

France, 27 in Germany and 174 per cent. in Austria, within the short period of three years.

The report says: "Only two-fifths of the present sugar product of Germany is consumed at home, leaving three-fifths for export; and it is not apparent that the ratio of sugar consumption per capita is higher in Austria or France than here (Germany), or that it will be likely to increase." With no tariff on sugar, even with the bounty of two cents a pound on the home production, the United States will for a long time to come import sugar from Europe in large quantities. It is conceded that a great deal of manual labor is required for the proper cultivation of the beet, and this labor being cheaper in Europe than here, sugar can be produced there at a much less cost. At present Germany pays a bounty to producers, but it is thought that it will soon be reduced or abolished. It is admitted that the abolition of the tariff on sugar here helped the industry in Europe. The consul's report says that it opened a market which absorbed the European surplus and prevented a break in prices.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

DISPATCHES from St. Louis, Mo., state that the Nicaragua Canal Convention opened on the 2nd inst. in that city. Twenty-five States were represented and also a large number of commercial bodies from all parts of the country. The Hon. M. M. Estee, of California, a gentleman talked of for the nomination of Vice-President at Minneapolis, and the Hon. Warner Miller, of New York, are taking an active part in this canal movement. The object of the convention is to awaken public interest in this enterprise, and to demonstrate the necessity of maintaining the canal when completed under the jurisdiction, or ownership if needs be, of the United States Government.

President Harrison, in his last annual message to Congress, said: "If no other means offered for securing its (the canal's) completion, the Government should, in my opinion, secure it by direct appropriations from the treasury." He also recommended government guarantee of the bonds of the Canal company to an amount necessary to complete the work.

Secretary Tracy in his annual report said: "It seems appropriate that this great highway should be connected with the Department of the Interior. It is gratifying to note that this short passage to some of the greatest commercial markets of the world will be ready by the time a demand for it becomes imperative."

Work is now in progress on the canal. It is said that 400 men are employed at present. Agents of the construction company have recently visited England for the purpose of raising money by the sale of bonds for \$100,000,000 and stocks for \$90,000,000. It is said that the entire cost of building the canal will not be more than that of the Suez work, and the revenue of the latter is now estimated at \$15,000,000 annually.

The U. S. Senate on January 7th

last passed a resolution authorizing a thorough inquiry into the condition and prospects of the work. The investigation is in the hands of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. It is contended by many that the Government should guarantee the interest in the bonds, and Senator Morgan in his speech on the resolution claimed that by doing this government control would necessarily follow.

The total length of the canal route is about 170 miles. Its bottom width will be from 80 to 120 feet, and the surface width from 80 to 288 feet. It will vary in depth from 26 to 30 feet. Part of the route is through Lake Nicaragua, 110 feet above tide water.

The officers of the Construction company are Warner Miller, president; A. C. Cheney, vice-president; Henry R. Hoyt, treasurer; J. W. Miller, secretary; A. G. Menocal, chief engineer, and George W. Davis, general manager.

WOOL.

Bradstreet's of May 28 has the following on wool:

"The light stocks of domestic wools in all markets necessitate light buying on the part of the manufacturers. The new wools from the Western States come forward slowly. Those from Wyoming and Utah are said to be heavy and of short staple. The season is backward owing to unfavorable weather, which has prevented shearing. Prices paid in these states are as high as those paid a year ago. The receipts of Texas and California wools are increasing. New wools from Ohio and Michigan have not as yet come forward. Stocks in the east are about exhausted, and whatever lost remain are held at an advance. Pulled wools still meet with a fair demand, but sales are not as large as they were two weeks ago, because there is not the wool to choose from. Prices remain about the same. Australian wools are meeting with a good demand, but the supply is not large, and in choice lots dealers are asking an advance. The next London sales open June 14. Dealers expect that the advance made at the last sales will be maintained. Conditions are not favorable for heavy purchases for this country. Carpet wools are less active and prices are not as firm as they were a week ago."

GOOD PROSPECTS.

The passage in the House of Representatives on Monday, of the bills for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as States in the Union, will be good news to the people of those Territories, and their rejoicings will be participated in by the people of Utah. For, while kept out in the cold ourselves, we always join in the pleasure experienced by our neighbors when they cast off the bonds of territorial vassalage and enter the doors of the Union to partake of the privileges of the national household.

Of course the Senate has yet to pass upon the bills which have been successful in the House, and should the Senate view them with favor, the President will have to give them his approval before they become law. But it is something to arrive at the present stage of advancement, and we congratulate both our neighbors on the south at their encouraging progress towards liberty.

The passage of the appropriation bill with the provision abolishing the Utah Commission, though subject to the same contingencies as the other bills mentioned, which also occurred on Monday, is a very encouraging sign. It is proof that Utah's condition today is being better understood, and that a desire to do her justice is fast entering the hearts of the leading men of the nation.

The prospects are good. The outlook is brighter than it has ever been. The clouds are dispersing. The sun of Utah's prosperity is about to rise. And her day is opening up, when her fetters will be melted and her rights will be withheld no more.

THE "LIBERAL" BOYCOTT.

EVERYBODY is complaining of the dull times. The course pursued by the "Liberal" city government assists in keeping trade close to the stagnant state. Improvements are in progress and the rule in most if not all of the departments is to employ people who are not permanent residents, while many of the latter are without work. Many of the men who are engaged on public works belong to the class who spend their earnings in saloons, and the money of the people, therefore, does not enter the ordinary and more legitimate avenues of trade. If the more permanent residents were given employment it would be a material aid to the general business of the city.

Street improvements in progress are paid for by special taxation upon the owners of property. Yet as a rule, a large proportion of the latter and the class to which they belong are subjected to a boycott—they are excluded from participating in the performance of the work. All the privilege they have connected with it is to pay the necessary funds that their means may be handed over for the most part to strangers, simply because the latter, while they remain in this section, train politically with the party in power in this city. Practically none but "Liberals" need apply for employment under the present city government.

There is, to our knowledge, a sentiment of half-smothered indignation among many of the citizens on this subject. They favor improvements, but are strongly tempted to oppose them on the ground of the partisan boycott alone. Indeed, it is remarkable that this sentiment has not found more pronounced expression than it has. Some steps ought to be taken on the subject. Those who are opposed to the partisan injustice practiced by the municipal authorities in relation to non-"Liberal" workmen ought to protest against it in some definite shape.

GENERAL OBRUTCHEFF, recently placed in command of the Russian armies, is too stout to sit in a saddle, and even walks with difficulty. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that his wife is a French woman, and he is one of the most enthusiastic advocates of a Franco-Russian alliance. This being so, he is an ardent Pan-Slavist, and a bitter foe of everything German. General Obrutcheff is about 65 years of age.