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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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AN IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

THE formation of a Democratic club in this city, composed of well known and prominent men, and their adoption of resolutions which are in strict conformity to genuine Democratic doctrine, are matters of no great importance to pass by without comment.

The so-called Democratic organizations which have of late years attempted to make spasmodic efforts for recognition, had no solid ground on which to make their feeble fight. They were not representative of the people, nor were they expressive of genuine Democratic principles. They were too much mixed up with local quarrels, and too closely identified with radical Republicanism, to be anything more than mere temporary expedients, with motives so transparent to the natural eye that everybody but the mentally blind could easily see through their purpose.

This movement bears the marks of a genuine organization on a solid basis. And the resolutions which set forth its platform are so clear in their language and positive in their sentiments, that no doubt is left as to their sincerity and their simple but forcible Democracy.

This platform is broad enough for all Democrats who are not criminal in act and intent, no matter of what religion or nativity, to find a place to stand upon. Even Republicans who are liberal enough to ignore creed in the sphere of politics would afford to endorse the views it enunciates, except, perhaps, such as relate to the tariff, to centralization, and to constitutional amendments.

What will be the effect of this announcement of Democratic doctrine remains to be seen. It may cause a counter movement on the part of genuine Republicans. Local feuds ought to die out and mend give way to more momentous issues. These ought to be a fair field for all parties to set forth their doctrines and win adherents, so that the trend of public thought may not be kept narrowed into the small channels of mere local interest, but be directed to higher and broader spheres, for the advancement of the whole community and the good of the nation.

American citizenship is a grand heritage and a mighty boon. Its rights and privileges should be secured to all who honor the law, and its duties and responsibilities should be borne and exercised by all who are endowed with it. Party is a secondary consideration. Perfect liberty should be accorded to every citizen in his party choice and political affiliations. Discussion of the views of each party ought to be free and courteous, and conviction be the only reason for adopting them. Political liberty for Utah in its fullest sense is one of the great needs of the hour.

BID HIM WELCOME.

PREPARATIONS are being made by business houses along the line of President Harrison's march in this city to decorate the buildings in an appropriate manner. This is commendable. But this adornment should not be limited to public buildings and business establishments. Private dwellings ought to be decorated for the occasion. We hope to see the President suitably welcomed and made to feel that the people of Salt Lake, of all parties, creeds, and nativities, on hunge to the Chief Magistrate and desire to show him that respect which is due to his exalted office. Let flags, banners, bunting and appropriate mottoes be hung out to the breeze, and let the people gather in the streets to cheer the nation's chief and bid him welcome to Zion.

THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

IT IS a relief to learn that a suspension of the expulsion of the Jews from the leading Russian cities has been ordered. The story of the sufferings of the unhappy people is sufficiently pathetic to move the hardest natures to pity, except it be those of Russian tyrants. Scores of thousands of them, having been expelled from St. Petersburg and Moscow a few days since, were, after having broken up their homes, strewn along the public thoroughfares leading out of those two cities. Their distress was indescribable, many of them, unable to proceed further, and probably having no defined destination, lay down by the sides of the roads and died from grief and physical exhaustion. Many of those vagrants and homeless remnants of the ancient people of God wept and called upon Jehovah to deliver them from their afflictions. May the time speedily come when their prayers will be answered. That it is approaching we have not the vestige of a doubt.

One of the worst features of the anti-Hebrew crusade in Russia is that about 10,000 Jews have yielded to the pressure brought against them and joined the Greek and Lutheran churches. They have thus become recreant to their own convictions, so it is not to be presumed that their change of religious position is the result of a revolution having occurred in their views. It is presumed and felt that have caused them to turn toward what is called Christianity, the professed votaries of which are scourging and maltreating them. In addition to exemption from the expulsion decrees, those Jews who apostatize from the faith of their fathers each receive fifteen rubles from government. These conversions are, therefore, the result of proffered immunity from proscription and for a monetary consideration. While it is difficult for some natures to stand by conviction under formidable difficulties, that fact is not sufficiently strong to relieve the seeders from the Jewish faith from being viewed with some degree of contempt, mingled, of course, with an element of pity.

