# DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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THE DESERET NEWS CO.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

Thursday, - - March 12, 1891.


## "BE THEY CRANKS OR BE THEY KNAVES."

THE present city government has been making history with marvelous rapidity. Besides what transpires under cover, in the shape of "family secrets," there is scarcely a session of the Council at which something interesting does not occur. On Tuesday night a lively episode resulted from the reading of the report of the committee on streets upon the subject of paving public thoroughfares. The following is an excerpt from the minutes:

"At the conclusion of the reading of the report Councilman Spafford, spring suddenly to his feet and with great earnestness said: Gentlemen, more than twelve months have passed since we became members of this council and yet we have done nothing, and I am getting tired of such trifling. I move that this council meet from night to night until the paving and joint building questions have been disposed of.

A hearty round of applause was given Mr. Spafford by the most inexperienced spectators in the auditorium of the council chamber."

The Salt Lake Times (non-"Mormon" and ardently "Liberal") in its issue of last evening, takes up the topic where Councilman Spafford left it, and renders it almost unnecessary for the NEWS to point out the disgusting record of the government of this city during more than a year past. As it not only embodies well-founded allegations but a frank and unambiguous confession, we introduce some excerpts from its statement:

"Right you are, Mr. Spafford. Coming into office on distinct pledges, as sacred and inviolable as any ever put into a political platform, there are members in the Council, be they cranks or be they knaves, whose sole object in public life seems to be to discredit the party that has chosen them upon such specific pledges. * * * * As the days pass into weeks and the weeks into months and nothing is being done we wonder how we are going to justify the party before the people when the next election comes along. What has been accomplished during the thirteen months of Liberal government that could be submitted to the voters as a guarantee of good faith on the part of the government if an election were to be called tomorrow? If there were a black conspiracy on foot in the Council to play into the hands of the enemy things could not look worse than they do today.

"We are glad that some men realize the danger and raise the cry of warning in the legislative chamber of the city. It is indeed high time 'some one got a movement on himself,' or the result will be disastrous.

* * *

"Unless some one get a movement on himself, as Mr. Spafford says, what a record of failure the first Liberal administration of Salt Lake will leave behind!"

The situation is indeed deplorable. Here is a journal which is a strong supporter of the "Liberal" party saying, in so many words, that this city is largely under the control of cranks or knaves. It fails to say which, but the public has decided that point long since. For instance, consider the statement that days have been allowed to pass into weeks and the weeks into months "and nothing is being done;" then contemplate the fact that during this reign of nothingism the taxes have been raised from three hundred to five hundred per cent and a million dollars of the people's money has been spent. Further, masticate another unpalatable truth—that a plea has been put forth by a member of the Council, and endorsed as sensible by a "Liberal" journal, that the sale of Pioneer Block to a private corporation was necessary to obtain money to save the credit of the city. Let these conditions be considered and then see if the whole can be properly regarded as the mere product of eccentricity, or crankiness. The record being made is not one of simple "failure;" it is evidently combined with a more sinister element.

It must be a matter of regret to just and conservative "Liberals," as well as those who are not of that party, to observe that the leading cause of lamentation on account of the record being made by the present city government is that it will act disastrous to the party represented in it. Every patriotic citizen must regard the situation with the deepest regret on the unpartisan ground that it is disastrous to the commonwealth.

But has the "Liberal" party any reason to expect any better result of the last municipal election than that of which they now complain. If a man plants stink-weed what reason has he to expect that he will harvest grapes? The methods by which the election was carried are matters of notoriety. For originating and operating them a man with a national reputation for political jugglery, was paid a stipulated sum for his work on the attainment of the result. Six of the men who now occupy seats in the Council were never elected. They have been adjudged usurpers by a competent court. Gentlemen! When you sow political hayseed it is folly to expect a harvest of official strawberries. It is a philosophical truth which applies to all conditions that everything produces of its kind.

The morning "Liberal" and bitterly anti-"Mormon" organ also appears to feel impelled to protest against the current of municipal affairs, but does it somewhat covertly. There is no need, however, to be mistaken as to the drift of its intent. After a short and somewhat dreamy philosophical comment upon the methods by which the characters of cities and countries are formed, and how measures are carried by the "audacious and vociferous few" working up "a fictitious street opinion," it thus pensively speaks:

"And so it comes about that the heavy-weights don't count and the featherheads have everything their own way, and the character of a city or country is formed by the froth and scum of the community instead of by the deep, full stream of its weight and worth. Our city is still in the plastic or formative stage. How are we tending? If we are to have a high and honorable character that element must make itself heard and felt in time. We don't want to be a city that fifteen men can carry off its feet whenever they please by mere noise."

