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CHARLES W. PENROSE, - EDITOR

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"WILL THE 'MORMONS' FIGHT?"

THE ways of the anti-"Mormon" are devious and disreputable. From the rise of the "Mormon" Church it has been hated and maligned and its doctrines, ordinances and aims have been intentionally misrepresented. Preachers, lecturers and editors have conspired in this evil work, and thus prejudices have been created and fostered that make nearly all the world bitter and excited against the very name of "Mormon."

But among all the books and pamphlets and press articles that have been written, and the sermons and lectures that have been delivered, with the intent of deceiving the public on the "Mormon" question, we doubt whether anything quite as mean in this line has been attempted, as an article that appears this week in an illustrated eastern paper entitled, "Will the Mormons Fight?" with editorial comment.

Not that it contains anything new by way of alleged facts or actual arguments. It is merely a rehash of old Salt Lake *Tribune* messes, dressed up to suit the times. But it purports to be written by "the oldest Mormon in the Rocky Mountains." This lie is told to give interest and an air of reliability to the villainous statements and insinuations it contains.

The article was not only not written by "the oldest Mormon in the Rocky Mountains," but was not written by a "Mormon" at all. We could give a very close guess at the author's name. It was prepared in this city. It is full of errors, even where the design is to present historical facts, so woven into the intended fiction as to make both appear equally true. And some of these errors are such that no "Mormon," particularly an experienced "Mormon," could have fallen into them.

The purpose in connecting this collection of historical occurrences, newspaper comments, imaginary incidents and wilful perversions, and touching them up with lurid tints, is of the vilest and most cowardly character. It is to make it appear that the infamous assertions and explanations of alleged doctrine are open admissions by one who is in the life and has been familiar with the faith of the people intended to be thus defamed. The hand that edited this mass of mingled truth and falsehood, that culled from *Tribune* articles, from Col. Kane's famous lecture, and from other published works little snatches of good writing, correct narrations, erroneous theories, pure fiction and mistaken opinions and then hid behind the lie that he is a "Mormon," has capped his infamous efforts and contemptible course with such a paltry and contemptible crown of villainy as to stamp him a craven as well as a perjurer.

Whether the paper that has accepted his effort understands the deception practiced on the public, we know not. If it does, it is equally despicable with the author. In either event it will not gain in favor with the American public by lending itself to this low and indefensible scheme.

The article is designed to be one of a series. The object is defined in the editorial comments. It is to bring about a collision between the Government and the "Mormons," resulting in the "extermination" of the Saints. The editor is evidently ignorant of the situation or he is destitute of common sense. "The fighting power" of the "Mormons," their "defiance" and throwing down of the "gauntlet," their being "driven into the field in defense of polygamy," and other nonsense with which the editorial abounds, is all purely imaginary, and in view of the actual state of affairs here is utterly absurd and ludicrous. If a little light shed upon the editor's mind and the publishers' responsibility does not bring about a change in the intent of the illustrated paper, in our opinion legal steps should be taken which may be a little more effectual.

We have not mentioned the name of the paper, because we do not wish to give it additional publicity, and we do not take up the article in detail, because its falsehoods are too old to handle at this date and have been too often exploded to need refutation. We merely wish to express our views as to the cowardly author and the deceived of deceiving publishers, and to expose the statement that a "Mormon" penned the literary hodge-podge which forms an excuse for the illustrations that accompany it. It is a contemptible libel as ever emanated from the infernal regions or—even from the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

PREDICTIONS OF A NOTED SCIENTIST.

IT HAS already been shown in these columns that in predicting the approach of an overwhelming and sanguinary strife in the United States, and universal war in Europe, Professor Joseph Rhodes Buchanan, of Boston, has but supplemented prophecies enunciated by the Prophet Joseph Smith more than half a century ago. The seer not only foretells dire disaster from the social and political complications developing among the people, but nature, in unison with the agitated condition of human affairs, is to add its chapter of horrors to the terrible catalogue of calamity. We here introduce a quotation from his article in the *Arena*:

"In the midst of our coming civil war, the Atlantic coast will be wrecked by submergence and tidal waves from the borders of New England to the southern borders of the Gulph of Mexico. There shall be no safety below the hills. The destruction of New York and Jersey City will be the greatest terror."

So assured is the professor of the certainty of his forecast that he says: "Do not remain longer than fifteen years on the coast," and "do not build for permanency."

Again the learned gentleman says:

"In the midst of these horrors of war and floods terrible climax will be reached in a geological convulsion, compared to which the earthquake of New Madrid, of Java and Lisbon, will seem unimportant.

"Cyclones will prevail. The warmth of summer shall fail and the bounties of agriculture be denied us."

All these conditions are merely supplementary parallels to prophecies given to the world through the founder of the "Mormon" Church more than fifty years ago.

