

standard; and as the industry goes on this knowledge of how to raise good beets is spreading among farmers, hence the desire to which the Banner makes reference. Under the continuance of such a condition we may reasonably expect that ere long the Lebl factory will be on a firm basis as an investment, and may begin to look forward to the establishment of another sugar factory in the State, perhaps in the vicinity of Brigham City, where the surrounding country is said to be adapted for beet raising to a degree not surpassed by any other section. Utah's beet sugar industry must keep pace with that of California and Nebraska.

### STOOD FOR THE RIGHT.

The action of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature on Monday evening, in the contest case of J. F. Bringham vs Hyrum Lemmon, for a seat in the House as member from Utah county, will bring lasting credit upon the legislators who did the work. At the election last November the result between Mr. Bringham, Republican, and Mr. Lemmon, Democrat, was very close, the Democratic candidate being awarded the certificate on the margin of a very few votes. On behalf of Mr. Bringham, the county committee of his party claimed that there had been enough fraudulent votes admitted to change the result, hence a contest was instituted, and was taken up by the House elections committee.

Upon investigation of the case the committee found that there were some ballots cast which should not have been, and some excluded which should have been admitted, though the number was small. The figuring up of these as clearly ascertained did not change the result as shown on the returns with respect to Messrs. Bringham and Lemmon, the latter still being two or three votes ahead. By some other votes, however, regarding which there was a doubt, the Republican majority of the committee figured out, through resolving all doubts in their own party's behalf, that Mr. Bringham had a majority of one; and upon this a report was made recommending the unseating of Mr. Lemmon in favor of his opponent. The Democratic minority of the committee presented a report in favor of Mr. Lemmon.

These reports came up before the House for action, and the vote thereon is an unmistakable declaration of the spirit of fairness and patriotism which imbues the Utah legislators. The result in this case is notice to all that questions of party advantage must remain subservient to the principles of justice and right, when the adjudication is left to the present Legislature on the facts fully set forth. The vote in open House may not be taken as condemning or upholding the reports of either majority or minority of the committee on elections. Committeemen felt in a measure bound to be controlled by party affiliations; although from our standpoint it would have been better to have pursued from the first the method adopted by the House in its consideration of the case. Some

members of the committee also considered themselves obligated to stand by the report after they had made it; this we also look upon as more than was required by party ties, for, as members who believed the report too partisan, they could properly have acted independently in the full body and have recorded their individual convictions of right. As between the two reports the House did the square thing. Both reports were partisan in their findings; both were properly rejected and the straight middle course pursued. The party majority in the House could have acted differently deserves warm commendation for not having done so. The members of that majority are entitled to praise for maintaining right over might; and the minority party deserve equal praise, since the sentiment that actuated is as characteristic of them as of the others. By the course adopted in determining the Bringham-Lemmon case the legislators have given further and highly satisfactory evidence of being worthy the confidence of the people of the State. Honor be to them for doing so!

### CONGRESS AND PRIZE-RINGS.

The swift approach of the prize-fighting carnival which one Dan Stuart has contracted for, with headquarters at El Paso, Texas—to begin, we believe, on the 15th inst., and to continue some four or five days thereafter—lends interest to the action (generally uninteresting) of Congress last week forbidding all prize-fighting in the "territories and other places over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction." The purpose of the gathering of bruisers and their pals near El Paso undoubtedly was in order that they might be handy for a movement into Old or New Mexico, according to circumstances, Texas having been barred from the list of eligible locations by reason of the special legislation some months ago, when the respective friends of Corbett and Fitzsimmons successfully endeavored to make the public believe that those two bullies really wanted to fight. The action of Congress, while seeming to make it impossible for the proposed fights to take place in New Mexico or any other territory, has served the purpose of giving Mr. Stuart's carnival abundant national advertising. Incidentally it has also given the American people a truly humiliating conception of the business which Congress seems to think it is in existence to attend to. If in the remotest and least advanced part of the Republic—if in the most thinly settled and the most poorly regulated county in the whole United States—there is such a dearth of civilization and intelligence that the officials need a prompting from Congress as to the utter brutality and unlawfulness of prize-fighting, something more than congressional laws and high-sounding enactments are necessary. A few resolute United States marshals who understand their business are worth a whole bookful of senatorial debates and ministerial harangues on the subject. There is law enough now, and to spare. What is needed is a sharp interpretation of it. Nobody believes the principals are

anxious to fight. If it were only possible to compel them to do so, and then compel the winner, all these seconds, the managers and even the spectators to fight the officers of the law, the business would receive a setback from which it would not soon recover.

The Texas and Arkansas exploits last year in preventing two large-mouthed bullies from getting together were a service which the latter highly appreciated, but which gave the rest of the country a feeling of extreme weariness. That Congress should now walk proudly into the same clumsy trap is pitiful in the extreme. The whole affair is childishness, and the only ones benefited by it are the prize-fighting crowd, who, if disappointed in their "mill," at least get their advertising. Dan Stuart may not be as smart as most congressmen think they are, but it is safe to say that just now he is the one who is doing the chuckling.

### FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We have received from Cleveland, Emery county, a request for the salient provisions of the State law on fire insurance companies, the proposition being to start a mutual fire insurance company in that locality. As a preliminary suggestion we will say that there is now before the Legislature a measure which, if it becomes law, will make changes of minor importance but none affecting the general principles of the statute as it now stands.

The State law requires that no company shall transact fire insurance business here unless it shall have a subscribed capital of not less than \$200,000, one half of which shall be paid up; a certificate of authority must be obtained from the Secretary of State; the company's securities must be approved by the State Auditor, and a certificate thereof filed with the Secretary of State; and the law relating to corporations must be complied with generally. The acts under which the organization may take place are in the Compiled Laws, 1888. A suggestion of the inquirer as to a means of paying losses would be impracticable with a corporation under the existing statute, since paid up stock to the amount at least of \$100,000, which may be invested in government, State, school or other good bonds, specified in the law, is necessary.

### A MANHATTANVILLE RELIC.

About as frequently as the grip, quite as profitless, and almost as virulent, occur the meetings of the reputed heirs of one Anneke Jans, a Dutch dame who lived on Manhattan Island before stout old peg-legged Peter Stuyvesant made way for the English governors. This year, and eke on Wednesday last, these hopeful descendants assembled in Cleveland and performed their customary part in chasing the bag of gold that hangs at the rainbow's end.

The history of the claims of Frau Jans's heirs is brief but interesting. Everardus Bogardus came to this country in 1638 and married Anneke Jans, the widow of Kuelof Jans. She had inherited from her first hus-