

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is well known that smoking and chewing tobacco has an injurious effect on the constitution, especially of the young, and yet more boys, some of them not older than eight or ten may be seen smoking away their innocent manhood and entangling themselves, if they survive, a life of dyspeptic feebleness. Their pale faces and spindle shanks, whilst they go puffing along the streets in groups, show clearly enough the heavy mortgaging they are putting on their constitutions; and this they do because their fathers and uncles and big brothers smoke.

ugar and tobacco smokers, particularly the patrons of the cheap and nasty article, should know that they are smoking and the fumes of which are given to the air through their lips. An English parliamentary report on adulterations, shows that the following are found in tobacco and cigars: Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, saltpeter, fuller's earth, starch, malt, common salt, endive leaves, lamp-black, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and flour, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon stick, cabbage leaves and straw blown paper.

The authorities of the Smithsonian Institute have lately been making archeological and ethnological researches amongst the Zuni Indians, who inhabit a region but little known to the scientist, in the eastern borders of New Mexico, but whose villages lay contiguous to some of the new settlements of the latter-day Spaniards. In the years 1839-40 several old Spanish expeditions, headed by Coronado and others, passed through the Zuni Pueblo, and found the remnants of a Mexican race living in stone structures, or, more properly, in an immense communal house, which, according to tradition, had been occupied for centuries. Descendants of the same race still inhabit the place and practice the same arts which were practiced at the time of the conquest of Mexico. The Smithsonian party made extensive collections of stone implements, articles of dress, utensils and pottery, carrying away upwards of 2,000 specimens of aboriginal vessels alone. Many vessels are modeled in imitation of owls, ducks and other birds, and the ware is durable and somewhat artistically ornamented in color, whilst it possesses a high lustre approaching a glass.

SUGAR MAKING IN UTAH.

Text account published in this paper of the successful manufacture of sugar from sorghum, in Sanpete, has attracted considerable notice outside of this Territory as well as among our own agriculturists. A sample of the sugar made by O. A. Madson & Co., of Gunnison, can be seen at the Desert Museum. This subject is receiving attention in most of the States of the Union, and very encouraging results are reported by those who have made experiments in the production of sugar from sorghum and corn stalks. It is confidently believed that it will not be long before the United States will produce most if not all of the sugar necessary for home consumption. The success in Sanpete shows that Utah need not be behind any other section of the country in this profitable branch of home industry.

Madson & Co. are now making preparations for the extension of their works during the coming season, and are profiting by their experience in the past, also obtaining the advice of experts in the business. They think they are able themselves to make the necessary machinery and appliances needed at present. If any other person or company desires to enter into this industry, any advice or information that they are able to give, can be had when called for. They will also be glad to order, such appliances as will be needed for small factories, and in this way, save others the expense and disappointment they have had as new beginners, in a hitherto unknown process of sugar manufacture. The following hints to those who may feel inclined to enter into this branch of home manufacture, are obtained from Madson & Co.:

Sorghum and corn stalks, in this country, contain about 75 per cent. of juice, at about 10° Bume; but the cane mill commonly used have been inefficient and have not expressed more than from 60 to 75 per cent. of the juice contained in the plants. If, therefore, parties intend to buy new cane mills this coming season, we would recommend them to buy one mill than Blymyers No. 2 Horizontal; giving a speed to the rollers developing in length of surface, of about 15 feet per minute.

They calculate this year to try a perfected steam pipe in the return pipe, warming and maintaining the cane before passing through the last pressure, as an experiment. This will be an absolute improvement in process making only; but we hesitate to recommend it for sugar making, as the heat of the steaming should not exceed 100 degrees.

If steam power is wanted, the boiler should have a double cylinder to what is needed for the engine, in order to supply steam for heating and boiling. Tanks, heaters, and evaporators should be in such a capacity wanted. If the manufacturing capacity is to be for an average crop of 400 acres of cane, a mill of the above mentioned calibre is needed. It must have a remount, that if sugar is to be made from the juice, the cane must be pressed within 48 hours after cut-

ting; but would be better if pressed the same day. The juice should be brought into the heater the same hour it is expressed. Thus it will be seen that there can be no storing away of cane or juice; the mill must have the capacity of pressing the cane daily as it is cut, and the factory to put the juice through its process, to reduce it, cool it, empty it into crystallizing boxes, as fast as the mill furnishes the juice, without being under the necessity of laying over this work from one day to another, even if the work has to be pushed into the night time. The manufacturer must remember, that from the moment the life strings of the plant are cut, he has to contend with the glucose that will connect itself with the sugar and prevent crystallization. In our climate, to work up a crop of 40 acres of cane, the capacity of the factory should be 1,500 pounds of sugar per day and night. Apartments for crystallizing and purging should be in size to answer.

