

as to the growth and popularity of the cause in other places where it has actually been tried.

ELIZABETH CADY STANTON.

"A pioneer reunion" of the friends of woman's progress was held yesterday, Nov. 12th, in New York City at the Metropolitan Opera House, in honor of the eightieth birthday of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and as an acknowledgement of indebtedness to Mrs. Stanton's life and work. At this gathering education, reform, philanthropy and art, and the progress made in these lines during the last half century, were represented by speeches specially prepared for the occasion, and woman suffrage proper had several speakers. The day was furthermore observed in all parts of the United States where the influence of the distinguished lady is felt and appreciated.

The celebration in New York was under the auspices of the National Council of Women of the United States, which is composed of twenty national organizations. Two of these have headquarters in Utah, (the National Woman's Relief Society and the Young Ladies' National Mutual Improvement Association). The Council has an aggregate membership of 700,000 women.

Mrs. Stanton's name stands foremost in the pioneer work for the advancement of women along many lines of progression, but particularly in suffrage work, for which she has labored perpetually since 1848, when the first Women's Rights convention was held at Seneca Falls, New York, called by Mrs. Stanton and the late venerable Quaker, Lucretia Mott. A preliminary meeting had been held previously at Mrs. Stanton's home in Seneca Falls, where she resided for some years. At this convention she wrote the Resolutions and Declaration of Alma, and had the satisfaction of being ridiculed throughout the Union. Her father, Judge Cady, hearing that his daughter was the author of the "audacious resolution" that it is "the duty of free women of this country to secure to themselves their sacred right to the elective franchise," imagined she had gone crazy and hastened from Johnstown to Seneca Falls to ascertain whether her brilliant mind had lost its balance. He tried to reason with her and persuade her to give up her position on the question, but she remained firm.

Mrs. Stanton was married in 1840 to Henry Brewster Stanton, anti-slavery orator, journalist and author. Her married life was a most happy one; she is the mother of five sons and two daughters, all living, and some of them gifted and famous. In 1868 she was a candidate for Congress in the Eighth Congressional district of New York, and in her address to the electors of the district she announced her creed to be "Free speech, free press, free men, and free trade." One of the journals that supported her in that contest was the New York Herald, and she received just twenty-four votes in the district. She was the editor of the Revolution, a newspaper started in New York in 1863, and was assisted by Parker Pillsbury, Susan B. Anthony

being the publisher. She is also joint author of "The History of Woman Suffrage" in three large volumes, and is now engaged upon "The Woman's Bible."

She is certainly one of the most remarkable women of the nineteenth century. As a speaker she always had wonderful gifts, being logical, forceful, humorous, sarcastic and eloquent, and she possessed to a marked degree the attractive power of holding an audience almost spell-bound. At the beginning of her crusade in behalf of the women of the country she met with abuse, ridicule and misrepresentation, but she outlived it all, and at the present time is receiving the highest recognition all over the land, not only in America but in many foreign lands.

The suffrage women of Utah were represented at the celebration in New York yesterday in the presentation to her of a ballot box, of exact proportions, made of Utah onyx and trimmed with silver, suitably engraved with her name, the date, and "Presented by Utah Women." Two Utah people were present at the celebration, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W. Richards.

GAMBLERS KNOCKED OUT.

Indianapolis, which last year gave a majority of nearly five thousand for the Republicans, went Democratic in its municipal election a few weeks ago by something over two thousand. One cause for this surprise in this undemocratic year is found in the fact that the gamblers of the town thought they were helping themselves and the cause of what they and many others impudently call "personal liberty" by working against the Republican nominee for mayor. "Personal liberty," as these worthless and their co-thinkers understand it, is nothing more nor less than flagrant violation of certain laws and ordinances that obtain in every well-regulated and civilized community in the world. So the Indianapolis gang rolled up their sleeves for the Democratic candidate, a Mr. Taggart, and when the votes came to be counted, lo and behold he was an easy winner.

But the element referred to seem to have reckoned entirely without their host. Mr. Taggart kept his own counsel during the campaign and made no promises. But on his accession to office he issued this greeting to whom it might concern:

No gambling will be permitted in this city while I am Mayor, and the sooner the gamblers realize this the better it will be for them. They might as well understand now that I mean what I say. Every gambling game that is started will be raided, and there can be none without the police finding it. This is not a question of politics. It is a case of right, of obeying the laws and humanity. This law will be rigidly enforced for the protection of the wives, mothers and sisters. It is for the protection of the young men and the boys of this city, for it is a notorious fact that more young men have been led astray through gambling than from any other cause. The matter is settled.

This would seem to be explicit enough for all practical purposes, and

of course there is much surprise and sadness in the hearts of those most affected. We refer to it for two reasons: one is, that good citizens everywhere may join in the rejoicings which accompany the blank disappointment of the Indianapolis gamblers; the other is, that good citizens in other towns where mayors have been elected this fall may have reason to hope that similar discomfiture may come upon the same disreputable element who mayhap have also reckoned without their host. In the latter event it is perhaps needless to say that the News's support and best wishes go with the host.

BEET SUGAR IN EUROPE.

The Louisiana Planter presents some figures of the European beet sugar industry of general interest. The crop of beet sugar in the season of 1877-78 was 1,420,827 tons, since which time the enormous increase of 350 per cent has taken place, the crop in the season of 1894-95 reaching 4,800,000 tons. This increase is entirely due to the fact that the industry has proved of the greatest benefit to the agriculturists financially. Experience has led the farmers to a full appreciation of the fact that sugar production in the temperate zone is one of the great possibilities in agriculture that has not yet been completely developed. The gradual awakening of the beet growers and sugar manufacturers in Europe to the grand opportunity that the sugar industry offered them as a new and profitable crop has finally so affected every leading continental nation in Europe that they are all of them legislating carefully to foster their sugar industry, with the results of enormous production in excess of the home consumption, until now, with their great crops, they are competing with each other actively for the good will of the only two large buyers left to them—Great Britain and the United States.

In a circular issued by one of the continental houses the sums paid in bounties by the several governments are estimated as follows:

Germany	\$ 5,781,250
France	10,000,000
Austria	2,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000
Total	\$22,781,250

The consumption of sugar per capita is given as follows:

	Lb.
Great Britain	79
United States	77
France	80
Austria	92
Germany	28
Belgium	22

The following table shows how the beet sugar production has increased the last four years while the cane sugar industry has remained almost stationary:

	1891-2	1892-3	1893-4	1894-5
Germany	1,195,000	1,225,000	1,303,000	1,900,000
Austria	785,000	803,000	842,000	1,100,000
France	650,000	5-8,000	679,000	830,000
Russia	651,000	455,000	606,000	680,000
Belgium	190,000	197,000	225,000	285,000
Holland, etc.	136,000	199,000	186,000	230,000
Total	3,601,000	3,425,000	3,800,000	4,975,000

	5,295,000	6,185,000	6,846,000	7,879,000
Production of cane sugar	2,784,000	2,760,000	3,046,000	2,904,000
Total	5,295,000	6,185,000	6,846,000	7,879,000