In a revelation given through Joseph the Seer Dec. 28th, 1832 (see Book of Doctrine and Covenants) the following passage occurs, in relation to the effects of the bearing of the message of the Gospel to the nations by the Elders:

"For after your testimony cometh the testimony of earthquakes, that shall cause groanings in the midst of her, and men shall fall upon the ground, and shall not be able to stand. And also cometh the testimony of the voice of thunderings, and the voice of lightnings, and the voice of tempests, and the voice of the waves of the sea, heaving themselves beyond their bounds. And all things shall be in commotion; and surely, men's hearts shall fail them; for fear shall come upon all people."

There is a striking coincidence in the special mention by the professor of the submergence, by tidal wave, of the city of New York, the destruction of which was predicted by the Prophet Joseph Smith in September, 1832, as shown on page 299 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants. Subsequently Parley P. Pratt, in a hymn which appears on page 244 of the Latter-day Saints' Hymn Book, defines the method of the disaster—submergence by the sea:

"When this mighty city shall crumble to ruin,
And sink as a millstone, the merchants undone."

This makes an exact parallel between prophecies heretofore uttered and the more recent enunciations of the Boston professor.

Prof. Buchanan foretells the failure of summer, which means that cold weather will prevail out of season, when the sun should give warmth to render the earth fruitful. The result of this transposition of atmospheric conditions is failure of the productivity of the soil. This will precipitate famine. From this very cause—the existence of winter weather out of season—Joseph Smith predicted that there would come an immense failure of crops. On page 144 of the Book of Doctrine and Covenants the following words occur:

"And there shall be weeping and wailing among the hosts of men. And there shall be a great hailstorm sent forth to destroy the crops of the earth."

This practically amounts to the same as the statement of Professor Buchanan, being similar in relation to both cause and effect.

There are numerous other prophecies that were delivered by the Prophet Joseph Smith upon all of the subjects to which Professor Buchanan's predictions have reference. In some instances the parallel is so exact that it might be inferred that the scientific Prophet of the City of Boston had perused Joseph Smith's productions and been influenced by them in making out his own portrayal of future history.

THE PARNELL QUESTION.

IN THE history of the American Republic, perhaps no transatlantic issue has occasioned more comment in this country than the Parnell imbroglio in the British Isles. The concensus of opinion inclines to the belief that the action of Mr. Parnell will work injury to Ireland.

It is unfortunate that Mr. Parnell did not make a defense in the divorce case, but then, as he says, he was not the party directly interested, he had no occasion to go into the witness box. However, as the matter now stands, and judging from the information obtained through the divorce court, the turpitude of Mr. Parnell's conduct is disgraceful and reprehensible beyond question. That there is some mystery behind this case is as certain as that there was a mystery behind the *Times'* article, "Parnellism and Crime." Whether the solution of the mystery will sink Mr. Parnell deeper in filth, or clear him altogether is the question which the men of Ireland are asking each other.

In Ireland and in England it is well known that Captain O'Shea is a most disreputable, conscienceless and immoral person. It is well known that Mrs. O'Shea could have obtained a divorce from him ten years ago had she so desired. Why she did not do so if she, entertained an affection for Mr. Parnell, is one part of the mystery. O'Shea is the son of an Irish attorney who made an immense fortune by trickery, intrigue, and political work of the most infamous character. O'Shea was educated in one of the highest of the Roman Catholic colleges, and subsequently entered the British army as an officer of rank.

While in the army he made the acquaintance of his future wife, through her brother, Captain Wood. O'Shea had many characteristics pleasing to the romantic and dashing young woman of the period, for such Miss Kitty Wood undoubtedly was. He succeeded in winning her heart and finally married her, though her family was heartily opposed to the union. But Miss Wood, having inherited a large fortune in her own right, was independent of her family and married the "gallant" Captain O'Shea.

In a few years O'Shea squandered his patrimony in riotous living, left the army, and became what in English sporting circles is termed a "blackleg" and "welcher." His conduct became abominable. He consorted openly with disreputable women, lived on his wife's estate, and became a byword for baseness of all kinds. He still maintained his connection with the Catholic Church, and, either to reclaim him or to wean him from bad associations, the Irish priests had him elected a member of Parliament for the County of Clare in Ireland. It was at this period that he became acquainted with Mr. Parnell, and that Mr. Parnell became acquainted with Mrs. O'Shea, who was a leader, at the time, in Dublin society. O'Shea at the first opportunity betrayed his country and his constituents, and it was said openly sold himself to English politicians.

Of course Clare repudiated O'Shea, though the Irish priests still upheld him. It was said that Mrs. O'Shea also renounced him and was taking steps towards a separation. Then Mr. Parnell took up O'Shea and actually had him returned to Parliament for Galway, in opposition to the whole Irish party. Then it was supposed that Mrs. O'Shea's influence over Parnell caused the latter to expose the cause of O'Shea. Time alone will reveal the mystery behind this unfortunate business, and whether O'Shea was cognizant of the relations between his wife and Parnell will also come out.

