

FROM MONDAY'S DAILY, MARCH 28.

ANOTHER SELF-MURDER.

E. F. Willman, of Leadville, Takes Morphine.

Last night added one more to the list of suicides that is rapidly lengthening out in this part of the country. E. F. Willman, a commercial man, who represents a St. Louis house, arrived in the city about ten days ago and registered at the Continental. He appeared to be attending to the business in which he was engaged, until last evening, when he was discovered at the hotel in an unconscious state. It was soon ascertained that he had taken a hypodermic injection of morphine, with suicidal intent. Physicians were summoned, but he was beyond their skill. He was taken to the Catholic Hospital, where he died at 10:30 last night.

When placed in the hospital nothing was said of the cause of his condition, and when the surgeon, Dr. Pinkerton, saw him shortly after, he was dying. His papers and other articles in his clothing were taken possession of by Dr. Pinkerton, till the inquest could be held, which will be at 3 o'clock this evening.

No valuables of any kind were found in his possession, and it is probable financial troubles were one cause of the rash deed. He left the following unfinished letter explaining his conduct. At its commencement it is written in a bold, free hand, but as it goes on shows the effects of the deadly draught on his sensibilities, and the last is in a cramped hand, and growing rather incoherent:

I am tired of trying to solve the great problem of this life's existence, and have taken hypodermic injections of morphine so that no post-mortem or autopsy is necessary. I have met sunshine and cloudy friends while sojourning on this green foot-stool, and none of them have been worth the cultivation, and I, as a last resort, will try and see if the ferryman who plys his oar on the dark waters of the river Styx will tow a voyager, torn with care and misery, to the fair shore which nature tells us awaits the weary.

The only thing that I regret to leave for is that I have a good wife and little boy of whom I am not worthy. I may be called a coward by the world at large for thus taking the gift which an all-wise Unknown has bestowed upon me, but should the casual reader know the heartaches and the hours of absolute despair I have experienced they or he would at least say, "Well, he has solved the problem; peace to his ashes, even if he is in a pauper's grave."

I do not ask it, but I would feel deeply grateful should the fraternity of traveling men, of whom I have been a confere, give me a decent burial. It matters little, however, what becomes of this mould of clay that has housed such a turbulent spirit while I have seen the trials and tribulations of this world, whether it is consigned to a vaulted sepulchre or is thrown to the care of the birds of the blue arch above.

We have been taught, each and every one of us, at our dear mother's knee, that there is an Infinite Power above who watches the fall of the sparrow and notes its resting place, but it seems to me after due consideration of the subject that it is a prolonged fairy tale, and if there is any hereafter, I imagine, however foolish it may appear to the casual reader, that it cannot contain in all the aeons of time as much positive trouble as I have had in the last few years. And if there is such a thing as spiritual existence on that other shore, and I have any influence with the spirits who dwell in the air, it shall be my duty in all after life that I shall enjoy to bless my wife and boy, and to keep a roseate tinge on the future of Peter Wikoff, of Denver, and to throw all the shades of perdition upon Joseph Elsnor and one Ingersoll, of Shreveport, La. For those two pernicious and hypocritical brutes are the cause of my unhappiness in life.

My life has been an exceptionable one. When I launched my frail bark upon the sea of this world's trouble, everything seemed auspicious for a fair and prosperous voyage. The sun seemed to fairly embrace the blithe inhabitants of the sky, and—as he

On the back of an envelope he had written the following: "Please express my valise to Mrs. E. F. Willman, 135 West Fourth Street, Leadville, Colorado."

He was about five feet ten inches in height, and apparently thirty years of age.

Probate Court.

Proceedings, before the Salt Lake County Probate Court on Saturday:

In the matter of the incorporation of the People's Co-operative Store; order made directing the clerk to issue certificate.

Estate of Charles Holt, deceased; order made appointing Emma Holt administratrix of said estate.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Josephine Taylor; bond of Thomas E. Taylor, in the sum of \$1000, filed and approved.

Estate of Salvator Martese, deceased; order made appointing Lawrence Young, J. E. Busby and C. M. Donelson, Jr., appraisers of said estate.

Estate of Joseph W. Dawson, de-

ceased; orders made of publication of notice to creditors, and appointing Thomas Dawson, Richard Whittemore and J. E. Busby appraisers of said estate.