For those Hebrews who, in the face of expulsion, starvation and death, adhere to their convictions, there can be nothing but admiration. This sentiment should not be affected by the fact that their views are erroneous, for so long as they honestly hold them and refuse to relinquish them in the hour of danger, they exhibit heroism that is worthy of admiration. They present a spectacle worthy of a people from whom evolved all of religion that is possessed by the Christian world.

It is probable that the suspension of the programme of expulsion is not caused by any feeling of sympathy in the breast of the Czar for his victims. Most likely it is because the action of some of the Jewish financial giants since the inauguration of the crusade has threatened the monetary interests of the Russian empire.

MR. BAYARD ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

IN the *Forum* for May, Ex-Secretary Thomas F. Bayard gives expression to his views upon the issue now pending between the United States and Italy. The following from his article has no sound of uncertainty about it, so far as relates to the classes of foreigners who should be excluded from the shores of the Republic:

"There is a manifest and dangerous tendency in our institutions toward centralization and consolidation of power. No remedy, therefore, for alleged evils or inconveniences should be accepted that increases this tendency, for it is in the strict enforcement of limitations upon power and its concentration that the best hope, and even the possibility, of free institutions of human government can be found. If, therefore, the principles of law and the arrangements for their exercise declared by our courts to be consonant with the provisions of the Constitution, and essential to the preservation of individual liberty, cannot be peacably possessed and enjoyed by our citizens, and be acknowledged and recognized as the basis of our government, because of the presence, within our borders, of alien subjects and citizens of foreign powers whose personal wrongs may not be remedied to their satisfaction or to that of their government without the impairment and disorder of our system, then the time has arrived when the unquestionable and sovereign right of the United States to determine by positive law who shall be permitted to enter our gates and who shall be excluded must be exercised. Let us ascertain our full and he-ourable measure of international duty, if it perform it faithfully in dignified spirit of self-respect, not yielding to compulsion, but walking steadily in the path of self-imposed obligation."

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY IN NEBRASKA.

THE manufacture of sugar is a live subject in Utah, consequently any information associated with it is of local interest. The Omaha *World-Herald* contains a lengthy correspondence in relation to the operations of the Norfolk Beet Sugar company, of Norfolk, Nebraska, from which we reproduce the following:

"The Elkhorn valley is most beautiful at this particular time of the year when it is taking on its spring garments, and it seems as if every farmer was alive as we rode up this beautiful valley, and saw them plowing and preparing their ground for the various crops they propose to put in. All around the factory is just one great field of beets. I counted forty-six teams at work from the factory building yesterday morning, some plowing, some harrowing, others picking and preparing the ground for the seed, others with seeders actually at work putting the seed in where the ground had been made ready.

"The company has spared no money nor effort to make this year a telling one in the agricultural part of this great industry; for they realize that this is the great question to be solved, and they have supplied the farmers (who have been unwilling to purchase) at reasonable figures, with a most complete and perfect seeder, which will seed about fifteen acres per diem in a very satisfactory manner.

"After this comes the cultivator, which is another new implement, and which is a very perfect contrivance for sugar beet culture, materially saving in cost and labor—serious obstacles heretofore in the way of this crop.

"Other agricultural companies are now busily at work in perfecting a harvester, which is expected to take the beet out of the ground and cut the top off. Then, it is believed that in a very short time, possibly this year, but certainly within a very limited period—beet culture will become much simplified as compared with present and past methods. In Europe, where this industry has thrived to such a great extent, good beet land is worth from $100 to $200 an acre, and even then has to have some $25 to $30 expended each and every year for fertilizers, while in this great state of ours we have the richest land that produces a beet carrying from 8 to 9 per cent more in saccharine matter than any in Europe, and grown on land that can be had even here in this section at from $40 to $45 an acre, and when located at some distance from a railroad station can be had at very much lower figures; so that the new industry bids fair to bring to us a great many immigrants.