What is most astonishing of all, Ireland furnishes a parallel for the Parnell case.

In 1169, Ireland was divided into several provinces, each governed by a peaceful chief, and all governed by an "ard-righ," or high king. O'Rourke was Chief of Leitrim, and MacMurroch was Chief of Leinster. The latter paid a visit of friendship to the former, but the result was that Mrs. O'Rourke eloped with MacMurroch, the Leinster chief. This was occasion for war. The high king Roderick O'Connor took up the cause of O'Rourke, and the false woman was recaptured and placed in a convent. His clansmen renounced MacMurroch and he had to fly to England. He visited Henry II. and implored aid to regain his province. Henry received, in 1155, a bull from Pope Adrian IV. (Nicholas Breakspeare), empowering him to make a conquest of Ireland. This presented a favorable opportunity for the English king, and he gave the Irish chief license to recruit in England for the war in Ireland. This MacMurroch did, and the first English invader appeared in Ireland about 1171. This expedition was under the sanction of the Roman Church, for Bishop Barry of Wales accompanied it and blessed it, and wrote a book on Ireland, saying the Irish were not in accord with Rome. However, the MacMurroch expedition met with hearty opposition and could not effect much.

In 1172 Henry in person appeared in Waterford in command of a strong force. He proceeded direct to Cashel, where a synod of Irish prelates was in session. To this assemblage Henry presented the bull of Adrian. A paragraph from this bull will show the nature of the whole. Here it is:

"Adrian, bishop and servant of the servants of God, to his most dear son in Christ, the illustrious King of England, greeting, health and apostolic benediction.

"It is not, indeed, to be doubted, that the kingdom of Ireland, and every island upon which Christ, the sun of justice hath shone, and which has received the principles of the Christian faith, belong of right to St. Peter and to the holy Roman Church, which thy majesty likewise admits, from whence we the more fully implant in them the seed of faith, that seed which is acceptable to God, and to which we, after a minute investigation, consider that a conformity should be required by us the more rigidly. Thou, dearest son in Christ, hast likewise signified to us that for the purpose of subjecting the people of Ireland to laws, and eradicating vice from among them, thou art desirous of entering that island; and also of paying for each house an annual tribute of one penny to St. Peter; and of preserving the privileges of its churches pure and undefiled. We therefore, with approving and favorable views, commend thy pious and laudable desire, and to aid thy undertaking, we give to thy petition our grateful and willing consent, that thou enter that island and that its people may receive thee with honor and revere thee as their lord."

This makes interesting reading today. It plainly shows that in Ireland the first Protestantism was established. It shows that Rome is Ireland's curse. It shows from the Kilkenny election that it may not be Home Rule Mr. Gladstone will give but perhaps Rome Rule.

Church School Matters.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION,
Dec. 27th, 1890.

In accordance with instructions from the General Board of Education, the first number of each month of the *Juvenile Instructor* has been selected as the official organ of communication in all matters pertaining to our Church school system. It is, therefore, recommended that all Church schools and religious classes should make arrangements to keep these copies of the *Instructor* permanently on file.

KARL G. MAESER, D. L. D.,
Gen. Supt. L. D. S. Schools.

County Court.

The county court convened yesterday and transacted the business mentioned below. The bonds of County Assessor William J. Lynch were fixed by the court at $300,000 and the sureties, with the amounts in which the several bondsmen are held, are as follow: W. S. McCornick, $40,000; L. C. Karrick, $40,000; J. R. Dooly, $20,000; M. H. Walker, $20,000; W. L. Pickard, $20,000; J. H. Bacon, $10,000; N. Treweek, $10,000; L. P. Kelsey, $10,000; J. K. Gillespie, $10,000; H. W. Lawrence, $10,000; J. M. Kennedy, $20,000; F. H. Dyer, $10,000; J. Baumgarten, $10,000; C. O. Whittemore, $10,000; H. T. Duke, $5000; L. F. Kullak, $5000; E. H. Parsons, $5000; T. Carter, $5000; George Mullet, $5000; W. H. H. Spafford, $5000; A. Cohn, $5000; L. Cohn, $5000; F. D. Kimball, $5000; O. W. Powers, $5000. Mr. Lynch will assume the duties of his office on January 1.

County Physician Richards' report on the district at Murray, infected by diphtheria, was received and filed.

Judge G. W. Bartch was appointed to investigate the purchase of a new safe for the county collector.

A new bridge was ordered built on Mill Street, at the corner of Second West Street.

The bond of A. Connelly for a liquor license was approved.

Architect Apponyi's claim for services rendered, the amount being $2 871 50, was ordered paid.

