

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

ESTABLISHED 1870. PUBLISHED DAILY.
 PRINTED BY J. H. HARRIS.
 THE DESERET NEWS CO.
 CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.
 TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1891.

CONFERENCE NOTICE.

The Sixty-second Semi-Annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will commence at ten o'clock on Monday morning, October 6th, 1891, in the Tabernacle, Salt Lake City.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the officers and members of the Church to be present at the meetings.
 WILFORD WOODRUFF,
 GEORGE W. CANNON,
 JOSEPH F. SMITH,
 First Presidency.

THE SUIT ON THE TAX QUESTION.

The horizontal reduction of twenty per cent. on the assessment of real estate in this city does not please the Assessors. Of course not. But the reduction was not made to suit him; it was done in the interest of justice, and to meet the views of the taxpayers, who claimed that their property was overvalued.

There are some other persons who think the reduction is unfair to them, because it does not cover the valuation on personal property. And they have taken a peculiar method of ventilating their grievance. Their complaint, signed by Mr. J. H. Harris, of the firm of Harris, Johnson & Co., and presented before Judge Anderson, by Mr. Vanden, will be found in another part of this paper. The gist of it is that this reduction is discriminating and unfair, as it applies to real estate only and not to personal property.

If there were nothing more than this alleged in the complaint it could be easily answered by this proposition: If this valuation on personal property ought to have been reduced as well as the real estate, the city would be in a position to work for an extension of the reduction to make it cover the whole ground, not attempt to destroy the good work done because it is claimed that it does not go far enough.

But the complaint goes further. It alleges that, in hearing the objections of taxpayers and deciding upon them, the Board of Equalization took the assessment roll to represent the fair market value of all the taxable property, not only in this city, but in the corporate limits of the city, and second, that having done this, the Board of Equalization exhausted its powers, and therefore had no right to make the reduction of twenty per cent. in the valuation of the real estate.

The case appears to us to turn on the question of whether the first allegation is true as a matter of fact. Then the question of law involved as to the powers of the City Council as a Board of Equalization will come on for the court to determine. It is true that after the objections of those taxpayers who made complaints were heard and determined, the real estate of the city was placed at a fair cash valuation. Thousands of values of aggregated taxpayers will exclaim "No." The grievance is that the entire assessment of realty has been excessive. Values have fallen but assessments have been raised. The assessor has put fictitious and not actual cash values upon realty generally.

One proof of this is afforded by the valuations of the County Assessor. Comparison of the two assessment rolls will demonstrate this. That either the County Assessor has increased or the City Assessor has decreased the realty in this city or that the City Assessor has overvalued it. There is no complaint that the County Assessor has been derelict. There is a universal complaint that the City Assessor has been so.

The meaning of the term "cash valuation" as so really has not been taken into account in the city assessment. That meaning is not open to question or quibble. It is given in the law and signifies not book figures, but cash value, or net values to give an owner a big income on a per centage, but "the amount at which the property would be taken in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor."

Any valuation above that is unlawful. The theory on which the horizontal reduction was based is, that the entire realty of the city was placed above such a valuation; that it was therefore excessive and illegal; and that by reducing it twenty per cent. the intent of the law would be reached.

As to personally, we understand its valuation was fixed by the returns of the owners, so far as it relates to business firms, banks and other such concerns. At any rate, money is cash, goods have an intrinsic cash price, bonds, shares, etc., have a face value. They are all different in this respect to real estate.

But if the Board had no power to make a general reduction in realty, of course it had none as to personally, and the complainants will get nothing in the event of their succeeding in preventing the proposed relief to the overvalued taxpayers on real estate. If the realty has been overvalued and the reduction is right, it does not follow that the personally has been overvalued and should therefore be reduced to make the assessment "uniform." For a higher in money value, in overvalued when assessed as a dollar

and another one goods involved at a certain figure which shows their value, to be properly assessed when placed at that value, particularly if it is a kind of admitted by the owner thereof.

