Maryland, as follows: "I have been in nearly every state and territory of the United States, and am frank in my opinion that this valley surpasses all other sections in the Union. The lands are low in price, and produce profitable crops. I thank you for directing me here, and solicit those seeking pleasant and profitable homes to locate in this country."

High Grade Candies.

Fine hand-made Creams, 25 cents a pound, at Spencer's Candy Kitchen, 51 West First South Street.

Wasatch Restaurant, Larsen Bros., 50 E. Second South St. We serve the best 25c dinner from 12 to [illegible], [illegible] oysters, New York counts, [illegible] half doz., hot cakes and coffee, 10c.

The direct line to Kansas City, St. Louis and Atlantic seaboard, is via the Missouri Pacific Railway, from Pueblo. Through sleeping and chair cars, and all connections made in Union depots in the day time. If you are going East and care for a daylight ride through the grandest scenery of the Rocky Mountains en route, see that your ticket reads via Missouri Pacific Railway. Elegant chair cars positively free to holders of regular train tickets.

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MOST PERFECT MADE.
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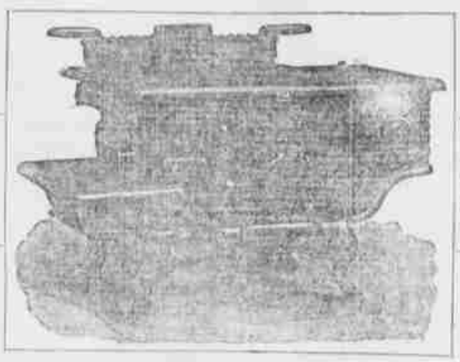

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