January 5 was set as the day for the next meeting of the court.

The Population of Africa.

Under the name of the Independent state of Congo its government was organized after the most approved methods of Belgian administration, and it entered fully equipped into the family of nations. There is within its area, which, as said, is thirty-three times that of Belgium, a population of 450 whites, about one-half state officials and employes, and the estimated number of natives within its borders is about 40,000,000; and in the whole Congo basin is estimated at about 50,000,000.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, or 12,000,000 square miles, and some writers estimate it to contain about an equal population —325,000,000 souls. The enormous trade developing there comes mainly from the narrow selvage which separates the mountains from the sea. It is a great basin, composed of plateaus, gradually ascending to 7000 feet at some of the central lakes. It has four great river systems. On the west the Congo, second only to the Amazon in the volume of its waters, and the Niger; on the north the Nile; on the east the Zambesi. Three rivers once formed vast inland seas, which finally breaking through the mountain barriers have been emptied by cataracts and canyons for thousands, having great areas of rich deposits of wonderful fertility.—*Chf. Henry Stanford in Forum.*

THE SUGAR WORKS.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Building Yesterday.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.

Imposing Ceremonies Attended by 2,000 People.

The late Matthew Arnold considered sweetness and light the two great essentials to a superior civilization. Had that learned gentleman lived until the present and visited Utah on Dec. 26, 1890, his soul would be gladdened by sugar and sunshine, equivalents in every respect to the sweetness and light of the philosopher. With all their greatness and luxury the ancient Greeks and Romans never tasted sugar. They had a vague idea that such an article existed. Theophrastus, a Greek, speaks of it as "honey in rushes." Two Latin poets Lucan speaks of it as a curiosity. In India and in China sugar was produced at a very remote period.

Sugar was introduced into Europe by the crusaders. The cane was grown in Cyprus in the latter part of the twelfth century. Later on it was planted in Madeira, and early in the Sixteenth century planted in the West Indies. But raw sugar was not turned from the cane until the middle of the fifteenth century. The art of refining sugar was discovered by a Venetian about the middle of the sixteenth century.

The first sugar refinery which comes within the province of history was established in Dresden in 1597. It was supposed that cane alone could produce sugar until 1747, when a German chemist named Marggraff produced sugar from beets and other vegetables. About the year 1800 the manufacture of beet-root sugar was established as an important industry in Silesia. At present the beet furnishes the greater portion of the sugar consumed in Europe. In 1888 600,000 tons of beet-root sugar was produced in Europe. In 1871 the article was imported into England. The beet contains on an average about 10 per cent of sugar.

The history of the sugar industry in Utah commences with the year 1852, when money and labor to the value of $25,000 were expended on experiments in sugar production. Notwithstanding its fine, crystallizable sugar could not at that time be obtained. The matter dropped for some time, until Mr. Arthur Stayner made a special study of producing sugar from raw material raised on Utah soil. It growing to his energy, perseverance and tenacity of purpose that the matter has once more assumed material shape, and at present there seems no doubt at all but that sugar raising in Utah will become a vast industry.

Between 1880 and 1884 Mr. Stayner produced about ten tons of sugar. In 1883 the Utah Legislature appropriated $9000 as a subsidy for producing three and a half tons of sugar. This did not by any means compensate Mr. Stayner for his work. That gentleman's actual expenditure in producing 7000 pounds of sugar was $21,000. But this was far below the expense incurred by the United States government in its first efforts to demonstrate the possibility of producing sugar from sorghum, which cost $98 per pound, while Mr. Stayner expended $3 per pound.

In August, 1889, the Utah Sugar Company was organized with a capital stock of $1,000,000, in 100,000 shares at $10 each. The board of directors is composed of solid men of Utah. They are: George Q. Cannon, Moses Thatcher, Heber J. Grant, Abram O. Smoot, John Beck, A. E. Hyde, T. R. Cutler, James Jack, James Chipman, L. G. Hardy, Elias Morris, Francis Armstrong, Arthur Stayner.

The president of the company is Elias Morris, vice-president George Q. Cannon, secretary Arthur Stayner and treasurer Thomas G. Webber.

Yesterday at 11:20 a.m. the Rio Grande Western Railroad furnished a special train to convey some 150 citizens of Salt Lake City to Lehi, between which town and American Fork the sugar works are to be operated. The occasion of the special train was the laying of the corner stone of the sugar manufactory.

At Lehi the train was received at the depot by the Lehi Silver band, discoursing lively music. The band then accompanied the Salt Lake visitors to the New Sugar works, about 1½ miles from Lehi. Here was presented a lively and interesting spectacle. The farmers from the surrounding country had come in thousands. The ground was dotted all over with teams and wagons. Here were a number of ladies on horseback. And on every side could be seen whole families. The scene showed that the people of Lehi, American Fork and Pleasant Grove were not asleep to the importance of the event.