The powers of the Board are defined in the charter and its amendments, and the court will have to pass upon them. Attorneys have different views on the question, as they have on many points of law when they are subjects of litigation. It is important that the majority of the Board of Equalization should be presented in court to counsel in sympathy with their action. If such their labors to deal justly and equitably with the taxpayers will have been in vain. The whole question should be fully ventilated, and it should be determined whether the City Council can or can not, as a Board of Equalization or otherwise, not only test and determine individual complaints, but "also, and, in fact, from and otherwise correct and revise" the entire "assessment roll," so as to stock extravagant or inadequate assessments, and render taxation "just and reasonable" as well as "uniform."

THE SUGAR WORKS.

The Utah sugar factory will probably be in full operation in a few days. The machinery has been thoroughly tested and works like a charm. The only cause of delay in the recently completed full trial of the factory was that it was somewhat retarded by the recent rains. The present fine weather will, doubtless, develop them rapidly. The various tests of the route from the cane fields show the average percentage of sugar and of molasses to be at least equal to the same qualities in those produced in any other part of the United States. This is an encouraging fact. The standard of the tests based on Utah beets has been somewhat higher than that of samples from any other locality. This is probably due to the fact that those beets for sugar purposes are better on the high lands than where the soil is heavier, and also for the reason that in Utah the crop has received more attention than has been the rule elsewhere. However, the average quality all around is quite flattering.

The location of the factory is admirably adapted to the sugar industry. The water supply is ample for all purposes, the most important being a small lake by a number of springs. There are besides a number of flowing wells, which are easily obtainable anywhere on the grounds. At the time the selection of the site was made it was thought to be a good place for the ground on the left side of the purpose, as the large building would be in danger of falling. This view proved to be erroneous. In going down only a few feet the excavators reached an exceedingly hard substance, resembling sandstone, and it is in respect that is so exceeding for the site. It is necessary to do considerable blasting. As a consequence the foundations of the buildings could scarcely be better than they are.

The entire premises are illuminated by electricity, which is manufactured on the spot. For this purpose there are two sets of electrical machinery, to provide against emergencies that might possibly arise as the result of accident. There are 250 electric lights. One hundred and sixty of these are in the interior of the buildings and ninety on the grounds and connected with the cutting structures.

The establishment is well worth a visit, everything about it being both interesting and instructive. This must be evident from the fact that popular information in regard to the sugar-making industry is necessarily limited, being as yet of comparatively meagre dimensions in this country. The sugar industry is a curious and widely separated from each other. In viewing the wonderful mechanism associated with this branch of industry, one cannot help being struck with the ingenuity that could have produced such machines and erected an establishment which has been brought to an amazing standard of perfection.

The process of sugar making may be said to begin at the best of choice, of which there will be at least five, and probably six. Several are already in operation. The structure is built of timber, are each 100 feet long, 24 feet wide and 10 feet high, and built on an incline. The floors slope from the sides to the center, where there is a flume, into which the beets fall in order to get through the first process of washing. The roots are emptied from the wagons into the sheds through apertures in the roofs. When all is ready to begin the work of sugar making the water at the head of the flume is turned into the flume. The beets are not only washed, rolled and cleaned by the force and action of the current, but are carried along to a deeper flume into which all the streams of water and roots converge. They are then carried through a series of rollers, which are carried into the main building of the establishment.

Inside the building the beets are mechanically conveyed to a place of machinery where the washing is continued by a series of pumps, when they are moved, another step forward, and passed around a large horizontal wheel, which is a lively time by an observer with complicated arms. They are then freed from all kinds of refuse matter and placed in improved machinery to cast their seedlings. The next treatment consists of their being fed into a bucket elevator which carries them skyward to the upper part of the building, where they are received into the embrace of the cutter, a contrivance whose revolutions are so rapid that the roots are sliced into infinitesimal bits in the form of thin shavings twenty-four hours.

After being subjected to the first cutting the resultant mass is conveyed to the floor below, where it is received by the diffuser battery, an exceedingly ponderous section of the machinery. This elaborate piece of mechanism has an important duty to perform, that of cutting the juice from the mass of material.

The pulp-out the juice—is carried to a press where it is relieved of all surplus water. It is then conveyed to the vane from which it is fed to cutters, it having been previously demonstrated that it has excellent fattening properties. The company has contracted already with a stockman to feed a large herd. The animals will be weighed when they go upon the ground, and again at a future date, and again, and their owner will pay for all the additional beef they have laid on their bones in the meantime. All the feed, in addition to the pulp, needed by such treated to regulate the diet of the stock, is a little way to supply the necessary "roughage." This utilization of the factory refuse will not only be a source of revenue to the sugar company but will also be a benefit to the local beef market.