In the matter of the estate of Rosina Shingleton, deceased; order made appointing Joseph H. Raleigh, John R. Sands and Walter L. Price appraisers of said estate.

Estate of E. L. Sloan, deceased; order made appointing time and place for settlement of final account, and to hear petition for distribution.

Estate of Mary Ann Hooper, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear petition for confirmation of sale of mining claim.

Estate of Abraham Coon, deceased; order made appointing time and place to hear petition for authority to convey real estate sold by deceased.

Estate of George Handley, deceased; order made appointing time and place for hearing petition of Elizabeth Handley for letters of administration.

Estate of George Nebeker, deceased; claims allowed.

On the 16th of April, 1887, an alleged will of John Masters, deceased, was admitted to probate, and Joseph Masters, a son of the deceased, appointed administrator. Geo. Masters, through his attorney, W. Van Cott, now contests the validity of the will and has filed with the Probate Court a petition for an order to cite the executor to appear and show cause why the order admitting the will to probate should not be revoked, on the ground that the will was procured by duress, menace, fraud and undue influence of Joseph Masters, and that the said testator, at the time of the alleged execution of the will, was not of sound mind; that the will was neither written, dated or signed by the hand of the testator. The order prayed for was made, and Joseph Masters, the administrator, directed to appear on April 19th, and show cause why the probate of the will should not be revoked.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

A Rejoinder to the Argument of Arthur Stayner, Esq.

HONOLULU, March 10th, 1888.

Editor Deseret News:

In your issue of January 27th is a letter by Arthur Stayner in answer to an extract from one written by me to a friend in Salt Lake on the sugar question.

So long a time has elapsed since the appearance of the articles that the difference in opinion and statements will hardly be remembered. I wish, however, to refer to the subject discussed for the purpose of correcting some things that were said that tend to unduly excite the public mind in favor of this sugar enterprise. My doubts as to the success of the business of sugar-making from the amber cane in Utah were stated to be on account of short seasons, small tonnage per acre, high wages, etc., as compared with the superior advantages in these respects that we have here on the islands; and that withal we could hardly keep our heads above water during the present depression in the price of sugar. Brother Stayner controverts nearly every thing referred to as advantages claimed by us here, and makes certain statements in support of his position. He says, "with regard to cheap labor the islands have no advantage. It is true they pay one-third the price, but a white man here will do three times as much as a native there." In this Brother Stayner is mistaken.

THE PRICE OF LABOR

is a factor that enters very largely into the question of successful sugar making, and one that the enterprising planters of these islands have not neglected. It became apparent years ago that the Hawaiians were not the best laborers, nor were there a sufficient number to supply the fast increasing demand. During the past twelve or fifteen years hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the government and planters in emigrating laborers from Japan, Portugal, China, S. S. Islands, Germany and other places, until at present the plantations are supplied with good laborers, who are not much inferior in strength and willingness to work, to those whom Brother Stayner asserts can do three times as much in a day. Statistics show that only 13 per cent of natives are used.

He says: "Greater tonnage per acre? No! While the islands can yield 25 to 30 tons per acre (cane he means) requiring cultivation for say 600 days, sorghum will yield two crops of 12 to 15 tons, requiring 225 to 250 days cultivation, and as the cost of a day's work is about the same as shown above, the ton of sorghum can be raised for 12 or 13 cents, while the island cane can, and as sorghum gives to the ton from 100 to 115 pounds of good sugar that does not need refining, and the islands from 180 to 190 that does need refining, the advantage is in favor of the sorghum."

ISLAND CANE

is not cultivated 600 days as contrasted with 250 for the sorghum. Plant cane comes to maturity in November, and within from one year to eighteen months after planting. If planted between November and March it is ready to grind after the following November; if planted later, it passes over November and matures the November following. The ratoon crops, (that is, cane that shoots up from the stubble of the first crop) always mature within a year (if

taken off in proper season. Some plantations ratoon two or three times, thus averaging nearly one crop a year.

Then, again, the highest estimate given by Brother Stayner in favor of sorghum production, viz., 15 tons of sugar cane per acre at a yield in sugar of 115 pounds per ton of cane, equals 1725 lbs., while the production here, in working plant cane runs as high as 14,000 lbs., or seven tons per acre, and ratoon from 6000 to 8000 lbs. This is a very heavy yield but not uncommon on some of the best plantations. The crop of many plantations yields an average of 10,000 lbs. per acre. I can vouch for these figures as being correct.

