DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE GREAT COXEY FIZZLE.

General Coxey, when preparing for his great march to Washington, was confident that he would be able to lead a host as numerous as grasshoppers into the capital and that the mere noise of their wings and the density of the masses would induce Congress to pass his bills for good roadbeds and interest bearing bonds. At least he repeatedly expressed himself to that effect. He modestly calculated that at least 100,000 unemployed would rally to his aid in the matter. The thousands counted on, however, never came and instead of an imposing army, he led a handful of stragglers into Washington, a mere circus parade. Now he has been in the shadow of the Capitol for two weeks and it is time for his sympathizers to review what he has accomplished so far.

On Monday he gave his grand parade that was to be the first step towards the salvation of the country, and managed to have himself and Department arrested for trampling down the grass on the Capitol grounds. That is about the sum total of his practical achievements in two weeks, but how that is to be a factor in the work for the amelioration of the condition of the laborers of the country is not clear. Quinnie's gallant attack on the windmills is not more ridiculous than Coxey's Washington campaign; nor was the single-handed fight of the madness of the earth with the Turkish army at Sunder more illustrious.

True, Coxey has managed to get himself talked about, but this result might have been obtained without all the bluster and swaggering to which he has been indulging. Senator Sherman had already volunteered to introduce his good road bill, but the valiant general refused the offer for reasons best known to himself. The common way of reaching the ears of the legislators did not suit his purpose, evidently. He was determined to raise a storm in some way and profit by the confusion.

Coxey has demonstrated but one thing, that he is not the redeeming messiah of America's interests, that his method is not the means of their salvation. People acquainted with the man do not hesitate to say that he is a broken down sport and gambler who has taken this means of replenishing his own sinking funds. We are further told by Miss Mamie, the "goddess of liberty," that her father intends to inflict upon the country a series of lectures, a statement which probably furnishes the key to the street in which his secret motives are kept. If he wasted these monetary wherewith to secure audiences and money, he has absolutely gained his object. But deceptions of this kind can only succeed for a limited period. Those men who followed him on the weary march to Washington, suffering hunger and exposure while he was riding comfortably in a carriage and enjoying first class hotel accommodations, may awake to the fact that they were fooled by a skillful willo'-the-wisp arrangement, and resent it. Certain it is that the investors of the Coxylion of Washington will promote as little impression on the multitudes of the country as would the discharge of an Indian arrow against Enoch Park, and be equally insensible to repairs the faltering interests of the country.

RIDE THEM UP.

It was suggested in the last issue of the NEWS that influences were being brought to bear to place the City Council in a position of commiting to and harmonizing with the extravagant policy being followed in the direction of some public affairs. Thus far the Council has not shown susceptibility to goads in these directions, and may not do so. The general effort has been to carry the city safely through a critical and to narrow financial condition. It is this effort which has realized the most praiseworthy credit in its extraordinary position. The work before the Council, however, presents some serious and difficult questions which, as pointed out in the NEWS, inevitably involves an increase of taxation that will be a heavy burden upon the property owner. How it may be borne to the right as possible is a problem that will require in its solution some thought and good judgment.

As the taxpayers have a direct interest in these matters it would seem judicious, and even unfair, to have the committees to hear some the matter of pressure brought against them. There is a good deal of talk about being progressive and of making public improvements and giving employment to local workingmen, all of which is good in its place and when given a clear construction. But when it is made the vehicle of securing needlessly lavish expenditures of the taxpayers' money, while at the same time some of those taxpayers can get hardly enough food and clothing to supply their wants, it is a most dangerous and unreasonable counsel to deal with. Such a contingency suggests that it would be equitable for the taxpayers of Salt Lake to make their wishes heard and fairly authenticated in this matter. There is no reason for some demonstration of demagogic talk. Citizens, especially those who have large property interests, can give to individual councilmen their views on the subject, and the Council will then realize just what public sentiment is behind it in any move it may make. The success of the recent mass meeting was a declaration that the property owners were averse to taxation and municipal debt without limit. The only way to prevent their being further imposed upon the people is for economical and determined retrenchment and economy on the part of the City Council, and even then it is doubtful if the whole ground can be covered. But whatever action the Council takes in this direction should be supported and commended by the people in whose behalf it is, so that their representatives will not be overburdened by adverse opinions from those who do not have to pay the municipal dollars.

