

never before dreamed of. This is what our farmers have so long required, and now that they have received it, nothing else can be expected from them than their hearty co-operation and support; and this can best be given by demonstrating what can be done in producing a paying crop of beets with a good per cent of sugar in them. If the farmers really want to better their condition, now is their time to act in a way to show their sincerity in the matter, and that they appreciate the advantages given them by the erection of The Utah Sugar Factory.

SAM SMALL'S PUGNACITY.

The published statements in reference to the mysterious financial manipulations of Sam Small, president of the Methodist University at Ogden, are a trifle racy. This vindicates our estimate of this reverend trickster. We have held from the beginning that the order of his name ought to be reversed to be in harmony with the nature of the individual to whom it is appended. Of all the insane anti-"Mormon" rubbish that was ever uttered, that which has gushed from the mouth of this rabid inflationist exceeds anything of the kind ever expressed, in two particulars, superabundance of gall and absence of sense. The murderous explosions of little J. Wesley Hill come pretty close up to Small's "fried froth," but scarcely reaches President Sam's mark. The two together make a team, for what the one lacks in anti-Christian composite in one way is fully compensated by its plentifulness in the other.

The President of the Ogden "hole in the ground" has, up till now, had a hot-headed friend in the morning anti-"Mormon" organ of this city. But that paper gives out symptoms now of cutting poor Small adrift, as will be seen from the following, which recently appeared in its Ogden department:

"A *Tribune* reporter had a talk last evening with a prominent member of the board of trustees of the Utah University on the conduct of the president, Rev. Sam Small, whose unchurchlike performance is now exciting so much comment here. The trustee said: 'When Small was elected president of the new university last summer, he showed us lecture dates he had arranged for up to January 1st, 1891, representing about \$4,000, and asked whether we wished all or only part of his time. The board arranged to take all of his time, pay him \$4000 a year and expenses, and take all the proceeds of his lectures and efforts generally. Well, he went off East, and in all the nine months he has sent us but \$600. Small has promised early and often to account for the moneys raised or supposed to be raised by him for the building of the university, and notified us late in the fall of his intention to send us \$50,000. The money never came. He

promised it for the next month, and it never came. Then there would be a remittance in February, then in March, then in April. The first week in April is nearly gone; still no accounting from Rev. Small, beyond the remittance of \$600. Calling on him to put up or explain does no good. He merely gets hot, threatens to fight and do all manner of things. In the meantime he continues lecturing and asking for money, while all we have to show here is a hole in the ground, plastered over with an indebtedness we can not meet because of Small's singular conduct.'

"Can nothing be done with him?" was asked.

"No; we must wait until next conference, when we can get rid of him, and this will not be until July."

"There is a storm brewing in Methodist educational circles. There is a balance due on the foundations of the Methodist University at Ogden, and as there is no money to pay the contractors, and as they can get no pay, a suit is the natural consequence. President Sam Small is in the East raising money for the institution, but for some reason there has been no accounting from Small of funds received. The need of money is pressing and according to all accounts no reply can be got out of him. So Rev. J. Wesley Hill of the First Methodist Church of Ogden came in some perturbation of spirit the other day to President P. A. H. Franklin, the well-known Methodist financier and president of the Niagara Mining Company, and wanted advice. He had lost faith in President Small and didn't know what to do. So Mr. Franklin telegraphed on Friday last to Small, at Philadelphia: 'Account for funds entrusted to you, or legal proceedings will be begun.' Mr. Franklin also wired one or two Philadelphia ministers to exercise care in dealing with Small. Instead of accounting as requested, Small telegraphed yesterday a definite reply, threatening to sue Franklin for slander. The latter remarked last evening with a smile that he didn't know but that Small would sue him in Pennsylvania and ask for a requisition on Governor Thomas. So the matter stands in delightful uncertainty."

While such exponents as Sam Small and little Hill occupy prominent positions in the Methodist Church, that sect is entitled to commiseration. We are not so unjust, however, as to charge upon the organization as a whole, the diabolism of individuals, even when the latter belong to the clerical class.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN BRAZIL.

News reached here from Peru of a case of religious persecution which may lead to international complications between the United States and that country. It appears that about two years ago a gentleman named Francis Penzotti embraced the Methodist Episcopal religion, in Callao. He became at once an enthusiastic disciple of the new faith. He was appointed agent for the American Bible Society. He established a church, and in a short time gathered around him a respectable congregation of some 200 persons. His success aroused the enmity of the Catholic priests, and on July 25, 1890, he

was arrested and imprisoned on the charge of holding services contrary to the established religion of the country, which is Roman Catholic; but whether Penzotti is an American or a Peruvian the reports do not clearly state. On the 3rd inst. he was released by the Superior Court of Peru. But the brutality and cruelty with which he was treated, if accounts be true, were something barbarous.

ROMANISTS AND THE SCHOOLS.

THE Roman Catholic hierarchy of the province of Quebec issued on the 5th inst., a pastoral relating to public or State schools. In this document it is claimed that the Church is responsible for the moral education of the children, and that without control of the secular schools moral training is impossible. The deliverances of the Baltimore council were quoted as a justification for the pastoral. The public school law passed by Manitoba a short time ago, is characterized as a "wicked and diabolical persecution against the sacred rights of the Church." Catholics are exhorted to be up and doing. What the political effect of this pastoral will be, is the question. Sir John McDonald, the Conservative Chieftain in Canada, is the friend and ally of the Church, but what effect this pastoral will have on his conduct and policy is anxiously awaited.

GRIPPE MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.

In New York City, on Sunday last, the 12th inst., the processions of funerals were something astonishing. From early morning until late in the afternoon the Long Island ferries were taxed to their utmost capacity in the transportation of hearses and funeral corteges. Undertakers are swamped with business. They rush a funeral to the cemetery, then return, and rush another. Five hundred corpses were transported by the ferry boats on last Sunday. Several funerals had to be postponed owing to the difficulty of obtaining hearses and other vehicles. Brooklyn is suffering as much as New York in the matter of deaths. The Health Board received reports of 630 deaths for the week. Last Sunday in Brooklyn resembled the burial day of the victims of the 1876 theatre fire. Crape hung from the doors of 250 houses in one district. This is all owing to the gripe and its attendant maladies.

A butterine factory is being built in Sundsvall.

A public slaughter house will be built in Carlstad.