DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

Why # First Efforts # Sugar-Making # Failed.

(Written for the Deseret News.)

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Tooele, Oct. 7, 1893 -1 read with great pleasure the paper prepared by Judge Henry H. Rolapp of Ogden on sugar beet culture in Utah, and published in the Evening News of Sept. 24. Any person who will take the time to read that paper will be well paid for their trouble in the knowledge it imparts on the sugar beet culture and sugar manufactory in this state; besides other important information on different subjects which the paper contains.

In the paragraph under the heading of "Early Day Efforts" I discover some errors which I desire to correct in justice to President John Taylor and the few men who spent their money in bringing the first sugar making machin. ery into Utah; and for that matter into the United States.

In his paper Judge Rolapp infers that It was the "crude condition of the machinery, operated by men wholly unskillful in its manipulations," that was the cause of the failure in making sugar with the first sugar plant brought to Utah.

Now, what are the facts in the case? Apostle Jahn Taylor, accompanied by the writer, visited the sugar factory operated at Arras, France, where we not only had the pleasure of seeing the machinery in operation, but through the courtesy of the owners we secured drafts and plans of every piece of machinery at work in the factory. A factory that was turning out at that time from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of beet sugar every season.

With these drawings and plans in his possession, Apostle John Taylor returned to England, and was there successful in organizing a company called The Descret Manufacturing company, with a paid up capital of \$60,000. Capt. Russell of Scotland, John W. Coward of Liverpool, and Philip De La Mare of Jersey furnishing the capital, together with John Taylor who was the president of the company.

The money secured, and the organization complete no time was lost in starting to work on the sugar making machinery. To expedite business the contract for building the whole of the plant was given to the firm of Fawcett, Preston & Co., of Liverpool, who built the machinery on the plaus furnished by the Arras Sugar company; with this exception, that the hydraulic press cylinders were made of wrought iron, in order to lessen their weight for transportation across the plains; an idea that was suggested by President John Taylor, and which afterwards originated the manufactory of wrought iron guns by that firm.

When the machinery was completed it was a first class sugar factory and shipped on board the Rockaway, a sailing vessel at Liverpool to be delivered at New Orleans. Your humble servant was appointed by the company to go ahead of the shipment to superintend and personally see that the machinery

was delivered in Provo City, the place at first selected to put the sugar plant. up. On the ship's arrival at New Orleans, strange to say, we met our first drawback; the United States revenue officers at that port demanded a duty on the sugar plant of \$5,000 in goldwhich was paid, not a dime of which has ever been refunded although President Taylor went to Washington and through our delegate, Dr. Bernhisel, made efforts at that time to have the money returned to the sugar company. To tell the progress of that machinery from New Orleans to Utah would be too long a story, much of which was printed in the Deseret News of March 27, 1897, but the difficulties that beset us on every side, and the expenses we had to meet, fills me today with astonishment and wonder.

Orders had been sent ahead from New York for 52 wagons, which were made at Council Bluffs, but they were unfit for use, and I had to cast them aside and contract for enough Santa Fe schooners to haul that vast amount of machinery to Utah. To secure 200 yoke of Oxen I had to travel over 600 miles of country away from my base of supplies, and the outfitting points on the river. Oh, I really shudder now when I think of the work I had to do at that time

But we got here; and according to the instructions which I had received I landed the machinery safe in Provo city. But afterwards it was moved to

plant was erected in a carpenter's shop on the northeast corner of the Temple block, where it made its first run, and its first attempt in molasses making. Here let me take up the other part of Judge Rolapp's inference, "the unskillful manipulators employed."

Salt Lake City, where a portion of the

With the machinery, President John Taylor sent the most expert workmen, and sugar refiners that could be found in his travels. Elias Morris was engaged in Wales to come with the plant and put up the buildings for the factory. John Vernon, an expert and competent engineer of Hull, and who was engaged in the construction of the machinery was secured to come to Utah and supervise the erection of the same. Mr. Mollenhauer, an expert sugar maker and refiner, was placed in charge of the running of the plant.

John Bollwinkel and Mr. Connor, who had worked in a sugar factory in Liverpool, were also engaged to come and take their places in sugar making in Utah. So it can be seen that nothing was overlooked in this line to show that any unskillful labor was engaged to run the first sugar making machinery ever brought to Utah, or to the United States. So complete were the plans of President Taylor in every detail that he even had a still made in Liverpool to work up the refuse of the juice into alcohol. And so that everything would be more sure than another. 10 cases of beet seed, 500 pounds to the

case-was brought along with the machinery to make even that part sure. Now, I will tell you why sugar making failed.