As it all there is no need or demand for ceasing public improvements or designing them to the extent of working hardship. But there is need of cutting off expenses where no direct and immediate benefits accrue to the citizens. There are some things which the City Council cannot help to any great extent, and it should not be blamed therefor. One of these is the procedure on the city and county building. Some of the matters therein pertaining are tied up by a contract on which some light should be shed for the benefit of the public. The Council is further handicapped in being legally compelled—in the view of some authorities—to take a course not always and altogether in harmony with its own desires and views. But there is responsibility on the part of the present members for future action in all these concerns; and an understanding of that responsibility and steps to satisfactorily ameliorating it will be materially aided if the taxpayers take a sufficient interest to back their representatives up in every legitimate, honorable and consistently economical measure.

VALUED LIGHTLY.

The verdict in the Shattuck trial which has just ended at San Francisco may be regarded as expressive of the value placed upon virtue in that state, inasmuch as there is no suggestion of criticising the severe attitude of the jurors or of sympathy for the unfortunate defendant. The circumstances of the case briefly stated are as follows: Mrs. Jane Shattuck was a respectable widow with an only daughter eighteen years of age, on whom she lavished all the affections of a true parent. A young man of prominent respectability, Harry Pierce, kept the girl's company for some time and under promise of marriage betrayed her. He then gave it out among his friends that he had an intention of making her his wife, though the girl still trusted him. When Mrs. Shattuck learned the facts she sent for young Pierce and requested that he do her daughter justice. He declined, and she pardoned in her demand. He maintained his refusal and she, driven to desperation by the bitterness of seeing the dishonor brought by the man who had "ruined her of her baby girl," as she expressed it to her pleadings with him, waited a revolver and killed him.

Mrs. Shattuck was placed on trial for murder, and the facts as stated set forth, the legal plea being insanity. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the first degree, fixing the penalty at imprisonment for life. Of the twelve jurors eleven were for imposing the death penalty, but one resolutely held out for conviction of a lesser offense. He assumed the position that it would be a gross violation of principles of justice to send to the gallows a woman of Mrs. Shattuck's former good character and attention because she had taken vengeance on the despoiler of her home. Finally a compromise verdict was reached as stated and Mrs. Shattuck goes to prison for the rest of her life.

Time was when no jury in the land would have sentenced a mother under such circumstances. The almost unanimous expression of the jurors in this case in favor of the death penalty shows that they regarded the despoiling of virtue as not worthy to consider in the light of a provocation for the deed. The Twelve had the manner in which it is received intimate how light is the value placed on women's honor in California.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Unthoughtful have been those who have allowed the outcry against the sugar industry here, and already have started to feel that it would be a calamity not to have it a permanent institution of the country. The sugar consumption of Utah is largely to excess of the local production, and we cannot not satisfied until the Territory becomes an exporter instead of an importer. In the country at large $170,000,000 is the value of the sugar imported, in addition to the cost of transportation, thus showing the enormous field there is for the sugar industry of the United States. The cost of the annual importation of sugar, therefore, is not less than $15,000,000 or greater than the average value of the wheat exports of the country for the past ten years, and far more than the value of the product of the gold and silver mines for the same period.

The Chico Company is arguing for a larger sugar production for Utah farmers, gives some interesting facts that are equally applicable to Utah, as follows:

1. That we have a market for sugar at home as the present time which will consume the entirely at an item. Upwards of a million and a half pounds of sugar are yearly sent from the Pacific states to Utah, the greater part of which is produced in California, which, with our great advantages in production, climate and transportation, should enable our imports of this to be reduced to more than half.

2. That the production of beet sugar is increasing much more rapidly than that of cane sugar.

3. That the production of sugar beets have as a profit has been nearly demonstrated, and, moreover, has ceased to be an experiment.

4. That the culture of the sugar beet, when authenticated, is simple, and does not require skilled labor.

5. That beets can be sent great from the farmer field to the manufacturing establishment without injury or storage.

6. That the culture of the sugar beet does not require any more labor, investment of capital by the grower.

7. That the implements required for the production of sugar beets are simple and cheap compared to those required for the production of wheat.

8. That the net upon which from a large manufacturing plants is left to grower equal for other crops.

9. That we have a large area of comparatively unexplored lands upon which sugar beets can be grown successfully.

10. That the yield of the grower is greater than the average of other crops.

11. That beet sugar is a staple article, is planted in can be movement and at once converted into money.

12. That with skilled and practical experience and investigation and patient of ordinary intelligence are successfully produced the sugar beets, yield actually from within the best described.

Here is a sample paragraph from George Francis Train's latest "commercial array" speech:

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