It is a common thing that our grist mills freeze up in the winter. Our larger farms have ample use for steam power; and as a rule (with few exceptions) it is significant of the want of skill and enterprise, if any neighborhood has no profitable use for steam power. Therefore, when water power cannot be had, steam-heating and boiling being best for sugar-making, we recommend the use of movable steam power in sugar manufacture.

The above mentioned cane mill will take a five-horse steam power; centrifugal about one-horse. Six-horse power engines with twelve-horse power boiler are about right for 40 acres, and if the night is used it will suffice to manufacture an average crop of 80 to 100 acres; and by advanced skill and efficiency probably 150 acres.

Finally, we would say sugar cannot be made in any paying quantity without the greatest exactness. There is no haphazard about it. It takes study, theory, practice and perseverance to make an expert in anything. Empiricism is played out in our day. Persons who do not intend to pay the full attention needed had better not try this branch of business. But the sugar is an absolute need. Our extraordinary imports compared with our exports, are making an exhaustive drain upon our resources. If, by home industry, even but a part of our sugar import could be avoided, it would be one additional argument in favor of domestic economy and one more step towards material independence.

THE LION AND THE BEAR.

This British Lion and the Muscovite Bear are still indulging in their chronic growls of mutual distrust. Poor little, half civilized Abyssinia is now to be made a party to the quarrel. The rampant lion is erecting his mane and roaring a little extra by reason of certain supposed "Russian intrigues in Abyssinia" intended to produce complications injurious to the position of England in Egypt, whilst the St. Petersburg Gazette very candidly remarks, "The active intervention of England in Egyptian affairs gives great importance to the new attitude of Abyssinia. King John seeks closer relations with the Russian empire. This change is all the more remarkable inasmuch as King John was an old friend of the English, and supported them energetically in their war against the Turks. It is evident that the King nor the people of Abyssinia are too well satisfied with that western civilization which has brought them so many deceptions."

As an evidence of how deep is this undercurrent of mutual dislike between the two nations, it is stated that a short time since some Russian officers were staying at a hotel in Egypt. A band serenaded them and closed with "God Save the Queen," as was their usual custom. This the Russians regarded as insult; they sent for the host and energetically remonstrated. The host promised that "if his excellency" would give the band an anthem of the tune of the Russian hymn they would gladly do their best. This offer was not deemed satisfactory and the whole crowd of officials left the caravanserai. How these "Christians" do love one another!

"WILD TALK."

The Philadelphia Record says: "Five thousand Mormons united in a fanatical outburst of defiance to the United States and the world generally, on the occasion of the opening of the new Tabernacle, which has been in building for three years past. An immense amount of wild talk and enthusiastic fanaticism was indulged in. As yet, however, nobody is hurt."

One hundred thousand "Mormons" unite in denouncing as a despicable liar the author of the press dispatch which has occasioned the "wild talk" of eastern and western papers, of which the above is a sample paragraph.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH'S LATEST.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, 14.—The bill for free importation of classical anti-queens passed.

Buckner, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill requiring reserves of national banks to be kept in gold and silver coin.

Martin desired to offer an amendment providing that United States treasury notes shall be receivable for all dues to the United States, excepting for duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise legal tender.

Buckner refused to yield for that amendment.

The bill was postponed until tomorrow. The provisions of Buckner's bill are as follows:

Section 1.—Provides that the national bank act be so amended as to require every national bank to keep in gold or silver coin one-half of the reserve fund now required by law.

Section 2.—Provides that any banking association failing to comply with the provisions of section one, shall not be allowed to increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight.

Section 3.—Provides that the bill be complied with.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 14.—The creditors of J. Lloyd Haight met to-day, claims being represented to the amount of \$800,000.

Haight's counsel submitted a proposition to pay the creditors in full, suggesting that a committee be appointed to act as trustees for all the creditors and that they be authorized to require the assignee to sell the entire assigned estate at once to the trustee, who should buy it in and continue the business for the benefit of the creditors, and when the whole indebtedness of the estate is paid, the balance of the estate should be transferred to Haight.

The creditors reported that the total liabilities would reach \$800,000, which included mortgages to the amount of \$125,000, and certain acceptances.