Returning to the juice, which has been expressed from the beets by the diffuser battery, it travels from that place of machinery to the rollers, or time pans, which have the important duty to perform of clarifying the sugar juice by the removal of the impurities by precipitation of the impurities. It is next subjected to the manipulation of the filter press, which complete the work of the carbonaceous by means of strainers—the pure liquid being effectively separated from the impurities and before precipitated. The liquid then goes to the evaporator, where it is relieved of all surplus water and becomes a thick molasses syrup. From there it goes to the vacuum pan, where it is boiled until it becomes a dense syrup, as thick as allowable, and still be subject to easy manipulation by the mixer, to which it then travels, to be knocked about vigorously to keep it from setting.

From the mixer the material is transferred to the centrifugal, a really wonderful piece of mechanism. It has 160 revolutions a minute. The grain is here separated from the syrup and the former is then conducted to the dryer. This latter is a large hollowed-out cylinder which revolves on a horizontal position. At the completion of each revolution it is struck by a wooden hammer, the object of these blows being to cause a vibration, which prevents the syrup from adhering to the sides of the interior of the evaporator.

The syrup has been in the meantime conveyed to tanks, where it generally remains until the drying portion of the season, then to be put through a second, and even possibly a third process, for the purpose of extracting from it a lower grade of sugar.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

The highly seasoned sensation which the non-interested public has been promoting itself upon the return of Dr. Briggs from Europe is liable to become a crushing disappointment. During the general discussion of his case in the Presbyterian assembly and the veto that followed among the trustees of the university in which he was a professor, Briggs made a bold show of independence and personal energy, and was ready for his trial before the court of ecclesiastics. He related his views through the papers pretty extensively, and seemed altogether satisfied with the opportunity his society afforded him to get his views before the public.

A few months in Europe seems to have greatly modified his order. His position, even among those who have been to his side of the controversy, is not so hopeful since the cool weather has set in, and he has the task of taking advantage of that alternative in his church which grants forgiveness to his class of offenders upon confession of inability to express themselves at all times precisely as they feel.

Dr. Briggs has been prominent among sectarian educators for over twenty years, and was only a short time before his trouble with the church advanced to the chair of professor of Ethical Theology in the leading Presbyterian college of the United States. It will be a singular spectacle to see him now in a situation of anxiety upon the grounds of being unable of expressing himself clearly, such a plea if admitted by the members of the church, would manifest a general sympathy with all concerned, but will show conclusively that there was much more of malice than of conscience in the doctor's church and sectarian operations.

The reaction of this attitude, which Briggs has assumed is a very strange and inconsistent one for a man of his intelligence to take. It is not a case of unconsciousness, but a case of conscious choice for the members of the Presbyterian church to rebel against his seceding.

revision process which its friends are now undergoing. And for a leading member of any church to deny to public how Briggs has done, his belief in the fundamental doctrine of his church, and while willing up a new religious code upon his own plan, still to claim the right of recognition as a biblical authority and to teach in the church schools and parishes, his new fangled doctrine from the church pulpit, is one of the most pieces of impudence that any church has yet confronted.

As for the Briggs interpretation of the Bible, it is distinctly modern and altogether lacking among "progressive" theologians. It is a theory of Scripture that is strictly up with the times and its presupposition, in spite of the thousands of words from high church quarters, has drawn by the author a following so strong as to threaten the dissolution of the church. This is the reason that the more pious ministers in the beginning wrote very hard to put a temporary injunction upon both the doctor and his adherents, hoping that a few months of quiet would bring both to their senses and save the church.

But while such a compromise was satisfactory to the authorities, with the contrary trustees at his back, he refused to concede, and really forced an investigation which from the beginning has been pursued with fear and trembling. The case may come to a sudden termination through Briggs' refusal to yield in the manner we have explained. Otherwise the affair is liable to drag on for a year or more. The conditions are such that the Presbyterian church people cannot now relax very much without dangerously compromising their creed.

THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

On the 26th of September, 1870, the Italian troops entered the city of Rome. On that day the temporal power of the Pope was overthrown and Victor Emmanuel became King of united Italy. The twenty-first anniversary of this event was celebrated in New York City about a week ago. On that day the Italian army, numbering sixty-eight miles, marched in procession to commemorate the day. The Italian flag waved from the city hall. The hall of the city to general observed the event as a holiday. In New York and other cities similar solemnities were held.

In London, England, the occasion was also observed by the Roman population of that city. The Catholic churches, however, did not engage in anything like festivity; neither did the Roman hierarchy make it one of sorrow and mourning.

In the city of Rome itself, there are two parties, one against the papal temporal power and one for it. Both are strong, but the majority of the people are in favor of a united Italy. The anniversary passed off in that city without much of a demonstration on either side. The Pope gave audience in a hall of French working men who were on a pilgrimage to the "eternal city." On this occasion the ceremony of limiting the list of his bishops was observed. This part of the proceedings was severely criticized by the Roman Catholics. They stated that while robes and men of wealth were given the hand to kiss, the working men were compelled to wait the last. This the Catholics complained of as discrimination, and exhorted the working men to refrain from kissing altogether unless the rich and poor were treated alike.

In juxtaposition to the rejection of the restoration of the temporal power is another element seeking to restore it. At the Catholic congress held in Germany a few weeks ago a strong demand was made for its restoration. It is claimed that the Pope is held prisoner at the Vatican, and that the faithful all the world over are insulted by the procedure of the Italian King. It is also stated that an aggressive agitation will be instituted in all the Catholic countries of Europe for the restoration of the temporal power. In view of the fact that the majority of the Italian people are opposed to it, this proceeding on the part of German or American Catholics would be equivalent to political dictation. Besides, it seems grossly absurd to think that a form of power which in the middle ages was never possible could be restored in our time.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

There are sixty portrait painters in Philadelphia.

The mortality among English Earls averages 60 per centum.

Lord Nelson, the English naval hero, was born Sept. 29, 1759.

At Carlisle, Me., \$1500 a year is charged to house for each salmon.

At Barham, France, 12,990 coffeees are prepared yearly for consumption.

Jonny Lind died Sept. 25, 1887. She died visited the United States in 1880.

Lord Olive, founder of the British empire in India, was born Sept. 29, 1727.

The daily average of passengers carried over the Brooklyn bridge is 100,000.

A giant log is being exhibited at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It weighs 1200 pounds.

The exchequer of Rome, it is said, contains the remains of over 3,000,000 human bones.

Patients attending New York children had not gained admission to the common schools for lack of room.

Dales are grown at Phoenix, Ariz. A cluster, requiring over eighteen pounds was recently picked there.

The nursing chair of Richard Cromwell's children is on exhibition in London. It is made of oak and finely carved.

"Whom?" The old homestead of President Buchanan, at Lancaster, Pa., has been bought by a company for a cemetery.

The idea of establishing an observatory on Mount Blane has been abandoned. The site was found to be too high and without reaching the top.

Out of 200,000,000 people in India, less than 11,000,000 are poor and the rest. The total annual attendance is \$250,000, or 11 per cent. of the population.

What is known as the South Sea Bubble burst Sept. 25, 1729. This was one of the greatest financial swindles in the history of England. It was a fraud of the most audacious character of the schemes.

Scotland contains thirty towns of more than 10,000 inhabitants. Seven of these number more than 20,000 inhabitants, nine have between 20,000 and 30,000, and the remaining fourteen have from 10,000 to 20,000.

The Spanish Armada was defeated, not by British ships, as James A. Garfield says, but by the Spanish Admiral was weak, and the Spanish ships were not on good food. It was a bit of sea sickness prevented the conquest of Britain by Spain. On what trivial things hang the destinies of nations sometimes.

Joseph P. Hanrahan, aged 25, visited St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday morning, where Archbishop Corrigan was officiating at service. Hanrahan began to vilify Corrigan and applied Dr. McElroy. He was taken to the police station, and from there taken to a place of detention where his family will be investigated.

Dr. Hall read a paper before the East Tennessee Medical Association, an exhibition, at session of some from the human body. The victim of this strange disease is a lady named Sarah Hess, aged 71. The doctor first ascertained her twenty-one years ago. Since that time over 100 bones have been excised from different parts of her body. The bones were presented to the association for examination. Now let us take the place of the elected one. It appears the patient has not suffered any very serious inconvenience. Visitors who have seen the woman declare that it is the most wonderful phenomenon ever seen or heard of in any country.

