

was particularly emphatic in giving assurance that no increase would be made by the company, either in the price of coal, or rates of transportation of that commodity. The gentleman's positiveness may be taken as reassuring to the public, who have been led to fear that coal was to be made more expensive. Mr. Parker further explained that in case of a scarcity, dealers having a stock on hand might perhaps, raise the price; but that the Union Pacific must not be held responsible for such action.

In conclusion, the present agitation of the coal question has elicited an emphatic and authoritative correction, on the part of the Union Pacific, of rumors that a combined movement was soon to be made to advance the price of coal here. The Union Pacific will not be a factor in such a movement.

CONTRADICTION POLITICS.

THE wires furnish us with the information that Senator Quay and the notorious ex-Senator Mahone are after the electoral vote of Virginia, and intend having the Governor of that State enjoined from issuing certificates to the Cleveland electors until the legality of the whole question can be determined. The official count gave the Democrats a majority of 1835, and though not large it ought to be enough to remove all technical grounds for objection, being greatly in excess of the majorities in some other States, almost as great as that for Harrison in Indiana and about 400 more than the number that made Cleveland President, that is, the New York plurality in 1884. Of course nothing of a substantial character is to be gained by such proceeding, as Harrison has a large majority without Virginia, and it is therefore a case in which a real or an assumed principle is to be settled. If the Old Dominion has in fact pronounced in favor of the Republican candidate for President, and its voice has been stifled by its agents who do the counting, and this can be clearly shown, no reasonable person can offer an objection to the point which the gentlemen seek being made and scored. On the other hand, the supposition that a State like Virginia, in the minds of whose people is deeply fixed a love of home surpassing that of almost any other section, and which affection has by reason of the State rights issue become inextricably blended with Democratic principles, has gone the other way, is almost to the point of violence. People like those of Virginia do not dream away their convictions, nor can reasoning or the logic of events drive them in a day from a position which they fought and many died for, and which they have incalculable in their children as the first political lesson to be learned. If, without other warning, the electoral vote belongs to the Republicans on a fair count, it is certainly one of the wonders of the day, but its being so is no reason why it should not be recorded along with the events that are not wonders.

Virginia with its rock-ribbed traditions giving a republican majority will not figure as a paradoxical condition, however, any more than many other instances occurring at every election. For instance, if it shall be shown that the State of Texas has given Cleveland as large a majority as it did four years ago—128,131—a careful estimate based upon the figures at hand, indicates that he will have a popular majority over Harrison, thus showing that he is the preference and according to the principles upon which a democratic-republican rests should be declared the winner; but he will not, under any circumstances. But even this instance is not striking when compared with the election of twelve years ago, in which Tilden had a popular majority over Hayes of over a quarter of a million votes, and, according to the returns as received on the papers, an electoral majority of thirty-seven; but the representative system upon which our government rests was still further pushed away and the question of supremacy delegated to the government itself—a bill being passed and approved which made committees from the two branches of Congress and the Supreme Court the arbiters in the case, when the Constitution plainly provides that if the electors make no choice the House of Representatives shall perform that duty as to the President, and the Senate as to the Vice-President.

These incidents serve to show the wonderful elasticity and recuperative power of our government. It endured one of the fiercest, longest and most expensive civil wars recorded in history and emerged from it stronger than before, besides which it received an impetus through the conflict such as greatly enhanced its ratio of increase in numerical and financial strength. Any nation capable of such an experience with such an outcome is not likely to be seriously shocked at merely political disturbances, even though they go to the limit of our national authority and in places proceed beyond it. And though the will of the majority may be overcome by the terms of law as relates to the nation, there is no reason why that should be the case in Virginia or any other State, in which such forms do not exist. If Mahone and Quay find anything wrong in their investigation and dissection of the Old Dominion's vote, let it be exposed to the public and cast out by all means.

THE PRICE OF BREADSTUFFS.

THREE months ago wheat was being bought in this city by millers for from 68 to 70 cents per bushel. Baker's No. 1 flour was then selling at \$2.50. Since the first of September there has been a steady and rapid advance in wheat, necessitating an increase in the price of flour. Hence on or about Oct. 15 flour advanced 25 cents per cwt., and on Nov. 6 a second like advance was made.

Today dealers state that wheat can be purchased in small lots at from 95 cents to \$1 per bushel; but that large lots cannot be bought for less than \$1 to \$1.05. Yesterday the holder of a large lot offered it to a miller at \$1.10, and positively refused to take less, expressing confidence that he would not have to wait long to get his price.

The millers cannot, of course, be held responsible for an advance in flour. There is no gambling in breadstuffs in Utah, and the manufacture of flour in this Territory is conducted upon business principles and margins of profit so well defined and legitimate that they may be said to be fixed. At one time this fall some of the millers in this city were making flour at a loss, so great was the advance in wheat, when flour had not advanced proportionately.

