

are dividing among their employes, perhaps not all they could afford to, but handsome dividends. That's a sign of the times. That's what we are coming to. We can't go on any other way. There is a God in Israel. He cares no more for a poor man than a rich one; but He cares a good deal more for an honest man than for a rogue, and He will see the honest man protected. Crime is increasing here $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. faster than our population grows. That's our boasted power of assimilation. I should like to see a law passed that no one could get in here without a passport from a special American consul certifying that the man was good material for a first class American citizen. Then I should like to see another law that no citizen could use our courts to collect a debt who had failed to vote. Such a law would sweep Tammany from the face of the earth. These things have got to come and they will come. I'm not a pessimist. I believe this country is going to be saved, but it won't be saved the way it is going now."

BIRTH OF THE NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

THE machinery of a new political party has been set in motion. The convention held in Cincinnati a few days ago, and which claims to have represented the political reform forces of the United States, gave birth to this new party. In that gathering were men representing various shades of opinion. Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota met Senator Pfeffer of Kansas. Greenback Weaver and Anarchist Schilling of Milwaukee stood upon a common platform. Illinois was represented by Taubeneck, one of the immortal three of the Illinois Legislature who maintained the deadlock for U. S. Senator during several months. It was he who wept, it is said, when his two colleagues voted for Palmer for Senator. He is now chairman of the national executive committee of the new party. In his speech accepting the place, half humorously, half pathetically, he said: "You see before you all that is left of the celebrated Independent party of the Illinois Legislature, so often called the big three." Further on in his speech he alluded to the great conflict that was close at hand between capital and labor, saying: "Our politicians might as well try to stop a cyclone or the movement of the stars as to evade this issue."

Taubeneck did certainly hold out as he said according to his pledge, not to vote for either a Democrat or a Republican for United States senator. But the two others claim that they voted for Palmer because they feared Taubeneck would vote for a Republican. However, the latter takes his chair in the new party as one with a record of fidelity to his principles.

Though the convention was a clamorous one and in many particulars a discordant one, yet it steered clear of

sectional shoals. It was feared that a conflict between North and South would be precipitated, and that unpatriotic proceedings would be indulged in on that issue. Those fears were not realized. In fact, sectionalism did not even lift its hydra head, and this is the most significant feature of the whole affair. Conjoined with the fact that the platform was unanimously adopted by over 1100 members, the absence of sectionalism means something. It means harm to one of the old parties.

The platform asserts that the time is ripe for a fusion of the political reform forces in this country, and for the formation of the People's Party of the United States. It endorses the St. Louis platform of 1889, the Ocala, Fla., one of 1890, and the Omaha one of 1891. The abolition of National banks is demanded, and as a substitute for their notes legal tender must be issued in sufficient volume to transact the business of the country. Notes thus issued must be legal tender in the payment of all debts public and private. These notes when demanded by the people must be loaned at 2 per cent per annum on the security of nonperishable products. In addition to this the free and unlimited coinage of silver is demanded.

Alien proprietorship of land is to be prohibited. Congress is asked to take action relating to existing alien ownership, and to the control of lands by syndicates and railroads, and to confiscate the land in both cases, except in that of railroads where the land is actually needed.

Equal rights for all, and privileges to none are demanded. The abolition of all taxation except what is needed for honest government is also demanded, and a just and equitable system of income tax to be adopted. Government ownership of transportation and communication facilities is favored under certain contingencies. The election of President, Vice-President and of United States Senators by direct vote of the people is demanded.

Steps were taken to perfect and set in motion the machinery of a new party entitled "The People's Party of the United States." What this new birth will develop into it is not easy to conjecture. It has performed a wonderful task already. It swallows the platforms of Ocala, Omaha and St. Louis, though these in many particulars are as different from each other as any of them is from either the Democrat or Republican platforms of 1888. The new party might as well have absorbed the platforms of the two old parties, and thus bid for voters of all shades.

STATUS OF THE UTAH SUGAR FACTORY.

ON May 21st a representative of the News visited the sugar factory, in Utah county, in order that the people of the Territory might be informed, through the columns of this journal, concerning the progress being made in establishing what is destined to be, for many years to come, the chief industry of Utah. For the means of attaining the object in view the news-gleaner is indebted to Mr. C. A. Granger, who, during a temporary absence of Superintendent Thomas R. Cutler, was in full charge of the general business of the factory. He also assists the manager when the latter is at home.

Mr. Granger is active and energetic and has the advantage of being conversant with all the details connected with the manufacture of refined sugar, having been employed for some time by E. H. Dyer and Company in their factory at Alvarado, California, the gentlemen who are erecting the Utah establishment and who have contracted to run it for one year. During last winter Mr. Granger was engaged a good deal of his time in accompanying Supt. Cutler in visits to the settlements, delivering brief and explicit lectures to the farmers in relation to proper methods of raising beets, which is a vital branch of the sugar industry.

The first impression made upon the visitor as he approaches the factory buildings is one of astonishment, caused by the magnitude of the structures. The attention is then instinctively directed toward the somewhat squat aspect they present. The latter appearance is created by the tremendous ground proportions compared to the height. This will be readily imagined when it is stated that the main building is 180 by 80 feet and the annex 184 by 60 feet. All except a part of the annex is three stories high. There is a small structure on the roof of the main building which somewhat mars the general appearance of the latter. It is to accommodate the vacuum pans, and it was deemed that it would be sheer extravagance to raise the main structure another story for that object alone; hence the roof addition.

The buildings are light-colored brick, and have exceptionally strong foundations. In fact the whole premises are as near perfection in the matter of being substantial as they can well be. They are without crack or blemish. The contractor for the mason work is Mr. Elias Morris, Mr. H. H. Evans being foreman on the ground. The latter is one of the most careful