Among the Salt Lake visitors to Lehi were noticed the following:

Bishop McRae, James Jack, Geo. C. Lambert, John Jaques, James Dwyer, John W. Snell, H. P. Richards, L. G. Hardy, Arthur Stayner, Oscar Hardy, R. K. Thomas, Andrew Jenson, Henry Wallace, Robert Patrick and wife, John Beck and wife, Bishop Spiers, P. W. Madsen and wife, D. L. Davis, Alex. Burt, A. W. Winberg, John Y. Smith, William Langton and wife, Andrew Smith, David Henderson and wife, W. G. Phillips, William Salmon, George Arthur Rice, F. M. Lyman, A. Miner and wife, J. W. Fox, Jr., James H. Moyle and wife, Bishop Sperry, George J. Taylor, R. H. Schettler and sons, W. J. Newman and wife, W. H. Rowe and wife, Bishop George Romney, Joseph G. Cutler and wife, Wm. Naylor and wife, W. B. Douglas and wife, President Wilford Woodruff, President George Q. Cannon and daughters, Joshua Midgley and wife, T. G. Webber and wife, Bishop George H. Taylor and wife, Frank Y. Taylor and wife, David Cannon, John Beck, Jr. and wife, A. E. Hyde and wife, A. E. Hyde, Jr., F. Armstrong and wife, A. W. McCune and wife, Mrs. H. Dinwoodey, Miss Zina Hyde, Mrs. W. J. Beatie, Mrs. Elias Morris, Miss Nellie Morris, Miss Beck, Mrs. Maggie Y. Taylor, Miss Laura Hyde, Miss Edna Hyde, Mrs. Sarah M. Kimball, Miss Belle Armstrong, Miss Jensen, Miss Florence Miner, Miss Kate Stayner, Miss Nellie Wallace, Mrs. D. G. Davis, S. H. Hill, Joseph W. Summerhays, James P. Freeze, Herbert Folger, Oliver Hodgson, Hyrum Grussendorf, H. A. Woolley, James Wardrobe, John Wardrobe, H. J. Hayward, A. Leavitt, and representatives of the press.

On arriving at the sugar works the Lehi silver band, the Lehi choir and Lehi glee club, under the leadership of Mr. Gibb, entertained the assembly with choice selections while the order of exercises was being arranged.

Elias Morris called the meeting to order. In the opening speech Mr. Morris said: "We have met today, the 26th of December, 1890, to lay and dedicate the corner stone of the Utah Sugar Factory. The company, which was incorporated in Salt Lake City some two years ago, have, after diligent efforts, succeeded in disposing of sufficient stock of the company to warrant them to commence this great enterprise, that is the manufacture of sugar from beets raised in Utah. The projectors of this industry and its sympathizers have spent much time and thought in this enterprise. We have secured the most enterprising and experienced men to build our factory and operate it, and in years from this date, crystallized sugar pure and white will be made here. We can make sugar here as well as in foreign lands, as well in Utah as in the east. Everything seems to favor us in Utah to make beet sugar equal to that made in any part of the world. Some might ask, 'What is your experience?' We do not depend on our own experience; we have men employed who made the first sugar in the union, that is Messrs. Dyer & Co., of California. We have engaged them to put up the building and to run the factory and make it a success. If you will all manifest as much enthusiasm as you have today, our success is assured. The only question that arises now is the raising of the beets. If we are supplied with plenty of beets there is no doubt about our success. [Cheers.] By next Christmas you can see all your candies made from sugar manufactured in Utah county. [Cheers.] I welcome you all and trust that every man, woman and child will lend a hand to make this a success.

President Woodruff said: "I want to say to all Israel that we believe it right to dedicate everything we engage in to the Lord. We have assembled today to lay this corner stone, as is our custom in establishing all our temples. I will call on President George Q. Cannon to offer the dedicatory prayer.

Arthur Stayner then arose and stated that in the tin box placed in the centre of the stone, were the following articles, many of which were handed in while he was making the announcement:

LIST OF ARTICLES.