## "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 Mellette 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 scared 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 momentary consideration, to rearm those '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 1[illegible] 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.'"

## 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 M. 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 those 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 Alliance 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 favor 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 Granges 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 offered for the titillation of the palate who stop to think that the average well-to-do American spends more in a year for sweets than he does for bread? How many are there who know, what is the fact, that the greater share of the sugar now consumed in the world is derived from other substance than sugar cane? How many Americans know that last year this country paid over $15,000,000 for sugar—produced where, do you suppose? In Cuba, or Manila, or the Sandwich Islands? Oh, no; but, if you please, from the product of the beet sugar factories of Germany. And if this be a surprise, a still greater one may be found in the fact that the beets from which that sugar was made were produced in a region whose latitude corresponds on this continent with that of frozen, inhospitable Labrador.

* * * *

"It is with the manufacture of sugar from beets, however, that we are dealing, that subject having now become one of the greatest importance to the farmers and capitalists of this country. How to keep that $15,000,000 at home which is paid to Germany every year and the other millions which are paid to the sugar producers of other countries, is a problem well worth investigating. That the United States can produce every pound of sugar consumed by its 65,000,000 people is certain, while with the aid of the governmental bounty of 2 cents a pound this country ought to become a large exporter as well.

While that bounty will stimulate cane sugar production to a certain extent, it will be undoubtedly in the beet sugar industry that its most potential effects will be seen.

* * * *

The bounty of two cents a pound to be paid to American producers of sugar has greatly stimulated the beet sugar industry, and projects are on foot for the establishment of factories in many sections that are known to possess the essentials of soil and climate for the successful production of beets.

Heretofore those who have engaged in raising beets for sugar-makers have been paid various prices for their crops. In some cases payment is made in proportion to the amount of saccharine matter, the percentage being determined by chemists in the employ of the manufacturers. This method has, naturally, not been altogether satisfactory to the producers, since the "benefit of the doubt" doubtless accrues to the buyer rather than the seller. The sugar factory at Alvarado, in Alameda County, makes its contracts on a uniform basis, without regard to variations in sweetness over a certain percentage, and this has proved very satisfactory to the beet-growers. In other cases, where percentage of saccharine determines the price, farmers have been so dissatisfied that they have refused to engage longer in the business. Notably has this been the case at Watsonville, where the sugar-makers have been forced to engage in beet-growing themselves in order to obtain the supplies necessary to keep the factory in operation.

"It is of interest to learn just what price may be paid for the beets and still leave enough to cover the expense of manufacture and leave a fair margin for profit. During the last sugar campaign in Germany it was found that it required a maximum of 832 pounds of beets to make 100 pounds of sugar. A ton of beets then at the rate of 8 cents a pound for granulated sugar and a very low rate it is, too, would produce sugar worth a little more than $14. With the 2 cents per pound added it would bring the proceeds up to about $18.75 per ton. Prior to the offer of the bounty the sugar makers paid from $4 to $5 a ton for the beets. Naturally with the added profit of the 2 cents for each pound of sugar, the beet-growers will expect a considerably enhanced price for their product. It should be emphasized that the foregoing estimation is on the basis of the maximum amount of beets for a given amount of sugar. The actual average is considerably less. The average for the entire enormous product of Germany last season was only 808 pounds of beets to 100 of sugar. Although beet-sugar making is comparatively in its infancy in this country, and much is yet to be learned, yet the actual cost of production varies from 3½ to 5 cents a pound. When the average selling price of refined sugar is considered, together with the bounty that is to be paid, it will be seen that the prospect for manufacturers and growers alike is most encouraging. In Germany and France the average cost of production is only 1½ cents a pound.

In order to supply the home demand for sugar in our own country, it would require 700 establishments similar to those now in operation at Grand Island, Neb., and at Alvarado and Watsonville in this State. The average capital invested in a factory capable of handling 300 tons of beets daily is $340,000. For a hundred day's campaign 30,000 tons of beets would be needed at a cost of about $150,000. For fuel 3000 tons of coal would cost at least $25,000, and other working expenses would bring the total outlay up to $120,000. For each establishment at least 3000 acres of land and 2500 men would be needed. For the 700 factories needed to supply the demand of the United States it would take 2,100,000 acres of beets, and at least 2,000,000 men would be needed to cultivate and harvest the crop, the work lasting about six months each year. Each season some $100,000,000 would be paid out for beets and $81,000,000 for fuel and working expenses, while $250,000,000 capital would be needed for the plant of the sugar factories.

