

## LOS ANGELES

"The City of the Angels."

## SALT LAKE.

"The City of the Saints"

## THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Its Steady Advance in Utah—Articles by Manager Cutler and Superintendent Austin of the Utah Sugar Company.

UTAH has now four beet sugar plants, two of them being fully equipped refineries at Lehi and Ogden, and two being auxiliary plants to that at Lehi, crushing the beets and pumping the juice through underground pipes to the refinery at that place; one of them is at Springville, a distance of twenty-two miles south, and the other is at Bingham Junction, nineteen miles north of Lehi, and they are the only instances in the United States where the juice is conveyed by piping such a distance.

Utah can be supplied by this company, as it has acquired a tract of land specially adapted for the purpose.

## SOME BEET SUGAR FIGURES

(For the Christmas News.)

Lehi, Utah, Dec. 10.—To those interested in statistics there is good reading to be found in the way manufacturing figures are piling up in the last years of this century, and of all those figures none are more interesting than those pertaining to the sugar industry which is playing so important a part in the life of the state.

Statistics for 1900 in this country are as follows:

|                |               |
|----------------|---------------|
| Louisiana cane | Tons, 279,000 |
| Beet Sugar     | 85,000        |
| Total          | 354,000       |

The latter item is from thirty-three factories in eight states, Utah having produced about one-tenth of the total beet sugar of the United States, or a little under 9,000 tons.

The consumption of all sugars in the United States for 1900 is estimated to be 2,500,000 tons, so that the country actually has produced only about one-sixth of what it consumes, the other five-sixths having had to be brought in from foreign countries, being refined here. The American Sugar company refined 67 per cent of the amount, so we cannot say that the growth of the beet industry has been very rapid thus far. The Utah sugar company has just finished its tenth year, having made a short run and worked up 50,400 tons of beets, which were handled at the rate of about 1,000 tons per day. The beets

were not so high in sugar as in the previous year, in fact it can be said that the crop has been a partial failure owing to the excessive drought, but the company is now in a condition to work up a large tonnage and the prospects are bright for the year 1901.

THOMAS R. CUTLER,  
General Manager Utah Sugar Co.

## BEET GROWERS' RECORD.

(For the Christmas News.)

Lehi, Utah, Dec. 10.—The tenth year of beet culture in Utah, which has just closed, has not been so successful, financially, to the beet farmer as the two previous seasons, a fact due mostly to the lack of moisture caused by the light fall of snow during the winter of 1899 and the spring of 1900. As a rule there is no fault to be attached to the farmer for the shortage of the crop, as 50 per cent of the beet crop in Utah and Salt Lake counties was as well, if not better, taken care of this year than in any previous season, but the dry climatic conditions, together with shortage of water for irrigation, has reduced our tonnage to about eight tons per acre on an average; still in a great many cases good crops were raised where sufficient water could be had.

We find, however, upon investigation that the yield of the beet crop here was equal to, if not better, than almost any other crop and we look for a very heavy tonnage for the season of 1901 for the following reasons: First, a very good deposit of snow is already in the mountains—more in fact than at any time last year. Second, the land is thoroughly saturated and the farmers throughout the country are taking advantage of the very open weather by doing their fall plowing and preparing for next season's beet crop. Third, the land that produced a very light crop of beets this year (through lack of moisture) is practically in the same condition as if it had been summer fallowed and hence should give excellent results as to tonnage next year.