When the plant was started in the fall of 1853, what machinery was used ran all right and filled every reasonable expectation. The beets, however, had been grown on the lowlands, and the juice was filled with mineral and was dark. When we started, the first thing that Mr. Mollenhauer called for was the retorts; but we soon discovered we had no retorts. That important part of the sugar making machinery had never been ordered, as they were not in the plans that were given by the Arras company to us. Mr. Mollenhauer had supposed all the time they had come along with the machinery; and when he found out different he was mortified and disappointed in the greatest degree. But there we were, and what could we do? These retorts were the cast iron ovens wherein the bones were burned to make the animal charcoal that had to be used to clarify and purify the juice of the beet before it could be granulated and made into sugar.

This was a fatal mishap, and that settled the matter for that season as far as sugar making was concerned. But if that had been all the matter they could have been ordered, and imported for next season's use. But the fact was the company received such opposition from quarters not expected, it was broken up and disheartened. They

ing set of royal children.

SOMEWHAT WILLFUL.

servants whose duty it is to keep her under restraint and never to let her out

of their sight for a second, day or

did not receive the aid they had been They had spent all their promised. funds and were heavily in debt. Bills were pressing with no means to pay them; and to clear matters up with those we owed we turned the whole plant over to the Church with the understanding that they assumed the debts that were against us. And that was the end of the matter with the Deseret Manufacturing company. Personally I came out of the affair without a dollar to my name, and had to start life anew with my wife and child to support.

In conclusion I will state that Mr. Mollenhauer and myself gathered a few bones together and burned them in a charcoal pit, and from the few bones we burned we clarified a few bottles of the black beet syrup until it was as clear as crystal; and satisfied oruselves that the sugar could be made, and all that was needed was an abun. dance of animal clarifying matter, and had we secured that, Utah would have made beet sugar 20 years ahead of any other part of the United States.

Being the only surviving member of the original company, and as my days may not be long upon this land, I desire to write this much in behalf of the honor of President John Taylor, and the other few men that spent their time and money so freely to try and establish the first sugar factory in Utah. Respectfully.

PHILIP DE LA MARE.

SALT LAKERS IN GOTHAM.

A Mutual Improvement Association Contemplated for New York and Brooklyn--The Utah Musical Colony is Steadily Growing-Miss Mary Young Returns.

Special Correspondence. New York, Oct. 5 .- There has been under serious contemplation for several months the organization of a Mutual Improvement association in the Brooklyn conference. At present the conditions are most favorable for such a society, as our number is increasing every day, not only from Utahns who are migrating to the metropolis, but our forces are strengthening from the outside. Meetings are better attended, and one reason assigned for this is the great work being done by the able corps of success how colding street meetings in the many different quarters of this city and Brooklyn. Nothing will be definitely settled until the return of President McQuarrie, who has been in Utah for several weeks, but who is expected dens. back about the middle of the month. He and President Welling have given the subject much thought, and the latter with his two counselors, Elders W. H. Stevenson and Lawrence Taylor, H. Stevenson and Lawrence Taylor, are outlining work for the coming win-ter that will prove both instructive and attractive. This movement will not only include the Elders and local Saints, but students and residents of the city, who are members, of the col-ony, and every one who enjoys work in this line, and literary instruction in the Bible and Church publications. The Bible and Church publications. The Manual will be closely followed, bio-graphical sketches given, and the whole will partake of a social element, but with the religious element predominating. The subject of conjoint meet-ings, and of alternating between Brook-lyn and New York, is under discussion. lyn and New York, is under discussion, as the distance is so great and condi-tions not favorable for making more than one society. It is probable that each city will have its separate organ-ization, and that the two will meet once a month conjointly. That the or-ganization will be most beneficial to all who participate in it, there is no doubt The interest of everyone is doubt. The interest of everyone is awakened to the good that will resu't from the Mutual work, and it is safe to say, it will grow and increase in numbers as the time advances.

