

## EDITORIALS

### ANOTHER CHEAP SWINDLE.

AMONG the numerous swindles which are common to the times, is an article called "The United States Washing Machine," advertised extensively by printed postal cards from a New York house. It is represented as a remarkable labor-saving invention, doing the work of several women in the laundry in the most rapid and thorough manner, washing any kind of fabric, from the most delicate lace to the heaviest blankets without the slightest injury. When to the promise that this machine will "do away with the miseries of the wash day," and that it has been "approved by nearly all the hotels and laundries" of the chief cities of the East, is added the offer to send one as a sample for seventy-five cents on condition that the sender of the six bits will show it to ten lady friends, it is not to be wondered that simple people are caught by the tempting bait. Here is a note of the experience of one Utah gudgeon who took the hook:

I sent for the machine, and to my surprise and chagrin received by mail, not a washing machine, but an appendage to the washtub in the form of two rollers an inch in diameter set parallel in a frame with a handle above; one of the rollers is corrugated, the other covered with rubber, the intention of the thing is to save the knuckles, but has no more effect in taking the dirt out of the clothes than a boiled carrot. The whole thing weighs only half a pound and could be made here for 25 cents and sold at a profit. Please expose the fraud but don't say who ordered it. To be "done" is bad enough without being laughed at.

We will not give the name of the person "sold," but caution the public against the cheat, and at the same time advise our friends to let severely alone all those dazzling offers of something for a mere nothing or of goods at less than cost, for they are all swindles, of the most transparent nature to people with their eyes open.

### THE SUGAR QUESTION.

THE subject of the manufacture of sugar from sorghum is receiving a great deal of attention in various parts of the United States. It is one of importance to the whole country, and as much so to Utah as to any other section of the Union. Last year the sugar importations from abroad reached the large amount of 1,741,650,000 pounds. Experiments in sugar making from the beet have in this country been failures; so have the attempts to manufacture it from sorghum, until recently. The sugar producing region has been confined to a strip of tropical country bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, from which about 300,000,000 pounds was obtained last year. The average yearly consumption of sugar in the United States is about forty pounds per capita. If Utah consumes its full proportion, it would make our annual quota about 6,000,000 pounds.

The immense saving to the country which would result from the product and manufacture of this necessary article, in the place of its importation, can be seen at a glance. And the possibility of this desideratum is no longer a matter of much doubt. Late experiments in producing sugar from other products than the tropical sugar cane, have been crowned with gratifying success. From Kansas to Canada, from north latitude 32° to 45°, sorghum sugar has been produced in small quantities chiefly from the Early Amber cane, the variety frequently recommended by this paper during the past two years, our attention having been first directed to it by Bro. Anson Call, of Bountiful, as a splendid kind for the production of syrup. Bro. Madsen, of Sanpete, has been successful with his company in manufacturing a very good article of granulated sugar from the Amber cane, a specimen of which may be seen in the Desert Museum.

We hope this subject will engage the attention of the practical farmers of Utah. There is wealth in it. The Amber cane flourishes here at least as well as in Minnesota, from whence the seed is obtained. Our climate and soil are suited to it. The syrup made from it is of superior

quality, and great in quantity compared with other kinds. If Sanpete can make sugar from it, so can other portions of the Territory. We mean real sugar, not grape sugar, or glucose, but genuine sucrose.

Analytical experiments at the Agricultural Department, Washington, show the following results in true sucrose:

From the juice of Louisiana ribbon sugar cane, the choicest variety, 18.50 per cent.

From Early Amber sorghum, 17 per cent.

From Chinese sorghum, 13.90 per cent.

From White Liberian, 15.26 per cent.

From Honduras, 15.10 per cent.

Corn stalks also contain a large quantity of saccharine matter, and tons of true sugar were produced last year from what some people think only a poor kind of fodder. Professor Collyer, from a single acre of "horse tooth" corn, which yielded sixty-nine and one-tenth bushels of shelled corn, obtained 930 pounds of sugar by working up the stalks. This seems incredible, but is vouched for by competent authority. After the sugar is extracted, the refuse pulp is still fit for cattle food, containing starchy and nitrogenous matter.

It has been demonstrated in the East that sugar can be produced at a cost of four cents per pound which will sell for ten cents a pound. Grinding mills, drying pans and all the apparatus for the work are simple and not very expensive. They can be purchased by co-operative companies even in the small settlements of Utah. The Blymer Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, Ohio, has published a treatise on the sugar cane, its varieties, culture and manufacture, with descriptions of the needful machinery for stationary, portable and steam apparatus for syrup and sugar making. The pamphlet will be furnished free of charge on application, and the company will give information to any person or association desiring to establish sugar works.

We are informed by a correspondent from Willard, Box Elder County, that Brother M. W. Dalton of that place has about 100 pounds of White Amber seed to dispose of, at the Brigham City Co-operative Store, and that Brother Alexander Perry has about 70 pounds of the Black Amber seed for sale.

Considering that the Legislature has offered a premium for the first 700 pounds of good sugar manufactured from cane raised in this Territory, we think an interest should be aroused on this matter, that will result in great future benefit. Now is the time for our farmers to make up their minds what they will do in the premises; select the ground, procure the seed and prepare to cultivate the cane. In Minnesota it is best sown in May. It should be cut with the leaves on, before frost, and while it is in "the dough," and stripped when wanted for grinding. The seed is considered better feed for stock than some kinds of grain. It is a profitable crop even when syrup only is made from it. But when we consider the immense advantage that would accrue from its extensive manufacture into sugar, we cannot forbear urging the subject upon the attention of our leading agriculturists and business men, for we are assured that Utah can raise its own sweet, and secure, at least for home consumption, pure, unadulterated sugar and make large profits in the operation, while it would furnish employment for many idle hands, and aid in a very large degree in securing the permanent prosperity of our prolific, and God-blessed Territory.

### AMERICAN TOLERATION OF THE "MORMONS."

THE New York Herald is once more exercised over the subject of "Mormonism." This time it is startled by the news that twenty citizens of Lawrence County, Tennessee, have recently joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Herald, with its usual inaccuracy on "Mormon" affairs—not greater however than of other anti-"Mormon" journals—says they have just left for Utah. We will inform that paper and others that the converts in the Southern States are not moving to Utah but to Colorado, where two settlements of the Saints are located, each numbering a great many more

than twenty persons. The Herald says:

"It is creditable to our American civilization that notwithstanding the toleration with which the Mormons have been treated, the followers of Brigham Young have thus far been compelled to seek converts to their peculiar doctrines among the older nationalities of Europe."

If American civilization has nothing better to boast of than the "toleration" it has shown to the Mormons, it should be dumb for ever. That "toleration" is of the kind that wolves show to lambs. It is grim with the frown of hate and dripping with the blood of innocence. It burned "Mormon" homes and grain fields in Missouri and Illinois. It carved in pieces old men, ravished defenseless old women, brained tender little children, and drove at the bayonet's point thousands of unoffending victims from the lands they had bought and improved. This was before plural marriage was a part of our religion, so the excuse that it was our peculiar family relations that excited this delightful kind of civilization cannot be put forward with success. That "toleration" slew the Prophet and Patriarch Joseph and Hyrum Smith; put the torch to the Temple of Nauvoo; forced out of that beautiful city, the people who had built it in the depths of an inclement winter; and assailed the feeble remnant too sick and helpless to flee, with grape and canister, with the rifle and the sword. It followed them into the wilderness and took from them five hundred of their able bodied men, and left the depleted host to perish in the Indian country. It sent an army after them, when they had hoisted the flag of their country in the mountains and conquered for the Union a State in the desert, to harass and destroy them, on the pretext that they had committed acts which were afterwards proven to have never been performed. It passed laws to punish them for matters between themselves and their G. d. It has lied about them, abused them, applauded those who opposed them with ridicule and taught them with murder. It has denied them a hearing, closed its eyes to their virtues, deamed their leaders and thirsted for their lives during the whole half century of the existence of their Church on the earth. Toleration! It is that of the Inquisition of Spain, the fagots of Smithfield, the Venggericht of Germany, and savers of the tender mercies of the fiends of the pit!

But the idea that Europe is the only field of operations for our missionary labors, or nearly so, is a newspaper fallacy. The original leading men of "Mormondom" came most of them from the New England States. It was chiefly American faith, energy and perseverance that laid the foundations of this work, pioneered the way into the wilderness and opened the missions to foreign lands. And while the nations of northern Europe have contributed very largely to the ranks of "Mormonism," the United States, both in the North and the South, have furnished converts to the faith continuously.

We refer to this, not because it has any bearing upon the truth or falsity of our faith, or that it matters whether our people are of English, German, American or Scandinavian birth, but to show how wide from the truth the New York Herald and other papers get when they attempt to treat of the "Mormon" question. And we assure them that our system of proselytism reaches not only to Europe and a State or two in the South, but all over the Union, to the four quarters of the globe and the isles of the sea, and that ere long every nation, kindred, tongue and tribe will hear the voice of our Elders in testimony of the work which God is doing in the earth. And if "Mormon" civilization cannot show to the world better fruits, and its toleration have more to recommend it than the American species, we shall blush for very shame, and will cease to aid in its spread or utter a word in its favor.

### THE JUBILEE CONFERENCE.

THE fiftieth annual Conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints will be a memorable one. It was not only remarkable for the rich spirit enjoyed by both speakers and hearers, but for the liberation of a great many worthy Saints from a load of debt, which must be burdensome to every honest and sensitive mind, and an arrangement for the distribution of stock

and seed-grain to a large number of the worthy poor.

The two days' preliminary meetings in the Assembly Hall, as well as the regular Conference meetings in the Large Tabernacle, were attended by immense numbers from different parts of the Territory anxious to receive instruction and partake of the spirit of the times. No one who has the least spark of discernment could fail to recognize, in the teachings and measures of the Conference, the fact that God is with President John Taylor and the Council of the Twelve Apostles as the presiding quorum of the Church.