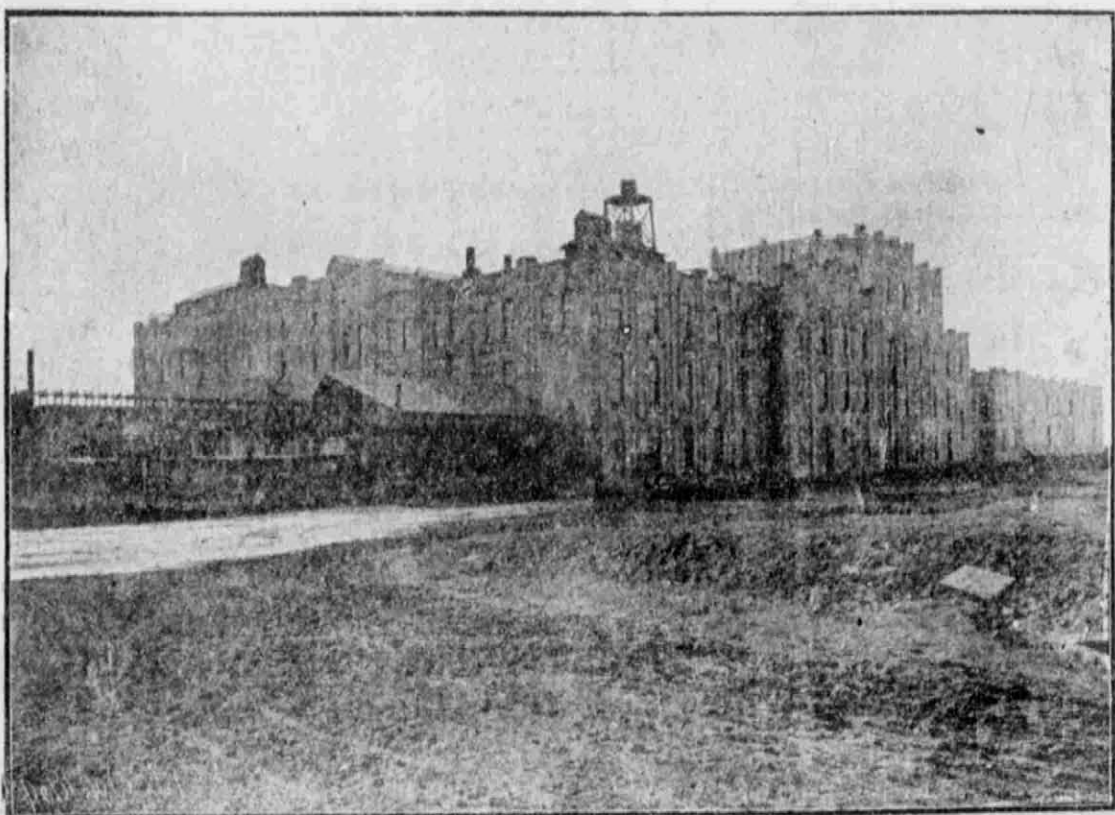
We find that Utah today leads the west in sugar beet culture, and no doubt has this year harvested the largest crop of beets, the number of acres considered, of any district west of the Rocky Mountains.

We find a disposition on the part of the farmers to push ahead in this industry, and no doubt next season will be the banner year for the beet growers of this state; at least, from the appearances now, we expect, and hope to be able to so record the crop of 1901.

GEORGE AUSTIN,  
Agricultural Superintendent Utah Sugar Co.

## U. S. ARMAMENT.

At the present time the United States has under construction 12 battle ships, 5 armored cruisers, 8 protected torpedo boat destroyers, 15 torpedo boats, 7 submarine gunboats and 1 lake gunboat.



WORKS OF THE UTAH SUGAR COMPANY AT LEHI, UTAH.

Two other factories, one in Cache County and the other in Sanpete county will soon be erected by local capital.

The Utah Sugar company recently doubled its capital, for the purpose of trebling its capacity and building the two auxiliary plants. The total cost of the improvements and the new land acquired, was over half a million dollars and the company can now work up from 1,000 to 1,200 tons of beets each twenty-four hours. The capacity of the Ogden factory is about one-third that of the one at Lehi.

The enormous advance made in the sugar industry in Utah is illustrated by the fact that the season of 1900 is the tenth since its establishment here. The first year only about 1,000,000 pounds of sugar was produced, and the beets only yielded 110 pounds to the ton. In 1900 the Utah Sugar company produced over 13,000,000 pounds and each ton of beets yielded 253½ pounds.

The output for the year 1900 at Lehi was 11,400,000 pounds, at Ogden 5,800,000, a total of 17,200,000 pounds, which is still about 8,000,000 pounds short of Utah's consumption.

The Utah Sugar company is also devoting considerable attention to the culture of the beet seed, and already grows a large part of its own seed, the remainder being bought in Germany and France. It is only a question of a short time when all the seed used in

world's finances. This country, which has done so little in the past to produce from its fertile soil such a necessary article, now shows signs of entering the arena of the world's great sugar producers.

The figures given below will show the great possibilities of the future for this industry, providing the farmers, manufacturers and consumers will untiringly determine to pull together, to gather in from our wonderful resources the product our soils and the elements contain.

The latest estimate of the world's crop of sugar for the year 1900 is as follows:

|       |                 |
|-------|-----------------|
| Beets | Tons, 5,500,000 |
| Cane  | 3,322,000       |
| Total | 8,822,000       |

Against 8,322,584 tons for 1899, or an increase in the world's supply of 499,416 tons, while the consumption of sugar is increasing at an equally rapid rate. Most of this increase will be absorbed to supply the deficiency caused by the shortage in 1899 and there is strong probability that in Europe the export bounties hitherto paid and the taxation on sugar will be either abolished or curtailed, which would have the very material and immediate effect of causing the consumption of sugar to be enormously increased, as under the present system, when sugar is retailed in New York at 5 cents per pound, it sells for 3 cents per pound in Berlin, and 10 cents per pound in Paris, figures almost prohibitive to the poor.

Excluding all sugar produced from Cuba, Hawaii and other islands belonging to the United States and the es-

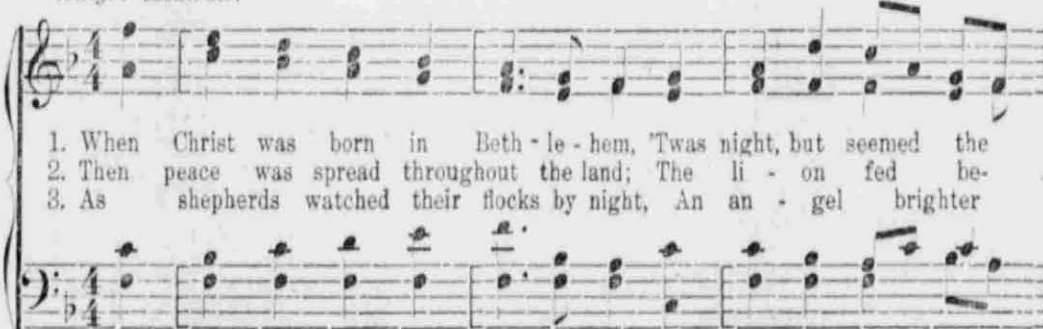
## Christmas Carol.

Awarded the Prize of \$25.00 in the Christmas "News" Competition.

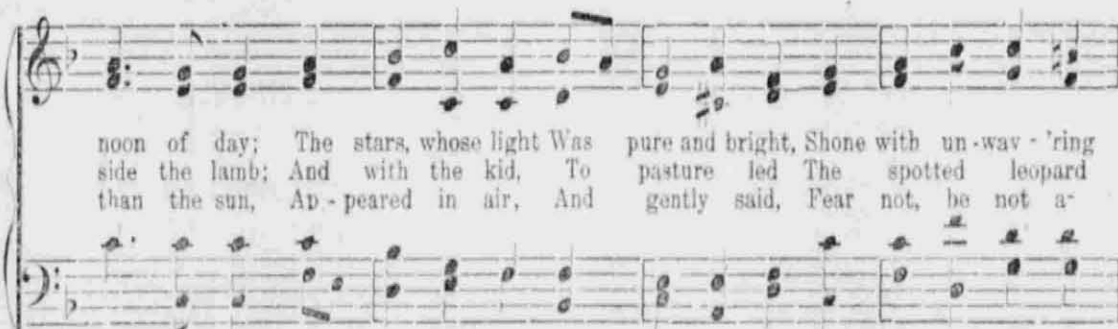
WORDS BY LONGFELLOW.

Allegro Moderato.

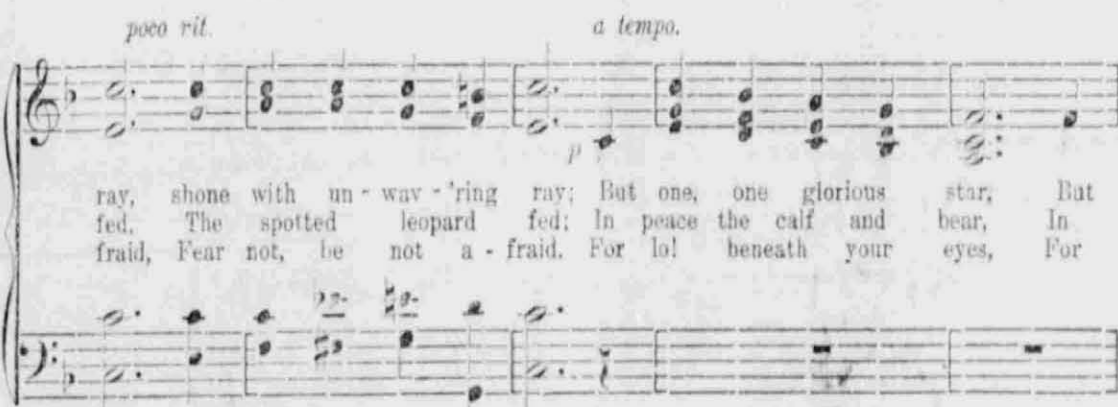
MUSIC BY E. BEESLEY.