fulness to their duties are bearing good fruit in the results of their street work.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ferguson (Jimmie Harris) their daughter Gladys and son Alan Garth, left for "Dunix" the country home of Mr. and Mrs. John Matthews, in the Catskills on Friday, to be absent two or three weeks. Mrs. Mathews is the sister of Mr. Fergu-son, and each summer several weeks are passed in the mountains, for the are passed in the mountains, for the benefit of country air , and delightful rides and picnics. "Dunk" is a well known place in the Catskills, and a re-sorts where the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Mathews repair for solid enjoy-ment. Mr. Ferguson's health, which is not of the best, is always greatly im-proved by these visits. Mrs. Fergu-son is a very busy woman these days. proved by these visits. Mrs. Fergu-son is a very busy woman these days, having charge of the "Professional Wo-man's" bazaar, which is to be held next month at the Madison. Square Gar-dens. Mrs. Ferguson is an Important member of that well known organiza-tion. tion





(Continued from page nine.)

home at the hands of private tutors. Besides the three R's and the new cook-Besides the three K's and the new cook-ing venture, she has already become adept at plain sewing, and gives prom-ise of decided plano talent, while a course in horseback riding, of which her mother is passionately fond, and of pony driving, are on her coming vent's program vear's program.

As an only girl, of course, the prin-cess has come in for an unusual amount cess has come in for an unusual amount of personal attention from her mother, and is on that account a somewhat more than model Sunday school schol-ar, for her majesty is deeply religious and of most charitable and philan-thropic instincts. Indeed, the kalserin's personality is little known in German life hevend routing acquiring activities and life beyond routine court activities and her constant affiliation with church and sociological endeavor.

Many interesting stories of the kaiser's children are afloat in the She delights especially in the farm life at Cadinen, and used to dodge her attendant and slip away to the farm-Fatherland, but none is more eagerly retold and none so common as those yards whenever possible. One day last summer when the empress had callers the princess, bubbling with pleasure, dashed suddenly into the drawingroom with a little pink object squeezed tight which indicate the wide personal inter-est which their majesties have always taken in the upbringing of their big family. The kaiser especially has ideas about the efficacy of example. It is re-lated of Princess Victoria Luise and Prince Joachim, the youngest of the children, that they were once playing a game of ball in the palace yard at Potsdam, at a point where they were directly under their father's eye as he sat at a window smoking his morning cigar. His majesty noticed that the favorite feature of the game seemed to which indicate the wide personal interfavorite feature of the game seemed to be throwing the ball wide, in order that a sentry on duty near by, in a spirit of royal obedience, would each time have to chase it and return the ball to the hands of one of the royal players. In the course of 15 minutes the faithful sentry, the kaiser noticed, would be obliged to perform this act as many as ten or a dozen times-a somewhat fag-ging exercise for a man burdened with heavy accoutrement and a Mauser. IMPERIAL PAPA'S OBJECT LES-SON. The next day the kaiser announced at breakfast that he would join Joa-chim and Luise at their ball game that morning, and he did so. Each time he got the ball he threw it wide, just as the children had done with the sentry the day before, insisting upon each oc-casion that they themselves chase it and bring it back. After seven or eight hundred yard dashes of the kind the youngsters, perspiring and breathassist the youngsters, perspiring and breath-less, ran up to their father, clasped him less, ran up to their father, clasped him around the waist and begged to be let off from further play. Then the kaiser, of course, used the occasion for a ser-mon on respect for age and consider-ation for the feelings of others, even sentries, and the children resumed their game thereafter without making the soldier do needless running tame thereafter without making the soldier do needless running. Princess Victoria Luise is a blonde

and has blue eyes—a typical German girl—and looks like her father. She gives promise of being tall and of at-tractive, slender figure. She is always fostering descent the state of the st entertaining. The fast friendship that exists between them and the king and queen is evidenced by the number of private visits their majesties pay to West Dean park, one of the loveliest homes in England. tastefully dressed, usually in white when she is sene in public, and her when she is seen in public, and her ing with her mother or her governess, is always the signal for much affection-The queen has always been a stickler for observing court etiquette and so-ciety is therefore somewhat astonished ate anusys the signal for much attection ate anusement, for she has been taught to bow most seriously when her father's loyal subjects lift their hats in salute. The most popular picture of the little princess is that showing her upon the at the familiarity she encourages with regard to the Jameses. It is rarely that she visits the house of a commoner