He also says: "With regard to the plantations on the islands having the best of modern machinery, they have no doubt the best of modern machinery of the ancient kind." He then refers to the

PROCESS OF DIFFUSION

as the touchstone by which a business heretofore unprofitable is to be converted into one in which there will be a profit of millions. I hope it may be so for it would add another source of wealth to Utah and give employment to thousands of her sons.

Diffusion is not unknown here, Col. Spawlamy, of Kealia, Kauai, having imported a plant this season; but the majority of mill owners are not by any means converted to the superiority of this process over the "modern ancient kind." Undoubtedly we have some of the best mills in the world. Young's automatic vacuum cleaner, a very recent invention of a gentleman of Honolulu, and only used here, is said to be one of the most economical pieces of machinery yet invented.

Brother Stayner credits the roller mills with expressing but 55 per cent of the saccharine qualities as compared with 98 obtained by diffusion. At a meeting of sugar planters at Franklin, Louisiana, Mr. J. T. Gilmer gave an account of a visit to Governor Warmoth's Magnolia plantation and stated among other things that the average sugar extraction by his five roller mill was 78 per cent. At the Wainuku mill, Hawaii, they get 70.

Prof. Wiley's report of the

PORT SCOTT EXPERIMENTS

with diffusion, upon which Brother Stayner bases all his calculations of success is not accepted by every one as correct. W. P. Kirchoff in the *Planter's Monthly* of July last reviews him and shows from his own figures that he is incorrect in his computations, and that the superiority of diffusion is not so great as claimed—that the percentage of saccharine extracted falls far below 98. Kirchoff proves that 89, instead of 98 is the true extraction, which is but 11 per cent more than is obtained by the old process.

Although the new process extracts more saccharine the juice is so diffused that from 15 to 20 per cent more condensing is necessary.

With our present mills, since the introduction of the triple effect and automatic vacuum cleaner the bagasse has proven to be sufficient fuel for all purposes; but if diffusion is substituted, the chips are full of water when dropped from the batteries and are of no use whatever as fuel, unless they are run through the rollers and dried, and even then are inferior and insufficient.

The question in the minds of mill owners here is this—will the extra amount of saccharine extracted by diffusion, pay for the greater amount of condensing, added to the extra cost for fuel?

From all that I can ascertain there is not such a great difference in favor of diffusion as some are led to believe. With the best of machinery and most favorable conditions, I doubt that any but an ordinary return for time and money invested would be realized in raising and working up amber cane by diffusion.

J. F. GATES.

UNPARALLELED PRESUMPTION.

Editor Deseret News:

We have heard wonderful things of late among them, "Let us alone while we gobble up Arsenal Hill and the Tenth Ward Square." "Let us remove the remains of the dead from the city cemetery, so that we can secure sites for fashionable residences." "Purchase strips for streets through the blocks in the central part of the city, so that we can have more corner lots to speculate on."

Such are a few of the modest requests which have been presented to the city council of this city recently. By whom? Gamblers. Our city

IS INFESTED

with them. For months they have been flocking hither from pastures like Wic-chita and Los Angeles, where a reactionary, anti-boom blizzard has killed the grass upon which they feed.

A horde of adventurers have come among our citizens, who started out to get a living by their wits, but failing from a lack of capital, have fallen back upon the cheek with which nature has lavishly supplied them. One of this class will enter the house of a citizen, and inquire if the premises are for sale. On being answered "No," he will reply: "Never mind, I'll just hang on the fence a notice that it is for sale, at my office, and I'll get a satisfactory price for you," adding mentally that a fellow who lives by making sales of real estate must make sales somehow.

The land-jumping scheme IS SQUELCHED.

and the emphatic echo of public sentiment given through the News seems to have put a damper upon the cemetery project. But the proposition to have the city buy the right of way for streets through blocks near the business centre is still being pressed. Its advocates urge that if the city would buy a portion of the centre of the block, and then run a street through the latter, the land in its centre would suddenly become so valuable that it could be sold for enough to pay the cost of running the street through.