A copy of the articles of incorporation of the Utah Sugar Factory.
A copy of the DESERET NEWS, daily and weekly.
A copy of the *Christmas Herald*.
A copy of the Salt Lake *Times*, daily.
A copy of the Salt Lake *Tribune*, daily.
A copy of the Provo *Enquirer*.
A copy of the Logan *Journal*.
A copy of the Ogden *Standard*.
A copy of the American Fork *Independent*.
A copy of the Swedish *Korrespondentia Tidningen*.
A copy of the *Historical Record*.
Date of breaking ground, November 22, 1890, by George Austin.
Latter-day Saints Psalmody, by the Lehi choir.
A copy of "Mastodon March," played on the occasion by the Lehi silver band.
Silver dollar of 1890, by George Q. Cannon.
Salt Lake corporation scrip of January, 1868, No. 3704, by James Chipman.
Five cent nickel by R. J. Whalon, of New York.
Silver dollar by A. O. Smoot.
Twenty-five cent piece of paper money by T. P. Frame.
Copper cent by Robert Lee, of American Fork.
Silver dollar by Major Rose, of Pleasant Grove.
Gold medal, given by the territorial fair in 1869 to the Provo Woolen Mills, by J. J. Cutler.
Silver dollar by F. M. Lyman.
An order for $1 on the presiding bishop's office, also a 10 cent order of the same kind by George C. Lambert.
Silver dollar of 1792, by George Conner.
A $2 Kirtland bill, signed by Joseph Smith, Jr., treasurer, and F. G. Williams, secretary, by Andrew Jenson.
Fifty cents in silver, by George Austin.
A copy of an order for the first car of sugar manufactured by the company, by S. M. Hill, representing J. Cunnington & Co.
Silver dime, by George Kirkham.
Silver dollar, by Mrs. William Langton.
An order for $3 on the Equitable Co-op., by William Langton.
Twenty dollar Confederate note, by L. G. Hardy.
Norwegian half-cent copper, by Ole Ellingson, Jr.
Two silver dimes, by the Lehi Silver Band.
Garfield Beach medal, by B. C. Earl.
English penny, by Frank Taylor.
Japanese coin, by A. C. Granger.
Five cent nickel of 1890, by James Kirkham.
Silver dollar, by Lehi City Corporation.

THE CORNER STONE,

which was of gray stone, about 20 inches square on the top and stood about 2 feet high, was then taken charge of by President George Q. Cannon and Elias Morris. The rope tightened and the stone gradually lowered to its proper place. The treasure box was then placed in position in the top of the stone and laid in cement, Elias Morris wielding the trowel. President George Q. Cannon said—"I take pleasure in announcing that the corner stone of the Utah Sugar Factory has been laid. God bless it." He then mounted the newly-laid stone and offered prayer, asking the Lord to bless and prosper the enterprise, the land on which it stood, the walls and the corner stone and all who had invested their means and those who had good wishes for its success. At the close of the invocation Elias Morris suggested three cheers for the enterprise and they were heartily given, with two additional tigers.

After a selection by the Lehi silver band,

PRESIDENT WOODRUFF

was called on for a speech. He said: I want you all to unite on the subject of sugar. There is not a question of public improvement which is of more value or has better prospects than sugar. God bless you."

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

"There is any amount of eloquence here and I was called because I could not talk and take up your time. This is a fruitful subject and a sweet subject. This is the greatest home enterprise ever started in the Territory, and there is no doubt as to its being a success. It has awakened great interest, and never before have our leading men been so united as on this subject, and they will carry it forward to completion. Thorough analyses have been made and its success is assured. All this surrounding region is admirably adapted to beet raising, which is the reason why this locality has been chosen. There is no doubt but what you will all join me in wishing success to this enterprise."

PRESIDENT A. O. SMOOT,

of Provo, said in behalf of Utah County: "You no doubt realize the fact that this is a very important day for the Territory of Utah on which we lay the corner stone and the foundation of an enterprise to supply the inhabitants of Utah with all the sugar they need. Where you now use one spoonful of sugar you will be able to use three spoonful on Christmas next year. It has occurred to my mind that in previous years feeble attempts have been made to accomplish this purpose. Twenty-five years ago an attempt to make sugar was made in Salt Lake and $150,000 expended, but without experience and proper knowledge the enterprise was not a success. Nine years ago the territorial legislature appropriated $5,000 for the purpose, and Mr. Stayner has gone ahead and made sugar, but not in sufficient quantities. There are now prospects that we will live to see it produced in plenty. This is our third effort, and as the third time is the charm, we will produce sugar on this occasion."

JOHN BECK,

representing Lehi, began his speech amid cheers and said: "It is with feeling that I stand on the corner stone of the sugar factory to testify to its success. I have studied the subject and the plant is being prepared; the next thing we want is the beets. We are the ones to raise them to make the sugar. We should prepare for the occasion. Sharpen your, plows get your horses fat, get strong teams to your plows so that you can plow deep and raise good beets, so that success will be certain. Sugar is in the elements and we should take to organize them into sugar. I would encourage all of you to give your time to raising sugar beets and let others raise the grain."

EX-MAYOR ARMSTRONG.