and so that she may not excite the jealousy of aristocratic big wigs she for-bids the court circular to record her frequent visits to West Dean park, There is another thing that compels her admiration for Mr. James and his lap of the crown prince, her brother, surrounded by her other five brothers— a devoted and astonishingly good lookwife. They make it a rule never to paragraph the society papers with the fact that they enjoyed the company of As she is the only girl in so big and As she is the only girl in so big and so affectionate a family, and is besides the youngest of the kaiser's seven chil-dren, Princess Victoria Luise Adelaide Mathilde Charlotte-to give her the tuil benefit of her name-would be badly spoiled if it were not for her father's stern supervision. Even as it is she is an uncommonly lively and headstrong the king and queen on such and such a day with the result that their majesties usy with the result that their majesties visits grew more and more frequent. The servant in the James household who is caught babbling about the appearance of the king and queen on such occasions does not get time to look out for a fresh place, but is expelled there and then. an uncommonly lively and headstrong little miss, and time and again has made things uncomfortable for palace

then. One thing in particular which has led to comment on the king and queen's in-timacy with the Jameses is the general timacy with the Jameses is the general impression prevailing in London society that the latter are Americans. Having heard it asserted so often that Mr. James was a son of the Stars and Stripes I ventured to write him the other day, asking if this was the case and received from him the following reply, which settles the matter once and for all: "July 31, 1903. West Dean Park, Chi-chester. Sir-In reply to your letter: I

chester, Sir-In reply to your letter:

was born in England and my father was a naturalized British subject, but

The morning classes which have have been held during the summer months by the Elders, where subjects of a re-ligious nature have been taken up and discussed, have been of great help to them in their street and chapel preachtheir improvement is marked. their diligence, willingness, and faith



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In the Saturday "News" of Sept. 24, through an error, the names of Elders W. H. Stevenson and W. E. Potter of the Brooklyn branch were omitted in connection with the baptisms which took place at Bayonne, N. J., the wesk before. Of the 10 people who were bap-tized that day Elder Stevenson may justly claim two, while Elder Potter is entitled to three. It is but fair to give credit where it belongs.

The coming week will see the depart-The coming week will see the depart-ure of Miss Blanche Thomas from the cast of the "Bonnie Brier Bush Co." She leaves them at Detroit, and comes direct to New York, where she will re-hearse in another of Kirke La Shell's plays. The part of "Annie" is not al-together suited to her and she will be seen in something more in her line seen in something more in her line.

Miss Mary Young, daughter of Hon. Miss Mary Young, daughter of Hon. John W. Young, will arrive from Chica-so this week, where she has been all summer with her mother and sisters Mr. and Mrs. Nat M. Brigham have a delightful home on Carnelia Ave. and Miss Young has spent an enjoyable summer with them. She will remain with her father in New York city for the present. the present. . . .

The September "Theater." which con-The September "Theater." which con-tains an article by Ada Patterson, on Maude Adams has sold so rapidly that not half of Miss Adams' friends have been able to secure a copy. It has received no end of notice from the mess, for its excellent description of the New York favorite and is a fore-runner of others from Miss Patterson's pen concerning well known pende in runner of others from Miss Patterson's pen concerning well known people in Utab. Miss Adams came in from her country home one day last week to at-tend to business. Her reannearance here in November is being looked for-ward to with much interest by her many admirers. ward to with many admirers.

Miss Lillian Judge and her brother. John Francis, left for Rhode Island Saturday, to visit with friends for a few days. Miss Judge is now numbered with the Utah colony.

At Mrs. Geo. W. Thatcher's comforta-ble home on Manheitan Ave. may be heard the most tuneful of exercises for heard the most tuneful of exercises for biano and violin, almost any time of the day. Her daughters Mrs. Shoan and Miss Phyllis The cher, and her granddeughter, Miss Gladys Scence, have resumed their lessons at the Na-tional Conservatory, on Fast Seven-teenth street. All are hard workers, and under the able instruction of such teachers as Joseffy and Lichtenstein, their progress is marked. their progress is marked.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sharn have faken a flat around the compar from Mea. Thatcher, on One Hundred and Elav. enth street, so that visiting Sait Lake friends will have no difficulty in locat-ing some of our musicions: voice, nlayo and violin are well represented in that quarter of the city. JANET.

BIRDS AS BEGGARS.

