DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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SUGAR FACTORIES AND BOUNTY.

One of the first guns against the new tariff bill is fired by the beet sugar men, in the form of a protest against the withdrawal of the bounty this year, and a notice that the United States government will be made a party defendant in a suit for damages. There are six beet sugar factories in the United States. One is at Lehi, Utah, one each at Norfolk and Grand Island, Nebraska, and three in California. The Nebraska factory managers, as stated in the dispatches, assert that the withdrawal of the bounty will ruin the business into which they have put a vast amount of money. The California factories propose to make a strong fight for the payment of the bounty this year, claiming that the government has entered into a contract with them which Congress cannot annul. As for the other sugar factories licenses were issued to them for 1894 under the old law, and they entered into contract with the beet growers pursuant thereto. The license for the year authorizes them to produce beet sugar at two cents a pound duty, but under the new law the sugar inspectors are being withdrawn, which is notice that the bounty will not be paid.

The first step taken by the California factories is to protest against the withdrawal of the inspectors. This has been done, the claim being set up by the sugar men that the withdrawal is a breach of the contract for 1894 not authorized by the new law. Of course the position of the revenue officers is that Congress has annulled the contracts, and it is upon this proposition that the legal proceedings are to be taken. The sugar men claim that if this construction is correct, then the new law is unconstitutional in that respect, it being retroactive in its effect upon the contracts, and therefore of the class of *ex post facto* legislation forbidden by the Constitution. Acting upon this view of the case, the three California refineries have combined and have engaged legal talent. An effort is to be made both in Congress and before the United States court of claims.

The bounty paid on beet sugar last year amounted to $652,174.84. Of this sum Utah received $77,512, Nebraska $118,804, and California $455,703.84. Thus it will be seen that the Golden State factories are very heavily interested. The loss to the Utah factory through the repeal of the old law of course will be larger than the bounty paid last year, as it is expected there will be a larger output of sugar this season than ever before. The Lehi factory, however, does not contemplate any other course than running full capacity and doing the best it can. Whether or not it will be financially successful this year without the bounty can be figured up at the close of the season. As to the merits or demerits of the bounty system, we have no discussion. We merely wish to record events that are in progress and to point out the fact that while the sugar beet acreage is larger this year than ever, the Nebraska manufacturers claim they are being ruined by the government and the California makers propose to have a legal fight for the bounty, but the Utah factory has settled down to work without grunting or quarreling, determined to make a success on its own merits even from outside aid, if the people here will enable it to do so by standing by it as they should.

KAFFIRS AND BOERS.

The affairs in Africa are unusually interesting just at present, owing to the fact that that large continent—or continents as it is frequently called—has at last been forced to the world, offering its vast resources to the conquering heroes of the civilized race. There, as on the western hemisphere, the progress of civilization is marked by cruel wars and bloodshed, but slowly it wends its way towards the very heart of the country, dispelling the shadows of the long, dark night.

The uprising of the Kaffirs against the Boers of Transvaal is one of those incidents of warfare between frontiers and native savages, so common in the early days of the United States. The Kaffirs are one of the most cruel and savage tribes of African natives. They are of magnificent physique, skilled in the use of the bow and arrow and the murderous assegai. Their obsidians are distinguished for bravery and cunning, and they like to fight, showing apparently no fear in the face or act into death. For years the two chiefs Malahoob and Magato have defied the authorities of the Boer republic and massacred the settlers, burned their houses and destroyed their property. Now, Malahoob with two hundred followers has been captured and the intention is to bring the other chief into subjugation. For this purpose President Kruger has called the citizens to arms. There are about 5,000 of these warlike soldiers, and although the Kaffirs really outnumber them, the outcome of the conflict cannot be doubtful.

The little republic of Transvaal has an interesting history. It is peopled by settlers who emigrated from the Orange River Free state, when that territory was annexed by Great Britain, preferring independence. Mixed with the farmers are a number of dreamers and foreign refugees of different descriptions, and it goes without saying that their treatment of the natives has not always been just and humane. Their love of country and liberty, however, stands unsullied. They have even successfully defied the power of Great Britain. In 1877 the country seized their territory. The Boers protested and sent a commission to London to remonstrate with the government. But the representatives of the little country were treated with contempt and refused a hearing. As soon as the fact became known in Transvaal, the people armed themselves and took possession of Heidelberg. They elected Paul Kruger president and established a republican form of government. The English government sent out a large force to quell the insurrection, and it came to a battle at Majuba. The British outnumbered the Boers, but after eight hours of hard fighting the former fled in homeless confusion, having lost their commander and the greater part of their men. The Boers were then "granted" independence.

The people of the Transvaal are mostly agriculturists. They have but few factories and care nothing for any export or import trade. They have vast herds of cattle and raise large crops of wheat and corn, which they grind and consume themselves. Their clothing is home-made and they prefer the independence and quietude of farming life to the noise of the cities. Every Boer farm is therefore complete in itself, supplying such necessaries of life as are required. Slowly these pioneers are pushing their way towards the interior of the continent, never retreating, and cruel though the war now raging may be, it must be looked upon as one of the steps towards redeeming Africa from savagery and making room for an advanced civilization.

SPREAD THE GOSPEL.

The importance of missionary labor is kept constantly before the Latter-day Saints, because on them is conferred the obligation of bearing witness of the restoration of the Gospel in this dispensation and carrying the divine message to every nation. To accomplish this purpose the Saints engage in missionary labor to an extent that is unknown among any other people. Nationally the Elders go out in comparatively great numbers, preaching the Gospel without money and without price, but the people as a body engage in a vast amount of missionary work in various ways.

One of the most potent means of aiding the missionaries in carrying their testimony to the people among whom they travel is for those who have gathered to these valleys to write to their friends and former associates, so that the latter are interested in and are friendly to the Elders, and listen to the testimony they have to deliver. The spirit which accompanies this testimony is never without avail for the good of the work when given an opportunity to operate. And when the Elders bear letters of introduction from those who have gathered here, they have a way opened for them to preach the Gospel which otherwise would remain closed. Those who are in the field realize this to the full extent, therefore it is that such requests are made of the Saints as the following, which comes from Elder Henry H. Tanner, president of the California mission, whose address is No. 209 Ellis street, San Francisco:

> I am very desirous of having the names of people of Utah, who have relatives or friends in California with their friends would receive the Elders, cooperate with me, for in so doing they will assist me greatly in this mission. If we have letters of introduction and are able to meet the people in a friendly way, we will be better able to meet them and secure their interests in different relations. In this way, as in others, friendship is a lovely weight.
>
> We have all the assistance we can get from the people in Zion, for the apostles, presidency of this mission are not very flattering. A great amount of work has to be done to make a little showing. Nearly all the past work has been in scattering the seed upon which harvest has been reaped from the field. Managers will not hear our voices as you, though we hope that in the near future the Lord will open out the way that we may make a much the welfare of the people and find them spiritual food.
>
> I hope that our friends will avail themselves of the opportunity, and assist in the fulfillment of duty.

Every faithful friend will comprehend the necessity of heeding the requests made by Elder Tanner and others who are in the mission field. It is not alone on the Elders who are called to missions that the responsibility for preaching the Gospel rests. They are specially called to perfect a particular part of the work. But every one who has heard the Gospel is under the divine command to proclaim the same in the way opportunity. The Lord sends His servants out to bear and warn the people, and says to beneath every man who hath been warned to warn his neighbor." By means of correspondence and the letters of introduction requested, this warning can be accomplished to a great extent, therefore the Saints should avail themselves of the opportunities thus afforded to aid the Elders in their work. Many of them do so now, and doubtless there are others who can aid their sons, and free all their garments of the blood of this generation.

The Lord has promised that after the testimony of His servants and Saints in this generation He will send the vials of judgments upon the earth. That these latter are being poured out with alarming force and increasing frequency cannot be denied. The Lord is hastening His work toward the great consummation promised in the dispensation. The wise and the prudent among the Elders and Saints will profit by the great lessons portrayed to them in the mighty events of the time, and will not be neglectful of or delatory in performing the duty assigned them in spreading the Gospel.

THE INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Advance sheets of the great railway survey made by the United States government through Central and South America are now out, and the final official reports soon will be published complete. There are three volumes, printed in English and Spanish. One volume will be devoted to each of the three government expeditions that were started out in 1891.

Of these three separate parties, corps No. 1, under Lieutenant M. M. Maronk, surveyed a line from Ayutla, on the southern frontier of Mexico, 800 miles southeast through Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to the Savegre river. Corps No. 2, under Engineer William F. Shunk, surveyed northward 1,700 miles from Quito, Ecuador, through Colombia and Costa Rica to the lower terminus of Lieutenant Maronk's survey. Corps No. 3, under Engineer William D. Kelly, surveyed 1,734 miles southward from Quito, through Ecuador and Peru to Cuzco, the ancient capital of the Incas. The whole line, counting in loops already projected or in process of construction, will measure 4,500 miles, extending from the lower border of Mexico, to which the Mexican railways now run, clear down to the upper boundary of Argentina.

Engineer Kelly completed his task first, and although his corps was No. 3, his report will constitute the first volume of the report of the intercontinental railway commission, and it will appear in a few weeks. Engineer Shunk's volume will follow shortly after, and Lieutenant Maronk's will conclude the series. Each volume, brimming with beautiful photographic reproductions of life and scenery in the tropics and among the snow-clad Andean ranges, besides descriptions and incidents of adventure and practical engineering data, will be of absorbing interest, as the advance proofs indicate, and will show that an intercontinental railway such as is proposed can without question be built wherever the various American republics or individuals are about doing it. All three of the expeditions report that the respective governments and people of South and Central America received them with open arms, treated them as princes and rendered them officially and personally every assistance and attention in their power, showering upon them courtesies and civilities without stint.

The cost of construction is estimated to vary from $20,000 to $60,000 per mile, or a total of nearly $140,000,000. At this, it would be less of a financial undertaking than the trans-Siberian railway now being built by Russia, but would be of vastly greater importance politically and financially. The intercontinental railway commission make a report strongly in favor of the scheme, showing its certainty of success as a financial investment, but when such a great undertaking will be begun is a matter of extreme uncertainty, though no doubt it would be a potent factor in uniting in one all American interests.

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Call For County Republican Convention.

A convention of the Republicans of Salt Lake county is hereby called to meet at the old Federal court room, Wasatch building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, September 6, 1894, at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of nominating 22 delegates to the Republican Territorial convention to be held in Provo, September 11, 1894, pursuant to call of the Territorial Republican committee. Said county convention will consist of 187 delegates, apportioned among the various precincts of Salt Lake county as follows:

Salt Lake City, First precinct, 4; Second precinct, 10; Third precinct, 10; Fourth precinct, 10; Fifth precinct, 12; Bingham, 10; Deseret, Grass, 2; Herriman, 2; South Bend, 2; West Jordan, 5; South Jordan, 3; North Jordan, 2; Herriman, 2; Riverton, 2; Bluff Dale, 1; Draper, 2; Bingham, 4; Granger, 3; Forney, 2; Mill Creek, 3; Sugar House, 6; East Mill Creek, 3; Mountain Dell, 2; Union, 6; South Cottonwood, 7; Big Cottonwood, 3; Little Cottonwood, 1; Holladay, 3; Sandy, 6; Draper, 2; Silver, 4; Pleasant View, 1; total, 187.

Primaries for the election of delegates to said county convention will be held under the direction of the chairmen of the various precincts at the usual places for holding primaries, on Tuesday, September 4th, 1894, at 8 o'clock p. m. In case in any precinct no place is generally understood at which primaries shall be held the chairman of such precinct is hereby requested to designate some place and to publish notice thereof in connection with this call.

By order of County Republican Committee.

W. F. JAMES, Chairman.
GEORGE M. CANNON, Secretary.

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As to Retrenchment.

SOME ECONOMIC SUGGESTIONS TO THE "CITY DADS."

We notice that the City Council is endeavoring to fulfill their "before election" promises of rigid economy in the running of the municipal affairs of the city, which is certainly suggested by all good citizens, and all hope they may succeed in saving many dollars to the over-burdened taxpayers. We would suggest, however, that they should avoid unnecessarily tying the men on the rollers here and there to the fire department. This might result in the reverse of economy.

It might please the taxpayers just as well to dispense of extra sessions of the council and devote less time to discussing personal character and more time to genuine public benefits. In their efforts to stop the leakage at the spigot, we recommend that they see that the bung is securely plugged before they roll the barrel over."

These are times when all should use their careful efforts in the practice of true retrenchment, both in public and in private affairs, and assisting in this very laudable purpose each individual may assist a community, and each community the commonwealth. So let each individual be careful to make every dollar expended be for some necessity and see that it is used where its purchasing power will be greatest, and all should try to prepare for the coming winter by providing themselves with necessary fuel, food and clothing while the opportunity exists, and before the increased demand increases price. This is especially true with regard to clothing. During this slack season we are offering some great bargains, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to anticipate their wants in winter's severities by ordering a fall suit now, can save enough to go a long way towards a ton of coal or other needed necessaries.

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