In other words the City Council is urged to engage in a real estate speculation, and to open the way for option dealers, and realty speculators generally, to put winnings in their pockets. A municipal government has neither the legal nor moral right to engage in a money-making scheme of such a character. If money can be made by

DIVIDING THE BLOCKS.

let private persons engage in the enterprise. The fact is, the cutting up of the blocks is not desired by permanent residents, who are men of means, with sufficient earnestness to impel them to engage in the work, though there is little doubt that money might be made by disfiguring the city in that way.

If the owners of blocks desire streets to be run through them, there is no legal obstacle in the way of having their wishes gratified; but it is believed that an injunction would lie to prevent the City Council from resolving the municipal corporation into a real estate agency.

WASATCH.

A Paris paper recently stated that the people of St. Louis, Dakota Territory, are dying of a disease called blizzards.

BIRTH.

TAPP.—On Tuesday, March 20th, at 4:15 a.m., to Elizabeth wife of John Tapp, of Union, a son. All doing well.

DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG.—In this city, March 16, of dropsy, Mary Jane, wife of Wm. H. Armstrong, aged 33 years. Deceased was the daughter of James and Mary James.

SNOW.—In this city, at 8:30 last evening of dropsy and heart disease, Erasmus W. Snow, son of Apostle Erasmus Snow and Minerva W. Snow, and head of the firm of Snow Bros., furniture dealers, Provo, aged 39 years. He leaves a wife and four children and a large circle of kindred and friends to mourn his loss.

BEERS.—At Manassas, Conejos County, Colorado, March 5, 1888, of canceration of the liver, Mattie M. Beers.

Deceased was born Dec. 6, 1833, in Clay County, Missouri; emigrated to Utah with her parents in 1850. With her husband, Robert Beers, was one of the pioneer settlers of St. Charles, Bear Lake County, Idaho. Moved to Manassas, Conejos County, Colo., in company with her husband and family in the fall of 1880. She was the mother of eleven children, eight of whom survive her. At the time of her death she was the first counselor in the Stake Relief Society Presidency; she was noted for her kindness to the poor and needy, and bore uncomplainingly the two months illness that preceded her death.

CROSSLEY.—At Weston, Oneida County, Idaho, March 12, 1888, of old age, John Crossley, aged 74 years and 3 days. He emigrated from Bradford, Yorkshire, England, in the year 1853, and died in full faith of the Gospel.

REES.—At Fountain Green, Sanpete Co., Utah, March 13th, 1888, Emma J., wife of John J. Rees. She left a baby a week old. Deceased was born in Fountain Green, January 19th, 1869 and was the second daughter of ex-Bishop R. L. Johnson. She had only been married about ten months. She was an exemplary young lady and well respected. She was followed to the grave by a large concourse of people, the largest funeral that ever was in Fountain Green. [COM.]

BOWDEN.—At Mill Creek Ward, March 21st, 1888, at 25 minutes to 2 p.m., Nathaniel Bowden, son of Henry Bowden and Ann Ireland, born April 22nd, 1835.

HARRIS.—In the 11th ward of this city, March 20th, 1888, from general debility, superinduced by old age, Ann Harris, relict of the late Daniel Harris. Deceased was born at Aughton, Lancashire, England, at July 4th, 1818.

LYON.—March 4, 1888, at the residence of her daughter, Zina Lyon, in Provo, of old age, Susanah Omsted Lyon.

Deceased was born in Christiansa, Norway, August 18th, 1810; was baptized in 1831, and emigrated to Utah in 1863. She was the mother of two daughters, both of whom survive her. She died as she had lived, true to the Gospel.

LANSON.—At Monroe, February 24th, 1888, Thomas Lanson, of chronic dysentery. He was born in Ballisbhill, Northumberland, England, March 6th, 1820, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

CHRISTENSEN.—At Chester, March 19th, Hans Peter and Niels Peter, twin sons of Christian and Phyllinda Christensen. They were born the same day, and lived only about half an hour.—COM.

MILLS.—At Kanosh, Millard County, Utah, March 11th, 1888, William, son of Stephen and Sarah Mills. Deceased was born December 15th, 1828, and was formerly of Chelsea, London, England. He was stricken down instantly, on Sunday, about 4 o'clock, in the midst of his family, at his own home, by paralysis of the heart. He had previously had two strokes of the same dreadful disease, and his death was almost instantaneous. He was an unobtrusive man, honest in all his dealings, an excellent listener, plain in speech and a natural hater of op-

pression in every form. He was baptized into the Church December 15, 1855, and with his family emigrated to Utah Sept., 1874. He has labored faithfully as a Deacon, Teacher, Priest and Elder. One of his greatest regrets was that none of his brothers ever received the Gospel. As evidence of the respect in which he was held, twenty-six vehicles laden with citizens attended the funeral.