A lively cockatoo, kept in a barber's shon bleads on behalf of the "lather boy" at Christmas time, by reminding custo mers not to forget the contribution box. Few leave without dropping in a copper, the bird's shrill reminder being incessantly repeated during the busy hours. Last year the lucky apprentice found nearly 22, chieffy in coppers, within the recepta-cle. Before the bird was taught its eatchy phrase, not one-third of the amount fell to the lad's share. Just as a partot knows takes the share of a olcce of sogar, so this cockator seemed to understand that each customer should patronize the box, those making for the door without rec-omition being notified in shriller tones than usual to "Remember the boy's Christmas box." A provincial newspaper states that in a South London hostely a partot takes charge of a collecting box for the life-member the lifeboat," and it is said the ly repeated during the busy hours. Last

Mrs. Loo Lin, of whom the above is an excellent photograph, has had more experiences than fall to the lot of the average Chinese lady. She has been detained in the immigration pen at San Francisco and subsequently kept waiting in Montreal under bonds for nearly five months before being allowed to join her husband in New York.

ox is well noticed through the bird's oquacity. Years ago a London beggar, nearly blind Years ago a London beggar, nearly blind and a cripple, found his parrot more use-ful than the usual dog. The bird presid-ed over a box fixed on a tripod stand, fearing neither dog nor mischlevous street boy. Both knew better than to meddle with Poll, one experience of her razor-sharp beak being sufficient to insure fu-ture good behavior.



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FASHION'S SWIFT CHANGES.

At a dinner party in Washington the new Chinese ambassador discussed American fashions satirically.

"Now in China," he said, "our fashions never change. I wear the same sort of hever change. I wear the same sort of fast, the same sort of coal, the same sort of shees, that a man in my position were a thousand years ago. And it is the same with the Changed in I know not how many dynasties. Long ago, in China, we found the costumes that seemed to us the most graceful and the most comfortable, and we cling to those costumes. We love them.

"Hut you-here in America-how often is "Hut you-here in America-how often is -every week, every fortnight-that you hange your fashiona?" Only the other ay I met on the street an American avai officer of whom I am fond. He had parcel under his arm. I stopped my arriage.

a purcel under his arm. I stopped my carriage. "Come,' I said. let us have a little chat-a comfortable little chat.' "But the naval officer shook his head. He said hurriedly: "No. I cannot. In this parcel there is a bonnet for my wife. Were I to stop and talk, the fashion in bonnets might change before I reached home.'"

n her arms. Before any one could inerfere she had unceremoniously dropped her burden into her imperial moth ers lap. The empress, who was wear-ing a choice gown, was not overjoyed to find herself holding a suckling pig, and the guests gave up in despair their attempts to swallow their laughter. The empress got rid of the pig as soon as possible and retired in haste to change her dress. The princess was ordered off to her room in disgrace. What happened to her there is a court secret. The princess has a tender heart, how-erver, and great confidence in her mother's charitableness. She was deeply touched the other day when walking out with her governess by the distress of an old woman who was weeping os-tentatiously in the royal path. It ap-

dame had lost "her only cow," and had naught left in the world. The princess felt in her pockets in vain for stray coins, and the governess declined to

'Well," said the little girl sympa-Well," said the little girl sympa-thetically to the old woman. "you really mustn't cry any more now, 'specially as my mother is coming, and she will buy a nice new cow. She's not like buy a nice new cow. She's not like my governess." GEORGE WEISS.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Closest Chums of King and Queen Settle Question of Americanism

Special Correspondence. London, Oct. 1.-Since King Edward came to the throne it has been observ-ed in society circles that "Willie" James and his wife have excelled all their provides that is the excelled all

their previous records in the way of

I have many American relations. "Yours faithfully, "WILLIAM JAMES." Queen Alexandra has in her time softened many hearts in regard to chari-ties, but she admits that Sir Thomas ties, but she admits that Sir Thomas Lipton has been the greatest conquest she has ever made in that direction. When the queen made her memorable jublice appeal she had scarcely heard of Sir Thomas and when the famous cheque came forth she expressed the hope that "the poor man had not paup-erized himself." How Sir Thomas 'was "softened" is not generally known. It came to his knowledge that the prin-cess, as she was then, declared at a pricame to his knowledge that the prin-cess, as she was then, declared at a pri-vate party one evening that the one great idea of her life was to raise \$500.-000,000 for the London hospitais before her death. Since then Sir Thomas has been a constant subscriber to her maj-esty's charities and many substantial cheques are sent that no one ever hears anything of. Her majesty is most methodical in the receipt and disposal of the huge sums that are entrusted to her. Every cent received and disbursed is entered in her private ledgers, kept for the purpose and it is expected that an announcement will soon be made that her majesty's life idea has been carried out. A few thousand dollars will balance the account, but it is not suggested that the ledgers will then be closed for ever. She has inimated to her friends that the 40 years she has given to the obtaining of subscriptions for philantropic and charitable work will be remembered by her as the hap-piest years of her life. LADY MARY. an announcement will soon be

LADY MARY.

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worth to humanity.

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