"We meet today to celebrate the greatest event that has ever taken place in Utah county, the laying of the corner stone of the Utah sugar factory, in which we should all be interested. Every one called upon has responded and our success is assured, there is no doubt about it. I have visited the sugar plants in California and elsewhere, and I find that sugar can be made equally as well and cheaper in Utah than elsewhere. A vast amount of means are required, however, and if you will look over the foundation now built you can form some idea of its magnitude. The great question will be the beets. We will use 350 tons daily for ninety days, which will require from 2000 to 4000 acres to be planted in beets to keep the plant going. If you will furnish us the beets there will be no doubt about our making sugar out of them. Utah County is shown to be adapted in every way to beet raising, and that is why it has been chosen."

ARTHUR STAYNER.

"I thought my talking was all done. I congratulate the people of Utah on this occasion, and I trust and hope the enterprise will meet the expectations of its friends. What we want is fine five beets, not dead ones, and in order to get them we must be alive. They are in the soil; all that is necessary is for you to get them."

L. G. HARDY.

"It is with pleasure that I stand on the corner stone of this building and within six months I expect to stand on the roof. [Cries of 'Here too'] We have not engaged in this enterprise for fun and we expect you to stand by us. Let American Fork co-operate with Lehi, but whatever American Fork does Lehi will do two better. We want to see a street car line between American Fork and Lehi to carry the workers to and from the factory. We do not expect to make all the sugar used in Utah, but we will make all we can. The establishment of this factory means the expenditure of $20,000 yearly in wages alone and we cannot afford to slight it."

BISHOP GEORGE HALLIDAY.

"If I have lived long enough to see sugar manufactured in Utah, I am proud. We will not be satisfied until we see beautiful white sugar roll down in the stick, cementing us and our industries together. I shall always endeavor to make the enterprise a success as far as my influence goes. If the farmers only show a quarter as much enterprise as the promoters there is no doubt of its success. May we all be united in making it a success."

ALONZO E. HYDE.

"This is no doubt the greatest enterprise ever established in the Rocky Mountain region. The foundation was not laid by talk but by work. It will require much more work to complete it. All must put a shoulder to the wheel and make it a success. We need beets but no dead-beats. We expect to sweeten Utah and to use our influence to sweeten the people."

JAMES CHIPMAN.

"Since I gave the matter attention I am thoroughly satisfied that it is a success. There is no question about making the sugar, the only question is the raising of the beets. I shall do all I can to encourage the industry."

BISHOP P. H. CUTLER.

"If brevity is the soul of wit, we have a set of very witty men here today. I feel proud to stand on this corner-stone. Utah certainly possesses every facility to make this enterprise a success. There has been much said about sugar, and now I want to say something about vinegar. This factory can produce sufficient vinegar from the waste machinery matter to supply all of Utah. This is not all; but other industries will follow. We hear of other States making sugar successfully, and by the help of heaven we will do it."

The exercises were closed by a choice selection by the choir and music by the band. Mr. Morris then thanked all who had taken part in the ceremonies, and the Salt Lake guests were taken in carriages to Lehi, where a collation was spread in Garf's Hall, under the supervision of Mrs. Woodhouse. The room was soon filled, and several hundred persons enjoyed the hospitality of Lehi's citizens. Mayor Samuel Taylor of Lehi, acted as master of ceremonies, and a dozen of Lehi's handsomest maidens acted as waitresses. While the guests were dining the choir regaled them with music, after which Miss Laura Webb sweetly sang, "A Bird from o'er the Sea." The charming manner in which she rendered the selection and her sweet voice won the applause of her listeners, and she received a hearty encore, after which she sang "The Lover and the Bird," Miss Kate Woodhouse acting as accompanist.

Then came three cheers for Lehi, and the party adjourned to the depot and took the train for Salt Lake, where they arrived at 5:30.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Herdan, women and children's specialist, is permanently located at rooms 8 and 10 St. James Hotel, and does not make a traveling business. His terms for surgical operations and treatment are reasonable. d

Carford Domestic Sewing Machines just received at Young Bros., 38 Main St.

Carload of Chase Bros.' Pianos just received at Young Brothers, 38 Main St.

To Encourage Matrimony.
Wedding Dress Materials, Bridal Sets and Bridal Wreaths, at special sale prices at
F. AUERBACH & BRO'S,
One Price Establishment.

Go to
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
No. 36 Main St.
for Blank
Yarns,
Shawls,
8-4 Sheetings,
Wool Hosiery.
ALL HOME-MADE.
JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.

DON'T IMAGINE
That Dinwoodey keeps nothing now but the most expensive Furniture, for he keeps all kinds of Furniture and at the lowest prices. Examine his Mammoth Stock.

RUGS AND CURTAINS.
The Latest Novelties in Daghestan and Algerian styles at Dinwoodey's.

Get a wire door Mat at Z C. M.

FOLDING BEDS.
A most complete line at Dinwoodey's.