A rise in the price of flour is apt to occasion criticism and objection, more or less, among that portion of the community not directly engaged in agriculture. But high prices of wheat and flour in Utah are to be hailed, in some quarters at least, with satisfaction rather than objection. While they may result in hardship in individual cases, they mean the greatest good to the greatest number. Utah produces more wheat than it consumes, hence a high price of that product means prosperity to the farmer. When the latter is prosperous there ought to be more employment for the mechanic and artisan, and mercantile circles are also benefited.

Thus an increase in the price of flour in Utah means the reverse of an increase in the price of such a commodity as coal. In the former case the majority of the community are benefited; in the latter a few individuals or corporations get the benefit of the additional tax on the consumer.

THE SUGAR PROJECT.

It is well known that Mr. Arthur Stayner, of this city, has been laboring assiduously for years with a view to establishing the sugar-making industry in Utah. If any man ever deserved success on account of persistent effort and indomitable perseverance, it is Mr. Stayner. He has held on to the incipient end of the project with admirable tenacity, and so great has been his faith, that he has succeeded in convincing others that the manufacture of sugar can be established here on a handsomely paying basis. We hope he will be successful in securing the investment of sufficient capital to set the industry going with a bound. As far as reliable observations and advance figures can demonstrate the future of a project, these preliminaries have been furnished upon the subject. On this local topic, the following circular has found its way to our table:

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 21, 1888.

Dear Sir:—I am now able, with confidence, to lay before you, for investment, the business of producing profitably the sugar we need in this Territory, and which now costs us an outlay of one million dollars a year.

It is well known that I have for several years been interested in developing the possibility of producing our own sugar, and in the course of my experiments have made several thousand pounds of well grained sugar, thus demonstrating that so far as our soil and climate are concerned, they present no insurmountable difficulty. During the last three years I have been silent on the subject, while I watched the development of a new process for the extraction of the juices of sugar-producing plants. I refer to the experiments in the principle of diffusion which under the auspices of the United States government have been successfully conducted at Fort Scott, Kansas.

The clearly defined and palpable success of this principle (which has been witnessed by our well-known fellow-townsmen, Elias Morris, as well as myself), that gives us the possibility of obtaining double the quantity of sugar from a ton of cane or beets than before this development, enables me to place this magnificent enterprise before the people of the Territory as a paying investment.

The amount of capital that will be needed is \$100,000, and it is proposed to accept subscriptions payable in four equal amounts—January 1st, 1889, March 1st, May 1st and July 1st following. It is the intention to incorporate a company in accordance with the laws of the Territory and to establish a stable and permanent business constituting an investment that will guarantee, with careful management, a profit beyond the usual returns. Your co-operating interest in this enterprise is warmly solicited.

Respectfully,

ARTHUR STAYNER.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 21, 1888.

At the request of some of the leading men of the Territory, I visited the sugar works at Fort Scott, Kansas, this fall, and found them working successfully with the process mentioned above, and, as the superintendent showed me, very profitably.

ELIAS MORRIS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Nov. 21, 1888. I have no hesitancy in stating that the cost of sugar to this Territory is at least one million dollars annually.

THOS. G. WEBBER,
Supt. Z. C. M. I.

THE BREADSTUFFS QUESTION

YESTERDAY an article appeared in the News which treated upon the steady local rise in the price of breadstuffs, and the probability—it might be said certainly—of a further increase within a few days. It was laid down as a rule that when farmers obtain a round price for products, general business was rendered proportionately prosperous.

Such a statement needs some qualification, for it is equally true that if the increase in price is due to scarcity, the reverse of prosperity is the natural result. When there is a plentiful harvest and good prices for cereals is the rule, prosperity necessarily follows. But even if the harvest be large, if prices are so low as not to properly remunerate the agriculturist, the Territory suffers.

It is exceedingly difficult to maintain fair prices in Utah, as they only run high in scarce times, which are injurious to the general well. The reason for this is that there is no organization for combined action on the part of agriculturists in this Territory to control the market so that their products will command respectable prices even when there is plenty, both as regards shipments to outside markets and home consumers.

It has occurred occasionally that very large shipments have gone out of the Territory, when by holding to breadstuffs for a reasonable time better prices could have been obtained at home. We have a recollection of one season which exemplified this fact several years ago. A great deal of wheat was so great that flour was afterwards imported back; thus a large amount of money was needlessly sunk in railroad rates, and other expenses accruing from handling and the loss of work for the home mills.