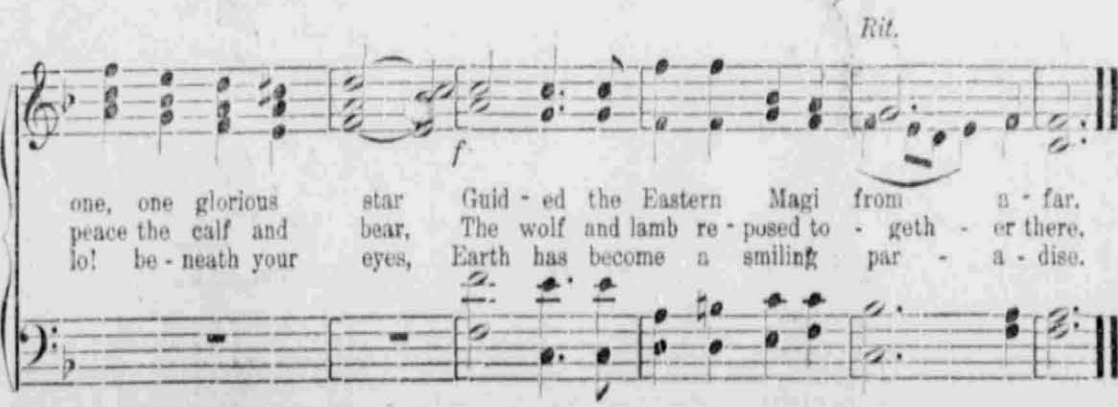
1. When Christ was born in Beth-le-hem, 'Twas night, but seemed the  
2. Then peace was spread throughout the land; The li-on fed be-  
3. As shepherds watched their flocks by night, An an-gel brighter



noon of day; The stars, whose light Was pure and bright, Shone with un-wav-'ring  
side the lamb; And with the kid, To pasture led The spotted leopard  
than the sun, Ap-peared in air, And gently said, Fear not, be not a-



ray, shone with un-wav-'ring ray; But one, one glorious star, Bat  
fed. The spotted leopard fed; In peace the calf and bear, In  
fraid, Fear not, be not a-fraid, For lo! beneath your eyes, For



one, one glorious star, Guid-ed the Eastern Magi from a-far,  
peace the calf and bear, The wolf and lamb re-posed to- geth-er there,  
lo! be-neath your eyes, Earth has become a smiling par-a-dise.

## Angelic Ministrations in 1829



PRES. JOSEPH F. SMITH.

PRESIDENT JOSEPH F. SMITH intended to write for the Deseret News an article appropriate to this occasion, namely the closing of the Nineteenth Century. But being called to visit the States of Zion in Mexico and Arizona, he was prevented from favoring us as anticipated. We therefore reproduce part of an article from his pen on the restoration of the Holy Priesthood, which he regards as among the most important events of the century now approaching its termination. As this article clears up some points on which there has been a little dubiety, it will be found valuable and appropriate at the present time. We quote as follows:

"John the Baptist appeared to Joseph Smith and Oliver Cowdery, on the fifteenth day of May, 1829, and conferred upon them the Aaronic Priesthood with all its keys and power. The ordination was in the following words: 'Upon you, my fellow servants, in the name of Jesus I confer the Priesthood of Aaron, which holds the keys of the ministering of angels, and of the Gospel of repentance, and of baptism by immersion for the remission of sins, and this shall never be taken again from the earth, until the sons of Levi do offer again an offering unto the Lord in righteousness.'"