"Secretary Blaine has said no; that the French people doubt that the sugar beet can be produced in this country as this has been already demonstrated, and adds that a large and wealthy corporation in France has stated in a recent communication to him that there were several hundred families that would like to come to Norfolk and buy twenty and thirty acre pieces of ground for this purpose, if they could be assured that the beets can be raised as this so we have know they can be produced, so that this new and great industry that has come to our state means more than would appear at first glance—it means a good Indian, not only from all parts of the United States, but from the sugar producing nations of Europe; it means that instead of a farmer producing a crop that he must or less dependent upon Chicago speculators he will produce a crop that is contracted to be sold before planted, and on which, with our Yankee ingenuity, he can make from five to fifteen times as much per acre as to any other crop he now produces. And then again, the pulp that is partially given free to the farmer producing the beets is something that must not be overlooked, for it is a well-known fact, and has been largely commented upon recently by some of our most authoritative agricultural papers, that hog cholera is absolutely unknown where beet pulp has been fed. This alone, were factories in sufficient number established in our western country, would save millions of dollars to the farmers. Being located as we are, without minerals, timber, coal or river navigation, such local industries more than those who do not think seriously of the question can comprehend; for the sole produces the raw material which is manufactured into a marketable article and sold out of the State or out of the locality where the factory is situated, thus bringing money into both, which necessarily makes a prosperous state of affairs, while other factories simply give employment to the idle hands of the town and use only raw material produced in other sections and brought there for manufacture."

COLONIA DIAZ.

WE are in receipt of a correspondence from Brother E. M. Curtis, who is located at Colonia Diaz, Mexico. He states that a postoffice has been opened there. We are requested to state that mail matter for the colonists should no longer be directed to go via La Ascosion, as heretofore. It will go quicker, and with greater safety, if directed as follows: "Colonia Diaz (via Deming, N. M.), Casitas Galiano, Chihuahua, Mexico." The correspondent further says:

"It requires only a two cent stamp for a letter to come into Mexico, but many of our friends put on a five cent stamp. I presume this is often done, as they find a five cent stamp on letters going out from Mexico. This may appear strange, but it is in accordance with the postal laws of Old Mexico."

There was some sickness in the colony last winter, but since then the general health of the people has improved. The settlers are struggling against natural obstacles incidental to the building up of a new country. One impediment is the present scarcity of water, which prevents the raising of enough wheat for the needs of the people.

A WELL PRESERVED VETERAN.

THE following letter, addressed to Bishop Burton, is a curiosity in its way, as it shows an instance of a man bordering on a hundred years old with his mental faculties and physical powers remarkably well preserved. He is an old friend of the Bishop's, the latter having been but a boy when he first made Mr. Landers' acquaintance:

GREENLEAF, April 25, 1891.

Beloved Brother, Robert T. Burton: This old man loves you with a love that is stronger than death, and hopes to meet you in the morning of the first resurrection, to enjoy a thousand years' reign on the renewed earth. I was ninety-six years old on the 20th of August last, I never enjoyed better health in any time in my life than I have for the last ten years, and at present see no cause why I may not live to be a hundred years old. My sight and hearing are somewhat impaired, though I am writing this letter without the aid of spectacles. My wife was eighty-five years old last January. We are both striving with all diligence to make our calling and election sure.

Beloved brother, if it is possible to find out the address of my nephew, Ebenezer Landers, and send it to me you will greatly oblige, dwelling in Blue Rapids, Kansas, in care of Arthur J. Hagar.

My wife joins me in kind regards to you and yours.

As ever your brother in the Lord,
JOHN LANDERS.

Any person able to furnish the information desired by the writer of the foregoing letter, will confer a favor by forwarding it to him at the address embodied in the communication.

BOX ELDER STAKE.

Some of its Chief Features Set Forth in an Interesting Article.

Editor Deseret News:

The Box Elder Stake of Zion embraces the principal part of Box Elder county, Utah, and consists of fourteen Bishops' wards, of which four are in Brigham city. These four wards have an aggregate membership of 2304 souls, or 462 families. The largest ward outside of Brigham city, and also the largest ward in the Stake, is Willard city, with a membership of 712 souls, or 140 families. Next in size is Bear River city, with 410 members, or 81 families. The other wards rank in size as follows: Mantua, with 288 members, or 71 families; Deweyville, with 248 members, or 53 families; Three Mile creek ward, with 217 members, or 41 families; Snowville, with 190 souls or 39 families; North ward, with 185 members, or 38 families; Honeyville, with 178 members, or 34 families; Park valley, with 143 members, or 27 families, and Grouse creek, with 128 souls, or 22 members. The whole Stake has a total membership of 2892 (529 families), of whom one Apostle (Lorenzo Snow), two Patriarchs (D. M. Burbanks and Samuel Smith), 189 Seventies, 108 High Priests, 339 Elders, 72 Priests, 84 Teachers, 274 Deacons, 1369 lay members and 140 children under eight years of age. The presidency of the Stake consists of Rudger Clawson, President, Adolph Madsen, First, and Charles Kesley, Second Counselor. President Clawson is the first man who was imprisoned in the Utah Penitentiary under the prosecutions under the Edmunds-Tucker act, and was in there from November 3, 1884, to Dec. 12, 1887, in consecutive. His wife, Lydia Spencer Clawson, was the first woman imprisoned for alleged contempt of court, in refusing to testify against her husband. Sheonly spent one day in prison, however, while some of her sisters, who followed her example, were incarcerated for weeks together. In connection with this it may be said that Brigham city has supplied more under the effects of the Edmunds law than any other town of its size in Utah.

All the settlements of the Saints in the Box Elder Stake of Zion, excepting three, are easily reached, as they are located in a string at or near the foot of the Wasatch Mountains, commencing with Willard City on the south, and terminating with Beaver Dam, which is a branch of the Deweyville Ward, on the north. The three exceptions are Snowville, distant from Brigham City about 45 miles, Park Valley, distant about 160 miles, and Grouse Creek, near the Nevada line, about 145 miles west of Brigham City. Nor can these settlements be reached by rail, as they are situated near the base of different ranges of mountains far to the north of the Central Pacific. A few years ago Box Elder Stake included all the wards lying in the Malad Valley and the Cassia country, but as these distant settlements, which compose the Malad and Cassia Stakes of Zion, grew in size and number they were given separate stake organizations of their own, and now the Box Elder Stake, instead of extending into the neighboring territory on the north, has even given up Portage, Wellsville and Plymouth within the borders of Box Elder County to make up the south end of the Malad Stake.

Box Elder county is one of the largest of the northern counties of Utah, and is divided into 17 voting precincts and 23 school districts. A large district in the southwestern portion of the county is rendered a blank by the great American desert. The portion of the county which has the bulk of the population, and which is being fairly developed in its agricultural features, is the region being the Wasatch mountains. Experience has proven the soil in this part of the county to be suitable for every variety of small grain and fruit of all kinds, and the peach in particular is raised in great abundance. It is said that Brigham City alone exports annually $50,000 worth of peaches, and that the garden fruits of different kinds raised in that long stone are worth $125,000 annually.

Box Elder county was first settled in the spring of 1851 by Wm. Davis and others, who located at a point about one mile northwest of where the county courthouse now stands. In what is now block 50, Plat "C" of the Brigham City survey. In 1853, when the Indian war broke out, a fort known as the Box Elder fort was built about half way between the first location and the court house, in what is now Block 17 of plat "C" of Brigham City survey. In 1855, when Apostle Lorenzo Snow came up to town plat was surveyed and a city, named Brigham City, founded, which has grown steadily from that time until the present, and has a history different to any other modern city on the American continent. It must be remembered that it was here the United Order, under the able management of Apostle Snow and other faithful men, flourished for years, and where the people gained an experience that undoubtedly will be of great value when Zion shall be redeemed and the temple and city in the center Stake of Zion will be built.

A Stake of Zion was organized here as early as 1875, with Apostle Lorenzo Snow as president, and Jonathan C. Wright and Samuel Smith as his counselors; there was also a High Council. In 1877 a thorough reorganization of the Stake took place, since which fifty-three quarterly conferences have been held here, and an organization pertaining to a well organized Stake of Zion been kept in good running order. The Stake Tabernacle, occupying a beautiful site on one of the most elevated spots in Brigham City, is one of the finest Stake houses of Zion in Utah. It is built of limestone, sandstone and brick, is 58 feet long by 38 feet in width exclusive of the vestry, has cost approximately $50,000, and was dedicated by President Wilford Woodruff in October, 1890.