We are not prepared to take the position unqualifiedly that the present high price and probable future increase in the rates of breadstuffs will conduce to any extent to the prosperity of the Territory. So far as we can learn it does not result from present copious shipments of wheat to other markets, but has ensued partly from a comparatively light harvest and from shipments made in the early part of the season. Had the wheat been held it would probably have realized a price here sufficiently in excess of what it brought by shipment to Denver to have compensated for the retention.

If the millers of Utah had combined to raise the price of wheat by offering a rate a little in advance of that offered by Denver dealers, the prosperity of the Territory would have been materially subserved. They lost a golden opportunity by not doing so, and are now hampered by difficulty in getting sufficient for their needs. Some of the millers complain, however, that large shipments of Utah wheat were made without their being given an opportunity to compete with the Denver men, and state that had the chance been accorded them they would have taken advantage of it.

The present conditions in relation to the value of breadstuffs should teach the Saints wisdom. A day of great scarcity will soon come. The combinations that will produce that result are rapidly ripening, and the wise will understand. The predictions that have been made on this subject are or should be familiar to all. Because the evil day has not yet arrived when the cry for "bread" will go up from every part of the earth, some imagine that a mistake has been made. The only difference between the past and present in regard to these prophetic statements is that they are much nearer fulfillment than formerly. All who can do it should take steps toward protecting themselves against the miseries of the evil day when it shall come upon the people "as a thief in the night."

ODIOUS COMPARISONS.

MANY of the comparisons drawn between this city and Denver are decidedly odious, and their frequent repetition renders them more so. Denver has this and that which Salt Lake has not; has done this and that which we have not, and is ahead of us in this or that matter; and so on *ad nauseum*. For a year or two the changes have been rung on these parallels between the two cities, until many of our citizens experience sudden fatigue when the subject is mentioned. The object of the parties making these comparisons is to stir up this city to emulate Denver.

We are willing to accord to Colorado's capital the merit of being a very enterprising city. Her business men display rare con-

age and sagacity. Her growth has been marvelously rapid, and her fame has spread throughout the world. Her public improvements harmonize with her reputation and accomplishments in other respects, and, so the world says and thinks, she is a great city. But the element of injustice enters largely into the comparisons made between Denver and this city, while important factors which should enter therein, are omitted. Salt Lake City was founded by a band of pilgrims who had been stripped of all their worldly possessions, and plunged into a poverty which compelled many of them to wear for clothing the skins of wild animals. Denver was settled by rich people. Here was the centre of the Great American Desert, long supposed to be destitute of every resource which could tempt the home-seeker. Denver, from its infancy was known to be in the midst of a region of great riches. The people who had hither sought peace; those who went to Denver sought wealth.

Our eastern neighbor has not known what it was to have a powerful clique in its midst, who, actuated by blind malice, political hatred, and religious bigotry, has fought the city's best interests, and retarded its growth in every way; invoked the power of the general government to prevent its prosperity; kept up a villainous agitation, senseless and baseless, which has frightened capital away; split the community wide apart on purely local issues and business matters, and fostered a feud between the factions; published throughout the world that the city was a den of thugs, where law counted for naught, and an unscrupulous priesthood held full sway in secular and political as well as religious affairs; where immigrants not members of the dominant church, were unsafe as to both life and property.

But for nearly a generation this city has been afflicted with a clique which has done all these things; and now taunts the bulk of the population because they are, as that clique alleges, behind the times. Such wicked inconsistency exposes itself.

A class of people inhabit this city, who prefer a quiet and steady progress, conservative methods, modest public improvements and low taxes, to the high pressure, speculative, extravagant and proud policy of Denver. They have not the wealth that Denver people have, and cannot afford the luxuries in which the latter indulge. Besides all this, when all the circumstances attending the founding and growth of this city is considered, its people have shown wonderful courage, enterprise, devotion and sagacity. They have displayed all these and many more good qualities to a degree which, when all that is due them is allowed, makes Denver, or any other city on the continent, suffer by a comparison with them.

COURSE OF READING FOR THE YOUNG.

YESTERDAY we published a circular address from the superintendency of the M. I. A., announcing the issuance of the first year's series of the course of reading prescribed for the associations. From the same source, a short time since, another circular issued giving the associations instructions regarding the *modus operandi* to be pursued in order to make the publications to be perused produce the greatest practical degree of benefit. We hope the suggestions given through that channel will be adopted. If this shall be the case there can be no question as to the extent of the profit and advancement that will accrue to the members of the societies established throughout the Church for purposes of moral and intellectual improvement.

We have seen the set of books in question and have, so far as opportunity has existed, examined them, and, taking them as a whole, they are eminently suited to the purpose intended. In the first—that from the pen of B. H. Roberts—the principles of the Gospel are set forth in consecutive order, in a form to enable the student to enclose them in his mental grasp without difficulty.