"This most sacred and important event occurred at or near a place called Harmony in Susquehanna Co., Pennsylvania, while Joseph Smith was living there, engaged in the translation of the Book of Mormon, and Oliver Cowdery was writing for him. We have not, unfortunately, any account so definite, of the reception by Joseph and Oliver, of the Melchisedec Priesthood as we have of the conferral of the Aaronic Priesthood. But we have positive information and knowledge that they did receive this Priesthood at the hands of Peter, James and John, to whom the keys and power thereof were committed by the Lord Jesus Christ, and who were commissioned to restore it to the earth in the dispensation of the fullness of times. We cannot fix the exact date when this Priesthood was restored, but it occurred sometime between the 15th of May, 1829, and the 9th of April, 1830. We can approximate to within a few months of the exact time, but no further, from any of the records of the Church. Joseph, the Prophet, designates the place where their ordination took place, in his address to the Saints, written September 6, 1842, as follows: 'Again what do we hear? \* \* \* the voice of Peter, James and John, in the wilderness, between Harmony, Susquehanna County, and Colesville, Broome County, on the Susquehanna River, declaring themselves as possessing the keys of the Kingdom and of the dis-

penation of the fullness of times.' And in a revelation given September, 1830, referring to Joseph and Oliver, the Lord said in reference to purifying again of the Sacrament on the earth, that 'the hour cometh that I will drink of the fruit of the vine with you on the earth, and with Moroni, \* \* \* and also with Elias, \* \* \* and also with John, the son of Zacharias, \* \* \* which John I have sent unto you my servants Joseph Smith, Jr., and Oliver Cowdery to ordain you into this first Priesthood which you have received, that you might be called and ordained even as Aaron, and also with Elias, \* \* \* and also with Joseph, and Jacob, and Isaac, and Abraham, your fathers, by whom the promises remain, and also with Michael, or Adam, the father of all, the prince of all, the anointed of days. And also with Peter, and James and John whom I have sent unto you to be Apostles and true witnesses of my name and to bear the keys of my Kingdom and a dispensation of the Gospel for the last times, and as we see by the above quotation, and the same things which I revealed unto them; unto whom I have committed the keys of my Kingdom and a dispensation of the Gospel for the last times, and as we see by the above quotation, and the 10th and 11th verses of section 31, Doctrine and Covenants.

"It would appear from the instructions given in the revelation, dated June, 1829, that the priesthood had been conferred on Joseph Smith, Oliver Cowdery, and David Whitmer. If this supposition is correct, it reduces the period of uncertainty when this glorious event actually took place to a few weeks, or from the middle of May to the end of June. It is also asserted that David Whitmer supposed the event to have taken place about this time. It is evident, however, that David received the apostleship under the hands of Joseph and Oliver, and was not present when they received it under the ministrations of the ancient Apostles.

"In the first edition of the Compendium, under the heading of, 'Chronology of the most important events which have transpired in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints from A. D. 1829 to 1857,' we find the following brief statement: 'June 6, 1831, the Melchisedec Priesthood was first given.' This detached sentence conveys the idea that the Melchisedec Priesthood was not given until four or five months after the Church was established. Many have been misled and others greatly puzzled over this statement, knowing that 'Elders were ordained' on the 6th day of April, 1830, a year and two months before, and the conferring of the Melchisedec Priesthood under the hands of Elias, Michael, and the Lord, as revealed, and the authority of the Melchisedec Priesthood was manifested, and conferred for the first time upon several of the Elders.' Now if this does not mean that on this occasion several Elders received their first ordination, then it must mean that these several Elders who had previously been ordained, then, for the first time, received the power or authority of their ordinations. The words 'conferred for the first time upon several Elders' would seem at first glance to mean that several were then ordained Elders, but taking the complete sentence together, namely, 'The man of sin was revealed, and the authority of the Melchisedec Priesthood was manifested, and conferred for the first time upon several of the Elders,' we naturally conclude that several who had previously been ordained Elders, had not yet received the spirit, or power, or authority of their ordinations, that now for the first time, the authority of the Priesthood having been manifested, it fell upon them. It is evident from the context that the word authority as used in this quotation means power. It reads as follows: 'It was clearly evident that the Lord gave us power in proportion to the work to be done, and strength according to the race before us, and grace and help as our needs required.' That several persons were ordained on that occasion is directly stated as follows: 'Great harmony prevailed, several were ordained; faith was strengthened; and humility, so necessary for the blessing of God to follow prayer, characterized the Saints; the things perfectly clear, and that is no reproach. Whatever is here made to the restoration of the Melchisedec Priesthood by Peter, James and John, which great event occurred, without doubt, between May and July, 1829, or thereabouts, until about the time this conference was held, the term 'Melchisedec Priesthood' was seldom or never used. The High Priesthood, or the Holy Priesthood, were the terms generally applied until then.