A Connecticut Edition.
 We advertise at present for a firm whose president has just given us all they claim in our own family. We refer to Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We should say for this medicine because we have tested it. This is not an advertisement for the medicine, it is simply our testimony regarding it after a fair trial.—(Frederick C.) Oberver, Per se, via N. C. M. L. Drug Disp., etc.

Where there was still, we gave her Catholic. When she was a child, she said that Catholics. When she became ill, she went to Catholics. When she had children, she gave them Catholics.

"We want your trials," said to assure you that we appreciate it. It will not increase your stock of money and support all wholesale prices. You need show, try us this time.
 GEO. A. ALLEN & SON,
 50 East First Street.

HAVE you a ticket in the drawing for the \$1000 prize.

THE PROVO MILLS
 Have made this season the finest line of Dress Fashions ever offered. Call and see them at
 JOHN C. CUTLER & BRO.,
 30 Main Street.

The \$1000 Prize will be given away at the Fall Festival, held by Spencer & Lynch. Who will be the lucky winner?

Dr. Barrows, Oculist, Aurist and Otorhinolaryngologist, 212 Commercial Block.

Slaughter Sale at P. E. Coop for two weeks.

Beckler's Arcade Notes.
 The Best Drive in the world for Cabs, Buses, Horses, Cattle, and Horses, Poultry, Rabbits, Chopped Hams, Chilled Cakes and all sorts of things, and positively more. Price, 10 cents per pound. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. For sale by A. C. Smith & Co.

DR. PRICE'S

DELICIOUS

Flavoring

Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla—Of perfect purity.

Orange—Of great strength.

Almond—Blossomy in taste and

Rose water—Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

WHEN YOU SEE

One of the Male Persuasion Well Dressed, you may be almost sure he has made his purchase from the

LEADING HOUSE IN UTAH

Where the Most Complete Stock of

FALL and WINTER

CLOTHING

is now READY FOR INSPECTION.

It includes

Men's Black and Fancy Prince Albert Suits,
 Men's Black and Fancy 4-Button Outwairs,
 Men's Black and Fancy Suits,
 Men's Full Dress Suits.

Men's Fine Pants,
 White and Fancy Dress Vests,
 Gents' Knitting Shirts,
 Gents' Dressing Gowns,
 Youth's Suits,
 Boys' Suits,
 School Suits,
 Children's Suits,
 Youth's, Boys and Children's Pants,
 Children's Jersey and Kitt Suits,
 Gents' Muslin Gowns,
 Gents' Rubber Coats,
 Gents' Leather Coats.

Furnishing Goods
 Silk and Cashmere Nightgown Shirts,
 Plain and Embroidered Dress Shirts,
 Fancy and Western Night Robes,
 Merino, Cambric Hair and French Hairbrushes

UNDERWEAR.
 Cashmere, Natural Wool and Merino Hosiery,
 Silk and Cashmere Undershirts,
 Plain and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,
 Plain and Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,
 French and Silk Web Suspenders.

COON COLLARS AND CUFFS.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

HATS AND CAPS

In all the

LATEST STYLES AND DESIGNS.

For Men's, Youth, Boys and Children.

Silk Hats,
 French Cravats,
 Smoking Caps,
 Traveling Caps.

French and Silk Web Suspenders.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

COON COLLARS AND CUFFS.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

GENTS' HICKWEAR in endless variety.

Men's Fine Pants,

White and Fancy Dress Vests,

Gents' Knitting Shirts,

Gents' Dressing Gowns,

Youth's Suits,

Boys' Suits,

School Suits,

Children's Suits,

Youth's, Boys and Children's Pants,

Children's Jersey and Kitt Suits,

Gents' Muslin Gowns,

Gents' Rubber Coats,

Gents' Leather Coats.

Furnishing Goods

Silk and Cashmere Nightgown Shirts,

Plain and Embroidered Dress Shirts,

Fancy and Western Night Robes,

Merino, Cambric Hair and French Hairbrushes

UNDERWEAR.

Cashmere, Natural Wool and Merino Hosiery,

Silk and Cashmere Undershirts,

Plain and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs,

Plain and Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs,