

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-first Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, April 4th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

All Officers and Members of the Church are cordially invited to be present at the meetings.

WILFORD WOODRUFF,

GEORGE Q. CANNON,

JOSEPH F. SMITH,

First Presidency.

"NO NEED OF INDIAN TROUBLES."

UNDER this heading the Omaha *World-Herald* sustains its reputation for clearness and good sense by presenting the following:

"Talk of disarming the Sioux Indians still goes on. The settlers near the Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies continue to feel apprehensive of an Indian uprising. Governor Mellet'e wrote to General Miles a fortnight ago, saying that he had information from reliable sources that the Indians were procuring all the ammunition and guns obtainable, and were even offering a fine horse for a carbine and ammunition. To this General Miles replies that a war once ended, the military has nothing further to do; and adds, with justifiable severity, that he is very much surprised that the citizens of the States which have only been cleared of danger should sell guns and ammunition to the Indians.

"The apprehensions of the Western settlers cost the government and the State a fortune this winter, yet now, with an inconsistency positively astounding, they proceed for a monetary consideration, to rearm these 'hostiles.'"

"Commissioner Morgan, on being appealed to, to give his views on the question of disarming, says that only the loyal and friendly Indians are at present in possession of guns, and adds: 'It is with a feeling of hesitation that I say it, and I say it only after careful deliberation and with sincere sorrow that it must be said, that I greatly fear the Indians would not be safe either in their persons or their property if it were known they were entirely without defense.'"

"They are plain words and true ones and somewhat reverse the application of the term 'hostiles.' Colonel Shafter, until recently in command at Pine Ridge, punctures this festering sore when he says that the government promises to give the Indian 1136 pounds of beef, but in reality gives him the skeleton of a steer which weighs 785 pounds.

"Here are two self-evident propositions: If the citizens of Nebraska and Dakota do not want the unfriendly Indians armed, let them refuse to sell those Indians arms. If the government does not wish another uprising for bread, let it feed the hungry, as it has promised to do.

"An Indian war after all is only a 'bread riot.'"

At the skating contest at Hamar the Swede Grunden won the first prize.

The national debt of Norway was 116,312,000 kroner at the end of 1890.

FARMERS' ALLIANCE AND POLITICS.

THE battle in the Illinois General Assembly is ended at last. Ever since its opening last December, the fight for United States Senator went on, hot and heavy. In joint session, this assembly was composed, according to party politics, of 100 Republicans, 101 Democrats and 3 Farmers' Alliance men. Senator Farwell failed to get a renomination from his party caucus, and ex-Governor Oglesby became the nominee and candidate. He has large farming interests in Illinois, and was always more or less popular with farmers. It was thought that this would help to secure the three farmer votes in the Legislature, but it did not. Several attempts were made to secure a coalition of the farmers and Republicans to elect either a Farmer or a Republican. At one time it was thought that Streeter, a farmer, would be elected Senator.

John H. Palmer the Senator-elect was at one time Governor of Illinois. He is also a soldier of the war of the Rebellion. He earned the title of General on the Union side. In politics he is a democrat, and has been for a long time. In Illinois he is very popular. In his candidacy for Governor, two years ago, he made the employment of Pinkerton men an issue. Labor organizations took him up, mostly on this account. He was defeated, however. But, in the last campaign a new feature was introduced into democratic politics. Every candidate who got a nomination for the Legislature from a Democratic convention was pledged to vote for Palmer for United States Senator. The campaign was conducted entirely on these lines. Every person who voted the Democratic ticket, did so with the understanding that his candidate would vote for Palmer for Senator. This was getting as near as could be to the system of electing Senators by popular vote, without making any radical changes in our election machinery.

On the 11th inst. the 154th ballot was taken for U. S. Senator in the Illinois Assembly. There were 204 votes cast. The number required for a choice was 103. John M. Palmer received the necessary 103, A. J. Streeter one vote, and Cicero J. Lindley 100 votes. The Speaker declared Palmer elected. Two of the farmers in the Legislature voted with the Democrats for Palmer, and the other farmer voted for Streeter. The farmers who voted for Palmer state that Streeter was a Republican masquerading as a farmer, and that was why they did not vote for him. Politicians contend that this will be the means of breaking up the Alli-

ance in Illinois, and probably elsewhere.

It is not quite clear what effect the Illinois Senatorship election will have on the general politics of the country. But that it will have some effect there is no doubt. The Farmers' Alliance, though spoken of as a solid political organization is not so by any means. The fact is, there are two organizations known as Farmers' Alliances. One held its convention in Ocala, Florida, last year, the other held its convention in Omaha in the early part of the present year. Then there are various State Granges, more or less independent of the Alliances. There is no regularly defined platform on which the farming interests can be advocated. It is true a bitter feeling exists among all of them against railroads and national banks, and against trusts and monopolies, but their leaders have not agreed upon any settled scheme of regulating what they consider political evils. One party favors an issue of \$1,000,000,000 in Treasury notes, to be loaned or distributed among farmers. Another party favors the abolition of national banks, the government control of railroads and telegraphs, and the loaning of money to farmers by government. Several of the State Grangers repudiate most of these demands, so that the farmers are not yet organized to effect anything permanent in politics.

What effect Palmer's election may have is another question. Though a Democrat, since 1872, he was a Republican previous to that. Many of his ideas harmonize with some of the demands made by the farmers.

Should there be a candidate for the Presidency on a farmers' ticket, Palmer would make a very strong claimant for the place. He is a shrewd politician and a good organizer. He would soon bring order out of chaos, but would he hold his Democratic following? What seems now most probable, is, that he will be a competitor for nomination against Hill and Cleveland. He is a Western man. He can, at least, divide the farmers, if he cannot control them. It is possible that Western Democrats may unite on him.

MAKING BEET SUGAR.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 10th inst., contains a specially prepared article upon this important industry. As the subject is of decided local interest, we present such extracts as may be instructive and useful to a considerable number of our readers:

"How many people are there who nibble candy and consume sugar in the thousand and one ways, in which it is