To Agents.
All cash subscriptions for the *Millennial Star* should be forwarded to JAMES JACK at the President's Office, Salt Lake City. d&w

CURTAINS AT DINWOODEY'S
All grades and makes of Curtains. A very varied and beautiful line of these goods

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used to children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty five cents a bottle. dew1

FOR RENT OR SALE.
THE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 240 E. First South Street. Rent, $21 per month. C. DEVERY, News Office.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of James Watson, Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Administrator of the Estate of James Watson, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of Watson Bros., 77 and 79 West South Temple Street, in the County of Salt Lake, Utah Territory.

Dated December 6th, 1890.

ROBERT BOWMAN,
Administrator of the estate of James Watson, deceased. d new 5w

LATEST RUMORS

About the "Hostiles": An Immense Stock of Provisions and Impregnable Position.

O'BRIEN AND HARRINGTON HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING.

A Father Gives His Sick Child Carbolic Acid, by Mistake.

BRUTAL MURDER CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.

O'Brien Says He Does Not Want Parnell to be the Leader of the Irish.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.

Fears About the "Friendlies."

CHEYENNE, S. D., Dec. 27.—The Indians are still carrying on depredations and growing much bolder. A half-breed came into camp on the Cheyenne river and was interviewed about the hostiles in the Bad Lands. He says he left Pine Ridge agency a few days before the 150 friendly Indians, who went to induce the hostiles to return from the Bad Lands. There are at least 500 to 600 warriors among the hostiles, all well armed and all declaring that they would fight. He entertains great fears as to the 150 friendlies, as he is almost sure that the majority of them are killed. He says the hostiles have an immense stock of provisions and that their stronghold is almost impregnable.

Financial Indiscretions.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The false report as to the suspension of Messrs. Fixley and Abell, bullion brokers of this city, arose from the financial indiscretions of a youthful member of the firm, who has since retired. The firm's credit is unimpaired and other banks have announced that they are satisfied with the stability of Fixley and Abell.

Understanding Between O'Brien and Harrington.

DUBLIN, Dec. 27.—The *Freeman's Journal* announces that the conference between William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington resulted in an understanding whereby the funds of the National League will be devoted to the maintenance of tenants evicted under the plan of the campaign and to assist other sufferers. All disbursements will be made by Kenney and Webb, joint treasurers of the league. It is suggested by O'Brien and Harrington that funds from America be sent to Kenney and Webb.

Fatal Mistake.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27. — Louis Schwing, worn out with watching at the bedside of his daughter who was ill with diphtheria, gave her by mistake a dose of carbolic acid. The child died in two hours and the father had to be restrained from taking his own life.

O'Brien Complains.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—The announcement of a conference between the Irish leaders to take place Monday, is officially stated to be premature. William O'Brien complains of a number of false statements made in the newspapers here, attributed to Gill and himself. O'Brien especially disses as untrue the assertion then that he would recommend Parnell to be maintained as leader of the Irish party.

The Burning of the Chinese Steamer.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Further advices from China as to the burning of the steamship *Shanghai*, near Woo Hoo, show that the disaster was much more serious than at first reported. Earlier advices received stated that the crew of 60 natives were supposed to have met death either in the flames or by drowning. Now it seems that the number of lives lost are over 200, all by drowning.

Fire in a Prison.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—A fire broke out in the broom shop of the Auburn prison at 7 o'clock this morning and spread into the adjacent shops. Before it was got under control the broom shop, the collar shop and the chair shop were badly damaged. Two firemen were seriously hurt by a falling wall.

The fire was extinguished after a loss of $18,000. No trouble was experienced with the convicts.

Smashing the Sleigh.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The wife and the daughter of Secretary Proctor went shopping today in a sleigh. While the ladies were in the store the two horses took fright and ran away smashing the sleigh and badly injuring the colored driver.

THE SCOTCH STRIKE.

There is a Slight Change for the Better.

GLASGOW, Dec. 27.—There is a slight change for the better in the railroad strike. The number, regularity and punctuality of the passenger trains are increasing, and with this improvement it is hoped the success of the strikers will grow smaller. No freight trains are moving.

THE SNOW STORM.

The Trains Moving Several Hours Behind Time.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The snow has ceased falling. The trains are moving from five to seven hours behind time.

ROADS BLOCKADED.

CANAJOHARIE, N. Y., Dec. 27.—The trains through the Mohawk Valley are moving at an average of one hour late. The country roads are blockaded and the back town stages will be unable to reach town today.

RESULTS OF THE SNOW FALL.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Dec. 27.—Owing to the great fall of snow the Jefferson division of the Erie Railroad and the Pennsylvania division of the Delaware and Hudson roads have been blocked since Friday morning. On the main line the trains are several hours late.

NO FREIGHT CAN BE MOVED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 27.—The passenger trains on all roads are few and far between. Travel is very light, though they are making fair time with double engines. No effort is being made on any of the roads to move freight, all engines being busily engaged in the passenger train traffic.

MAILS DELAYED.

NEW YORK, Dec