

own that I was guilty of, but still it is true and I am one that desires a clear and clean account with my Father in heaven and all men and women on this earth.

If there be any man or woman in the Church or outside, in this Territory or in the wide world, that I have offended in any way in my speech or in anything that I may have written, I humbly ask their pardon and forgiveness, and I promise whatever the offense may have been it shall not occur again.

It is marvelous to me that I am where I am, after so many years of cloudy darkness, that I should be brought back again into the fold with the people of God. Tonight I return thanks to my Eternal Father, through Jesus Christ, that I am a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Respectfully,

SAMUEL H. CARLISLE.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 10th, 1895.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

FARMINGTON, Utah, Jan. 16, 1894.

It seems that the only alternative for further manufacture of beet sugar in Utah is a reduction in the price of sugar beets of one dollar per ton. This may seem impracticable to some, but to the majority I think it will suit, or it should not.

I see by a late correspondent that in California the farmers have raised and delivered beets to the factory at a cost of \$1.45 per ton. I believe it would be impossible to raise beets here for that price. While I have had no experience in beet raising from which to speak, yet I have had considerable in raising grain and all the cereals, also produce of all kinds.

If the beet raisers of Lehi and surrounding country would estimate the cost of raising grain at present prices, also other produce for which, practically speaking, there is no price and it is frequently the case to sell at any price, I think there would be but few inducements who would turn their attention from beet raising to raising the different cereals.

Last season I raised 1,000 bushels of number one wheat. On account of obligations that I had to meet I was obliged to sell at 40 and 45 cents per bushel. After deducting the seed, expense of harvesting machinery that I was obliged to buy, boarding harvesters and threshers, and the grain the harvesters carried away for toll, I had enough left to pay a reasonable lease on the land providing I did not own the land myself, but in consideration of having no lease to pay I had a snug little sum to turn over to the county collector for the satisfaction of owning my own land. It will be borne in mind also that I have allowed myself nothing for plowing, harrowing, drilling, harvesting and marketing all of the grain.

I wish to say in this connection that I find my experience to be the experience of many others. This condition cannot be laid to unsuccessful farming, but to the supply of all the different kinds of grain, which exceeds the demand and has done so for a long succession of years.

It is for this cause that the farmers of the Mississippi valley have been adopt-

ing resolutions, looking to the cutting of large tracts of land into small farms and diminishing the kinds of products that are in excess of the demand, and raising the kinds that are not a burden on the market. Now, while I have no authority or experience in the cost of beet production, yet it looks reasonable that if an acre of land could be made to produce 20 tons of beets and they could be delivered to the factory at a cost of \$25, it would then pay much better than any other product which I know anything about, providing the beets were \$4 per ton.

It seems to me that every taxpayer in Utah should favor a bounty on all the sugar produced at home. This would not only stimulate the manufacture of sugar at home, but would be the means of placing within the reach of all the people a wholesome article which, to say the least, is worth 30 per cent more to the consumer than the sugar we have shipped in from east and west. I believe this assertion is fully warranted because the home article is very much sweeter, so much so that it requires no skill to detect the difference between the home made article and the imported sugar.

It is very evident that times in Utah would have been very much harder during the past two years had it not been for the vast sums of money usually sent abroad for sugar that were kept at home. While I have in no instance received a dollar directly for labor or beets from the sugar factory, yet I have no doubt but that I have been materially benefitted, and that financially. If in no other manner it is in the way of a superior article of sugar, which has cost the people less than it would have done had it not been for our home manufacture.

For a people to be self-sustaining it requires the united effort of all, realizing that when we are sustaining home labor we are directly sustaining ourselves.

We are told that by our system of institutions the laws are enacted and executed with the consent of the people. Then why not the people demand of the next Legislative Assembly the passage of an act placing a bounty on all the sugar made at home? I think the matter should be agitated by our leading men and also by the press.

I am sure there are a great many who would buy the home article at a stipulated price, no matter what the price of imported sugar may be. But if a bounty was given this would insure a profit which would keep our present factory running at full blast, and perhaps be the means of starting more. It is truly to be hoped that this very important matter will receive all due attention and that the desired end will be reached; and instead of the present factory closing that more will be established until Utah will be able to keep over one-half million dollars in circulation which at present are being sent away for sugar.

J. S. WHITE JR.

ANNUAL REUNION.

SANTAGUIN, Utah,
January 15, 1895.

The Fiftieth quorum of Seventies located at Santaguin and Goshen held their yearly reunion here in the Social Hall on the 12th inst., to which

they invited a number of other members of this ward. At one o'clock in the afternoon after a well rendered selection by our silver band, the assembly was called to order by the senior president of the quorum, Frederick Wall, and after singing and prayer the secretary, Charles A. Tietjen, read the minutes of the first meeting of the quorum at which it was organized in the city of Nauvoo, on the 12th day of January, 1845, the name of the senior president at that date being John Lytle, and the name of the secretary William Symons.

Remarks were then made by the president of the quorum and also by our Bishop, Eli Openshaw, on the duties of the Seventies, whether at home or abroad, which were interspersed with singing, recitations, dancing and selections by the silver band, continuing till near 11 o'clock. Then all retired to their homes, having spent one of the most enjoyable days of their lives, nothing having occurred to mar the pleasure of any person present.

At 8 o'clock in the afternoon a most splendid dinner was served in the Relief Society house, just across the street from the hall, to one part of the company at a time, it being too small to seat the whole company at once, and looking at the tables loaded to their utmost capacity with the choicest of victuals, one could not help feeling thankful for the blessings of the land of Zion.

Our good sisters served lunch to us during the evening, and made the hearts of the poor glad with the respite.

ONE OF THE GUESTS.

THE MILL CREEK CONVENTION.

A Farmers' convention called and conducted by the Salt Lake County Horticultural society, was held in Mill Creek ward house Jan. 14th and 15th, 1895. Commenced Jan. 14th, at 2 p. m.

Mr. A. P. Dix, of Sugar House, stated the object of the convention and introduced Mr. Heber Bennion, of Taylorville, as chairman.

Mr. J. M. Fisher, of East Mill Creek, and Mr. Dan Jensen, of Mill Creek, were chosen secretaries; Mr. Geo. B. Bailey, of Mill Creek, was chosen chaplain, and offered prayer.

Prof. E. S. Richman, from the Agricultural college at Logan, was introduced and gave much instructive information in regard to laying out and planting an apple orchard, how to fertilize and cultivate the soil, and prune and take care of the trees after planting; also what kind of apples and how many varieties to grow to the best advantage. Meeting adjourned to 10 a. m. next day.

Jan. 15th, 10 a. m. Prayer by the chaplain. Prof. Richman delivered a lecture on picking, packing and storing the apples for winter market. He counselled not to irrigate too often through the season nor too late in the fall; preferred to plant in the triangular form, and keep the soil well cultivated, not raise any other kind of crop in the orchards, especially after the trees come in bearing. He recommended to plant at least two rows of either poplar, box elder or pear trees as a windbreak, in places where the canyon winds are hard on the orchards. Also recommended to put in a crop of