I am here to write up the history of the Box Elder Stake of Zion, having previously gathered material for the histories of the Salt Lake, Bannock, Emery, Bannock, Oneida and Cassia Stakes, and thus I expect to continue until I have gathered sufficient historical information to make a full and reliable history of all the Stakes of Zion, including all the wards comprising the same. This labor I am doing under the direction of the Church historian, and as I shall have to visit every Stake, ward and branch of the Church in the different parts of this great western country where the Saints dwell, it will take me some time to get through. ANDREW JENSON.

BRIGHAM CITY, May 3rd, 1891.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Lecture by Elder McKenzie on the Subject of "Moral Government."

The officers and teachers of the Sunday school of this Stake held their regular meeting last evening in the Fourteenth Ward Assembly Rooms, Stake Superintendent Thomas C. Griggs presiding.

The opening and closing singing exercises were rendered by the Second Ward school under the direction of Ernest Russell.

Superintendent Charles Livingston offered the opening prayer.

All the city schools were represented except the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth and Twentieth. The schools of Farmers' Ward, Superior and Big Cottonwood were also represented.

Elder David McKenzie continued his lecture on "Moral Government." The speaker stated that the object of his remarks was to impress upon teachers and parents the necessity for successfully governing children, of following the example of nature in that it always metes out to its infractions of its laws just and equitable punishment only. The consequences of disobedience to the laws of God and of nature were sure to follow, whether those laws were violated ignorantly or otherwise, and the result of or punishment for disobedience was always in proportion to the offense.

Mild rules, firmly and wisely enforced by reasonable and natural punishments, were more effectual in the management and government of children than by display of anger and force and the infliction of artificial punishment, such as whipping, etc. Instead of cuffing or scolding a child for littering the house with his toys, the natural punishment of such acts would be to require the child to put things in order, and if the child refused, to use force would again be a mistake. But when the little one next wanted his toys, the mother should withhold them, and remind him that he could not have them because he had before neglected the rule of order.

Corporal punishment was unnatural and created ill-feelings in the hearts of those who inflicted it, and never failed to create the feeling of resentiveness and resentment in the children.

The speaker introduced pertinent illustrations to show that moral government with a view to teach reasoning self-government to children, was the only satisfactory method of teaching the Truths of morality and religion.

A unanimous vote of thanks was accorded Elder McKenzie at the close of his remarks.

The selection on the guitars and mandolin by Messrs. Thomas S. Ashworth, William Siddoway and A. Chase was greatly enjoyed.

Elder William Brodbent then gave a short but instructive address on the "Art of Questioning as applied to Sunday School Work," inquiring successive answers from the class, he said, was often taken advantage of by members in the method some of them had of simply learning the reply required of them in their turn and neglecting the remainder of the lesson. For this reason the speaker suggested as a better method that the teacher put the attention of every member of his class, impress upon them simply yet thoroughly that which he wished to teach them, and then in asking a question give no hint, either by look or gesture, who was to answer it. By this practice each member of the class would be eager to understand the question, and would be prepared to answer when called upon to do so.

To require children to make replies in their own language was much better than to have them repeat written answers, in the latter case they got the words very often without the idea of meaning conveyed. Words were very easily forgotten, but thoughts and ideas were not only much better for the children to acquire, but longer remembered.

Benediction was offered by Assistant Stake Supt. W. C. Burton.

The meeting adjourned for one month. On the next occasion the Third Ward Sunday School will furnish the musical exercises.

JOS. HYRUM PARRY, Sec'y.

On the 5th inst. the sixth member of the Hartung family died at Denver either from exhaustion or the effects of poison. The coroner says he investigated the causes of the deaths of the other members of the family, and he concluded that the mother, Mrs. Hartung, poisoned her whole family while laboring under a fit of insanity. Mr. Hartung is still sick and not expected to recover. There is a child two years old at home, but it is expected that it will recover.

THE GREAT

ANNUAL SALE!

As announced by

Z. C. M. I.

For One Week Only, is now being held, and while it seems impossible to wait upon the multitude who desire to purchase, a little patience will enable the Salesmen to reach as many as possible, and some will probably, after looking around, conclude to

COME TOMORROW!

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WILL NOT BE EXHAUSTED.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

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