"The rapid growth of the industry is seen from the fact that while in 1887 only some 200 tons of beet sugar were made in the entire United States, the product for the present season is estimated at fully 12,000 tons.

"A great stimulus to the industry has been given in Nebraska and Kansas by an offer of a State bounty of one and two cents a pound on all sugar made from beets."

## WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co., for the week ending March 7, 1891, report no great changes in the condition of trade. The adjournment of Congress has removed one great impediment to activity in business. The fear of monetary legislation is dispelled, at least, for the present. Appropriations have been so large and liberal, that the Treasury surplus will not figure in financial dealings for some time. This will help, also, to increase the currency. A rush of gold out of the country has set in, but the Treasury, by charging a slight premium on bar gold for export, will check it. Shipments of gold, however, for the week amounted to $500,000. It is hoped that Western legislatures will adjourn without enacting any laws injurious to corporate interests; if so, American securities will be in demand in European markets. There is also a good prospect for fair crops next fall, and this helps to increase confidence. The one unwholesome factor is that prices of commodities are moving upward rather rapidly, the average having risen more than one per cent during the last week, and the exports of merchandise are thus liable to be restricted.

Though cotton is dull in the South, yet trade there is moderately fair, rice is firm, molasses strong, and sugar dull. At St. Louis and Kansas City business is fair. In Pittsburg the coke strike continues, and good demand for rolled iron products is the result. In dry goods, in clothing, and in shoes, trade is active but collections slow. Wool is reported scarce with worsted spinners busy at a profit.

The report further says:

"The only speculative market that has declined during the week is the cotton market, receipts showing an increase of 47,000 bales over last year, and exports an increase of 12,000. The fall of an eighth puts the price close to the lowest ever recorded in this market since 1854. But wheat has risen over 1 cent, oats 1½ cents, and corn nearly 2 cents, coffee an eighth, oil 2¼ cents, butter 3 cents, and pork products a shade. It is difficult to see why wheat should advance, with Western receipts largely exceeding those for corresponding weeks last year, with the visible supply well maintained, and exports falling off. Thus far this week, for instance, wheat exports are not half last year's for the same days, flour exports not one-half, and corn exports only one-ninth. The speculative wave which began with the prospect of free silver coinage last spring, will recede in time, not to the advantage of those who hold large stocks of products."

When speculation is active, and productive industry dormant, it is a bad sign. The iron trade regards with satisfaction the continuance of the coke strike, and the shut down of the furnaces and mills at Mahoning and Shenango. The woolen industry is in good condition. There is a fair demand for knit goods, and also for worsteds and dress goods. Cotton manufacture is not in such activity as desired.

The Treasury has put out, silver notes included, only $200,000 more currency than it has taken in during the past week, but the money markets are generally well supplied for legitimate business needs, though at some points stringent or more active. The reports as to collections grow a little less satisfactory, and yet it is the prevailing impression that business in all parts of the country is on a solid footing, and will prosper when good crops come. The exports of products from New York were larger last week, but for the past month show a decrease of about 8 per cent., and the imports meanwhile show a marked increase. The railroad earnings continue heavy, and the Clearing House exchanges exceed last year's, but decidedly less than the advance in prices, indicating a material decrease in quantities transferred. The stock market remains comparatively inactive, with weakness in some stocks, but a general undertone of strength, and the opinion grows that no particular harmful legislation is to be expected this year in Western States."

The failures for the week as reported by Dun & Co., are 235 for the United States and 30 for Canada. For the corresponding week last year there were 223 for the United States and 37 for Canada.

## NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

*Bay of Panama*, a British ship, was wrecked off Falmouth on the 11th inst. The captain, wife and twelve of the crew were drowned.

George M. Pullman is about to establish his sleeping car system on the Australian railroads. The cars are being built in Chicago. They will be constructed in sections, and thus shipped to the Antipodes. A gang of skilled workmen will go to Australia, and put the sections together.

Captain Shirley, of the mail boat between Dover and Calais, said, on the 11th inst., to a London reporter, that he never experienced such a dreadful night in the English channel as the night of the 9th inst. It took twelve hours to cross. His ship narrowly escaped foundering. Wind and snow combined to make the storm more furious.