Elders G. C. and James Abraham addressed the congregation by request of the widow, and at the grave Mr. Charles Crane spoke feelingly of the honest virtues of the man, whom he had had dealings with for twelve years. He considered such men were better than their religion.

Brother Mills had visited the Temple at St. George, and was satisfied with his work.—COM.

BARTHOLOMEW.—At Fayette, Sanpete County, Utah, March 1st, 1888, of cancer of the breast, Electa Benson, wife of Joseph Bartholomew.

Deceased was born September 8th, 1816, at Fabians, New York; moved with her parents to Indiana, where she embraced the Gospel in February, 1832; moved the same year to Jackson County, Missouri, and was in the drivings of the Saints from Jackson, Lafayette, Ray, Clay and Caldwell counties. Left Caldwell County in February, 1839, and moved to Adams, Illinois, and thence to Hancock County, Illinois; moved into Iowa in 1847; crossed the plains in 1852; settled in Springville, where she was married in 1857; moved to Sanpete in 1861, and settled at Warm Creek, now called Fayette, where she lived to the time of her demise.

Sister Electa had a severe attack of sore eyes when she was eight years old which caused the loss of her sight; but although she was deprived of this sense she was very industrious, and could do many kinds of work, such as knitting and sewing, etc. She never was blessed with children of her own, but has ministered kindly to the children in the family. In all the persecutions, trials and sufferings to which she was subjected, she was steadfast in the truth and a faithful Saint.—[COM.]

IVERTSON.—At Salt Lake City, March 26th, 1888, Mrs. Evelyn Ivertson, wife of Christopher W. Ivertson, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth Foutz Walker. Born at Pleasant Grove, Utah County, December 29th, 1861. The funeral will be held at Pleasant Grove. The date will be given later.

A CARD.

The permanent services of Mr. Anthony Van Haagen, of Philadelphia, have recently been secured by the Utah Soap Manufacturing Co. Mr. Van H. was the working partner and founder of the great soap houses of McKee, Van Haagen & Co., and The Van Haagen Soap Mfg. Co., and the sole maker of all the unrivaled soaps recently and for many years produced by those firms. Forty years' active life in the business has made him one of the most reliable and best known soap makers in the United States, and he ranks such in all the leading cities. So far as local Utah manufactures are concerned, this company purpose attaining the front and then leading progression itself, confident that quality, price and terms being right, the trade will share its patronage with those whose every interest is local, while consumers, all influential in their degree, will hereafter receive better goods at the same price as imported and still retain a pleasure in settling the ever-vexed question, "Will manufactures in Utah pay?"

"Let's buy more manufactures." All right. "Patronize those already here." Why send our money to Chicago, Denver, or elsewhere, when we can do better at home?

A popular movement will secure any enterprise its legitimate trade and this company desires nothing more.

G. H. SNELL, Manager.

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RICHLY REWARD on those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. Easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital none; we start you. Everything new. No special skill required; you, reader, can do it as well as any man. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address: Robinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION:

One bay HORSE, about 9 years old, blind in right eye, right ear cropped, branded N on left thigh, A on right thigh. If the above described animal is claimed in ten days, will be sold as the law directs, at the estray pound, on Saturday, March 31st, 1888.

GEORGE T. COTTAN,

St. George, March 31 1888. Poundkeeper.

ESTRAY NOTICE

I HAVE IN MY POSSESSION.

One bay HORSE, about 8 years of age, branded M on left shoulder and D on left thigh, white stripe in face.

If not claimed and taken away within 10 days, it will be sold to the highest bidder at the Lehi City estray pound, Monday, April 2d, 1888, at 5 o'clock p.m.

MICHAEL VAUGHAN,

Lehi, Utah Co., March 23, 1888.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM BINGHAM, LAST SPRING, a grey HORSE, had grease heel, branded on the left thigh.

One black MARE, nearly bald faced, with legs, branded C on right thigh.

A liberal reward will be given for information leading to their recovery.

A. LARSON, Salina, Sevier County, Utah.