"Thus this glorious Priesthood, which is after the holiest order of God, has been restored to man in its plenitude and power in the present age for the 'last time' and no part of it will be taken from the earth again until the sons of Levi do offer again an offering unto the Lord in righteousness; or until God shall gather together in one all things both which are in heaven and which are on earth.' In conclusion I will call to the attention of the readers of this to sections 5, 13, 27, 81, 107, 110 and 123 of the Doctrine and Covenants for further reflection on the subject.

Jos. F. Smith

## SALT LAKE POST OFFICE.

The past year has been a very favorable one in Salt Lake postoffice business. Postmaster Thomas reports a per cent increase in the newspaper and stamp departments. It is not possible at this time to do more than estimate the amount of business transacted during the last quarter of the year, but judging from present indications it will run about \$22,000 in stamp collections, \$2,500 in newspaper postage, and \$200 in box rents, making a total of \$24,500 for the last quarter of 1900. For the first quarter of the year the receipts were \$23,000 from stamps, \$2,000 from newspaper postage and \$150 from box rents. A falling off is noticed in stamp receipts at the end of the second quarter when the total was \$23,800. The newspaper postage for that quarter amounted to \$2,300, while the box rent receipts aggregated \$200. A decided increase is noticed in stamp receipts and newspaper postage for the quarter ending September 30th. At that time the sales of stamps totaled up \$30,428.13, newspaper postage advanced to the sum of \$2,734.19 and box receipts returned \$219.25. The receipts for the first three quarters amounted to \$69,325.69. With the estimate for the quarter ending December 31st, the total receipts from the above sources would be \$131,945.69. In 1900, numbers it may be said that the year's receipts will be \$135,000.

This does not include, however, the money order business which has grown to immense proportions in the past few years. This will be most forcibly realized when it is stated that in spite of the installment of 7 sub-stations which issue money orders, the present force at the general office has been working night and day for some time past. No time has been found for the compilation of any figures which would give an idea of the growth of this branch of the business.

As stated above, there are now seven sub-stations, most of them having been established last June. This is a great accommodation to business men. Another decided step to the front was taken when the free delivery was extended to its present wide limits, which reached from the Davis county line on north to six miles beyond Sandy. The prompt delivery following the adoption of this method has helped to

increase the general business. The clerical forces of the office have been increased this year as has also the number of carriers. The amount of space occupied by the postoffice will be nearly doubled next year owing to the fact that the basement of the postoffice is being put in shape for handling the outgoing mails.

## UTAH SULPHUR.

During the past season a force of men were engaged in the development of the extensive sulphur beds in Beaver county. The sulphur extracted was refined there and enough was made, it is said, to pay the cost of assessment work. Some disadvantage is experienced because the deposits are not close to the railway, but in spite of these drawbacks the immense deposits of sulphur in southern Utah will sooner or later send out large supplies of marketable sulphur.

## GUANO DEPOSITS.

The settlement of all litigation has placed the Utah Guano company in a more favorable position at the close of the year 1900. The company has now a clear title to its valuable property, having secured an absolute title from the United States government during the year. The company owns Gunnison Island in the Salt Lake, on which is located vast guano deposits from 1 to 5 feet deep. The property has been examined by several experts who have placed the lowest estimate at from 250,000 to 400,000 tons of guano. As is well known, analysis of the product shows that it contains phosphate, ammonia and potash in such quantities as to make it an ideal fertilizer. The company is somewhat in debt, owing to the litigation of the past five years, but it is probable that the deposits will shortly be taken over by capitalists who will turn them to account. With comparatively small expense the product could be loaded in bulk on the Southern Pacific Railway company, by which a rate of 21 cents per ton has been made to the Pacific coast. It is, without doubt, only a question of time when some of the richer of Gunnison Island will be utilized, the farms and orchards in various places outside of Utah.



THOMAS R. CUTLER,  
General Manager of Utah Sugar Company.