At the sale of the Brayton Ives Oriental art collection in New York on the 11th inst., a Chinese temple vase of the Ung Chin era was sold to Potter Palmer of Chicago for $2000. The vase is 24x14 inches.

Austin Corbin, it is said, will establish a line of swift steamers between Montauk Point, Long Island, and Milford Haven, England. He will build eight steamers of 12,000 tons each, to be of steel, and capable of making 21 knots an hour. The distance between the points named is 2781 miles, and can be made in less than five days. An express train will take the passengers from Milford Haven to London in two hours. Another express on this side will take them from the Point to New York City in two hours.

There are three candidates in the field for the toga of the late Senator Hearst of California. De Young, the owner and editor of the San Francisco *Chronicle* is one, and is making an active fight. The second is a Mr. Felton, who has already had some experience in Washington. The third is the well known politician Mr. Estee, and who acquired for himself a national reputation at the 1888 convention in Chicago. De Young distinguished himself at the World's Fair commission last November. He wanted to run the whole machine, but he was sat upon.

News from Ireland is discouraging. That unfortunate country seems to be under a malediction of some kind. Potatoes, patriots, policemen, priests, parnellites and the world knows how many other p's, are said to be the disturbing elements. If the Irish could be got to mind their p's, matters may come right. The fight is now between Parnell and the Pope. Why not expunge every word that has a p in it. We have p's in this country that do very well. There was Pettigrew and Plumb, and another man with a P, who voted against the McKinley bill. There is Pinkerton and Peffer, and in Salt Lake we have Pickard, the best of all.

When Irving was playing in Faust, in this country, he made it very realistic by employing a large number of supernumeries who alternately appeared as angels and then as imps of darkness. One of the grand scenes is where the imps of darkness descend. At a signal from Mephisto the imps begin to scamper and get down below through a trap door. Many had gone down below when a big, fat, fifty-cents-a-night imp started down. He was too large for the trap door and got stuck. In vain he tried to push himself down. An Irishman in the gallery leaned forward and said: "Thank God; hell's full!"

Those wrinkles on the face of Mrs. Huntington are making lots of work for the newspapers. Madame Rowland, the female beautifier tells her story, and says that she removed the wrinkles from the face of the millionaire's wife; and furthermore that she reduced her neck to the dimension which the ideal in Greek art ascribed to Diana of the Ephesians. And for this great work only demanded $900. Now, Mrs. Huntington, whose husband owns $45,000,000, comes forward and deposeth that she visited Madame Rowland exactly twenty times, and is willing to pay five dollars for each visit. She admits that her neck was assuming the proportions of an English prizefighter, but she will not own up to the wrinkles. Is this an advertising dodge? Does the wife of the millionaire want to go on the stage?

James G. Blaine tells the following story:

"A man accepted a free ticket to a theatre. The play was not a good one, and the actors were thoroughly in accord with the standard of the play. At the end of the first act there were groans and hisses and other vehement expressions of disapproval on the part of the audience. The free-ticket man sat still and seemed satisfied. When the second act began it proved to be worse than the first and nearly every one in the audience groaned their utter disgust, except the free-ticket man. Finally a man who sat near the free-ticket man said:

"'My friend, are you disgusted with the play?'

"'Yes; very much.'

"'Then why the deuce don't you groan and hiss?'

"'I can't do it decently. I am here on a free ticket given by the head of the theatrical company. If the play grows worse I will go out after the next act, buy a ticket and come back and express my disapproval in a vehement way.'"


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MISSES' JACKETS

Suitable for from 6 to 18 yrs., and CHILDREN'S COATS, in Plush, from 2 to 4 years.

DRESS GOODS just as said before. ONLY MORE SO.

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STATEMENT

OF

Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.,

At Close of Business Feb. 28, 1891.

RESOURCES.

[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

[illegible]

TERRITORY OF UTAH, County of Salt Lake, } ss.

I, G. H. Schettler, Assistant Cashier of above-named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. H. SCHETTLER, A. C.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this [illegible] day of March, 1891.

[illegible], Notary Public.

Correct Attest:

GEO. Q. CANNON,
JAMES JACK,
H. B. CLAWSON,
Directors.

SAMUEL C. BACKMAN,

Tinner and Coppersmith

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NOTICE!

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE stockholders of the [illegible] Company, at the office, No. [illegible], Salt Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, the [illegible] day of March, A. D. 1891, at [illegible] for the purpose of amending Article [illegible] of the Articles of Incorporation, by increasing the capital stock of said corporation to One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

JOHN R. WINDER, Jr., Secretary.