The one denominated the third of the series—by James E. Talmage—is new of its kind as a home literary product, and therefore is worthy of more than ordinary consideration. It is entitled, "The First Book of Nature." The subject matter is arranged in four divisions: The Animal Kingdom; the Vegetable or Plant Kingdom; the Mineral or Stone Kingdom; and the Heavens. There are in the volume fifty chapters, and forty-one illustrations of animals, insects, plants, etc. We have perused books of a similar character published elsewhere, but never met with a volume which embodies, in the same space, so much useful information on the subjects upon which it treats. Its diction is the purest English, and the tone of the work throughout is remarkably exalted, every thought expressed leading up to adoration of the Creator of all things.

The fourth of the series, "The Life of Nephi," by Geo. Q. Cannon, has been before the public for several years. It is ably written, depicting in attractive style the life and doings of one of the noblest among

the sons of man. Such works cause the youth to be inspired with a desire to emulate the great traits of character portrayed, and the one now considered is therefore well adapted for a place in the series.

The other two books of the set, although not local productions, fill an important place in the course, while the whole is, as we have already said, eminently suited to the purpose in view.

The sets are very moderate in price, \$2.50, and all the members of the Associations in a position to do so, should become possessed of these books; and peruse them, for the purpose of becoming also mentally possessed of the facts, intelligence and principles they contain and are capable of conveying.

Pardon Dodds' Victim.

The coroner's jury in the case of the recent homicide at Vernal, Uintah County, in which United States Commissioner Dodds shot and killed a man as a result of a quarrel, returned the following verdict:

A coroner's inquest holden at Vernal, Uintah County, Utah Territory, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1888, over the body of one William Crane, there lying dead.

We, the jurors, whose names are hereto subscribed, do say upon our oaths that William Crane came to his death by a pistol shot, the pistol being held in the hand of one Pardon Dodds.

In testimony whereof we, the said jurors, have hereunto set our hands, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1888.

JOHN G. DAVIS,
JOHN HARTZ,
LORENZO HATCH,
JURORS.

P. PETERSON, Coroner.

Ashley Precinct, Uintah County, Utah Territory.

The Cadetship.

Ogden has again been honored by the selection of one of her young men for West Point. Last evening, Mr. Louis J. Holther, Jr., received notice from Hon. John T. Calpe, that he had been recommended for the cadetship at West Point. Mr. Holther is a young man of excellent ability and good character, and there is every reason to believe that he will prove successful in passing the entrance examinations. He is well known in this city, having been reared and educated here. All who know him will join with his many friends in wishing him success in the appointment, and in the prosecution of his studies. He will doubtless do all in his power to merit the distinction bestowed upon him, and prove an honor not only to his native city but to the whole Territory.

The Secretary of War, it is expected, will make the appointment in due time, and forward it to the Secretary of the Territory. In the meantime, Mr. Holther is receiving the congratulations and best wishes of his many friends, for his complete success.—*Ogden Standard*, Nov. 25.

Death of a Veteran.

RICHMOND, Cache County,
Nov. 21, 1888.

Editor *Deseret News*:

David P. Rainey died at this place Nov. 6, of pneumonia. The deceased was born in Maury Co., Tenn., Feb. 1, 1818. He was baptized into the Church in May, 1843, and was ordained an Elder in the same month by President Brigham Young. He was sent on a mission the same year, to Kentucky and Tennessee, returning to Nauvoo in the winter. In the spring of 1844 he was called on another mission to Tennessee. After the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith he returned to Nauvoo again. In August, 1845, he was again sent on a mission to Tennessee and Alabama. In the winter of 1845 he decided to go west, and in the spring of 1846 traveled in President Young's company to the Missouri River, and there enlisted in the Mormon Battalion; traveled with the Battalion until its discharge, returning to Council Bluffs and from there going to Utah in 1855. He was called at the general conference in 1857 on a mission to California, returning home in the winter of the same year. He resided at Provo and Piontown in Utah County, and was Bishop of Piontown two years, resigning that office to move to Richmond, Cache County. At the October conference in 1857 he was called on another mission to the Southern States. After filling it he returned home to Richmond, and resided there until his death.

Respectfully,
M. W. MERRILL, JR.

The daughter of T. F. Talbot, Reno, Nevada, disappeared from home last Sunday evening in a very peculiar manner. The *Gazette* says she had been about the house all day in her usual spirits, attending to her household duties. At the time named she threw a light hood over her head and stepped out of doors. Her parents thought nothing of the circumstance until late, when she failed to come in, and Mrs. Talbot stepped to the door and called for her. Not receiving a response, search was instituted, but not a trace of the lost girl could be found. The officers have been informed, and every effort is being made to find the girl. Her name is Daisy Talbot, and she is described as of medium height, light complexioned, weighs 65 pounds, and is 18 years of age. Her parents are terribly distressed.