John C. Freund, editor and proprietor of the Musical and Dramatic Times, has disappeared; \$75,000 has also disappeared.

The Tribune says: Tilden's settlement by the recent payment of a large amount of money to the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Company is not satisfactory to the latter. The stockholders are combining to oppose its acceptance.

Jerome B. Chaffee, of Colorado, has been elected a director of the Bank of North America in this city.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to change the State Presidential election system by having each congressional district elect its own elector, while the voters throughout the State vote for two directors at large.

A French paper having said recently that the canal of Lesseps ought to be built under the protection and guarantee of France, if only to make an end to the pretensions of citizens of the United States in regard to the American Canal.

The Tribune's London special says: The Empress of Russia has telegraphed the Czar from Cannes that she wishes to return to St. Petersburg to die there, having first reconciled her husband and son and established peace in that divided family.

The Empress's mistress, the Countess of Saxe-Coburg, is said to be in the palace. His uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, believes his own life is in danger. He has offered the favor of Prince Orloff's journey to Cannes in obedience to the Empress's summons. She wishes to confide to him her memoirs, the work which she dare not telegraph.

Prince Orloff has been for the past two days unable to approach the Empress, whose attendants are rendered by her constant injections, and who is kept alive by artificial atmosphere pumped into her lungs. Nevertheless, she ordered the Christmas and New Year's day to be observed by the children. Midnight and morning jubilation masses were celebrated at the villa by the Duchess of Edinburgh.

The Duke has quit Cannes. The Duchess telegraphed her brother, "Come to take leave of mother."

Private reports from Madrid of the Queen's state, excite great apprehensions. Since the attempt on King Alfonso's life the Queen falls into fits after fits, but musters strength enough to appear publicly and then relapse. She cannot endure the King's absence. Her condition is the more serious because an heir is expected.

KENTUCKY JACKS.

Some FINE KENTUCKY JACKS at very reasonable prices, for sale at Morrill's Stables, Salt Lake City.

See in WOOLSEY & TYLER.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

One red and white roan horse, near two years old, branded on right hip small underbit in right ear. Which if not claimed by Jan. 24, 1890, will be sold to the highest bidder.

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KINDLING WOOD.

One red and white roan horse, near two years old, branded on right hip small underbit in right ear. Which if not claimed by Jan. 24, 1890, will be sold to the highest bidder.

THE

Admiration of the WORLD. A NOTABLE EVENT. Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorer. IS PERFECT.

A Noble Record—near Half a Century. Established 1832. Improved 1879. The nature of this great improvement is in its wonderful life-giving properties to faded or falling hair, and MORE QUICKLY CHANGING GRAY OR WHITE HAIR to its natural youthful COLOR and BEAUTY.

IT IS NOT A DYE.

It requires only a few applications to restore hair to its youthful color and lustrous beauty, and infuses luxuriant growth and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection and beauty. IT RESTORES IT QUICKLY and permanently removed.

JAS. A. STROMBERG,

Opposite Walker Bank. Suits to Order, \$25 and Upwards. Gentlemen's own material made up at the following prices: Common Business Suits, \$10. First Class from \$12 to \$20.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 14.—A German Consul General at the head of 80,000 men, at a salary of 25,000 marks. The consul has also been appointed at Saragossa.

The North German Gazette announces that Prince Lobanoff has been guaranteed by Germany, England and the United States jointly to expel anarchy and supporting King Mallet.

FARMERS HAND FOR SALE.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES good land, within six miles of Salt Lake City, near the new railroad. Use as a stock farm, or for raising stock. Price \$100,000. For immediate sale. See in a stock farm. Best reasons for sale. See in a stock farm. See in a stock farm.

SEMI-ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

Z. C. M. I.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING PURCHASES.

And preparatory for STOCK TAKING.

We will sell our remaining Lines of WINTER GOODS

At Prices that WILL INDUCE PURCHASERS.

H. S. ELDREDGE, Supt.

SALE OF SAPONE. A HOUSEHOLD SOAP. HENRY SNELL MANUFACTURER OF TOILET, BATH & LAUNDRY SOAP.

DO NOT FORGET THAT

WM. JENNINGS & SONS.

EAGLE EMPORIUM.

SALT LAKE CITY.

SELL GOODS

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Notwithstanding the great Advances in Merchandise!

PRIZE BOXES! FALL AND WINTER GOODS

DAY & CO.

Prices as Low as the Lowest!

TEA POT STORE. DEMOREST FALL AND WINTER PATTERNS.