The chief feature of the Conference was the presence and enjoyment of the real, genuine "Mormon" spirit, such as characterized the "old times" that many refer to with fond remembrance. The sins and failings of erring Latter-day Saints were rebuked severely, yet with a desire for the reformation of the offender, and the duties of the lesser priesthood in relation to transgressors were clearly pointed out with great force. The proper care of the families of absent missionaries, so feelingly enlarged upon by President Taylor, will be very apt to repair the neglect which in some instances has marked the past. The obligations of the rich toward the poor were pointed out in such a manner that good cannot fail to result, and no doubt many indigent but honest debtors, besides those released from obligations to the P. E. Fund, will have cause to bless the Jubilee Conference.

The spirit of testimony rested down in great power on the speakers, and the ministry of the Apostleship was manifest to all. The final meeting of the Conference lasted three hours and a half, yet the interest never abated and the closing address by President Taylor was listened to with as close attention as though it had been the first.

Everybody with whom we have conversed is satisfied with the Conference and feels that it was a time of refreshing from the Lord long to be remembered in Israel, and that its effects will be seen in the pruning of the vineyard, the increased union of the Saints, and the further extension of the work of God, preparatory to the coming of Christ and the consummation of all things. We congratulate those who were privileged to be present and hope that they will carry its teachings and influences to every part of the Territory.

### THE LATEST EDISONIAN MARVEL.

THE latest Edisonian sensation is the extraction of gold in large quantities from the tailings from the mines of Canada, Nevada, California and other places. It is alleged that in his search for platinum for his electrical experiments Edison tried to obtain some from the tailings forwarded to him from several mining localities. In doing so, he was astonished at the quantities of gold he was able to eliminate. At first he feared that the tailings had been "salted." But repeated trials with repeated success, established the presence of a large amount of the precious metal in this waste matter.

Of course it was known that some particles of gold are unavoidably left in the refuse from the mines. But the mining world was not prepared for the statement that from concentrated tailings, by the aid of chemicals, gold at the rate of \$1,400 per ton could be extracted. Yet this is what the "Wizard of Menlo Park" claims to have done, at a cost not exceeding \$5 per ton. And he was not looking for the precious metal, either, when he discovered its presence. Platinum was what he was after, for use in the electric light process. But when he found, instead of the platinum he wanted, a little heap of gold every time after an experiment with the tailings received from different places, he began to turn his attention to the shining residuum, and was amazed at reaping such results from matter that, under the microscope, showed no signs of gold, and yielded none from panning with mercury. Even the tailings that had been worked over and discarded by the cautious and plodding Chinamen, bore the same rich fruit as the rest of the samples. Then tons upon tons of tailings were secured by contract, and arrangements made for them covering a period of years, and a company called the Edison Ore Milling Company is to handle

this immense bonanza, containing a large number of big fortunes.

All this sounds like one of the tales of the "Arabian Nights." It appears like alchemy revived and made successful in its grand *summa bonum*—the philosopher's stone. It looks more like transmutation than extraction. But how much credit is to be placed in this alleged discovery? That we are not prepared to decide. But the reader will remember that, as announced in this paper, it is currently reported in financial circles that Edison is in the hands of a company who pay him for all his inventions and schemes a stated salary, as well as an interest in the concern, and money is made by the sale and purchase of its stocks, which fluctuate with the pulse-beats of the public, influenced by the reports of Edison's successes or failures.

In consequence of this, Edison stock is viewed by the posted speculator with an eye of suspicion. But the general public, in whose sight the inventor is a sort of necromancer, have become disposed to believe anything, almost, as possible from his hands, the fame of his discoveries coupled with those attributed to him having gone abroad to the ends of the earth.

If this latest Edison wonder proves more certainly reliable than the electric light excitement, the inventor's financial status will be assured, and the large stock owners in the Ore Milling Company that bears his name will all become millionaires. If not—well, a great many persons who invest in the concern will be numbered among the many thousands of credulous individuals, who have been made the prey of speculators without heart and destitute of conscience.

### STRIKE FOR INDEPENDENCE.

WE learn from Bro. James H. Martineau, surveyor and civil engineer, that there is a large tract of fertile country in the Snake River Valley, suitable for those who have no land of their own. The Utah and Northern brings that district within speaking distance of the settled portions of Idaho and Utah, and offers an opening for a large number of families to obtain homesteads.

There are other localities, nearer to home, which invite the presence of landless and stronghanded men. We frequently publish letters from different parts of Utah, north and south, stating that there is room for more settlers in places where our people have taken up their abode, and where land can be obtained and an independence achieved by industry and perseverance.

In view of this, we marvel at the number of persons who stay in the towns, idle half their time, living "from hand to mouth," renting other people's houses, raising nothing for themselves, and with no prospect of bettering their condition. If some of them would break through the bonds of custom, get out of the ruts in which they have been used to pass along, and move into the country, where there is room enough for all and land to spare, but a few years would pass away before they would become landed proprietors and, emerging from poverty and dependence—not, of course, without a struggle—rejoice in the bounties providence and the fruits of their toil. Laborers, mechanics, workmen of all kinds, who have no homes of their own and can only find partial employment, take your hands out of your pockets, strike out on the unoccupied soil and make a fight with unconquered nature for plenty and independence!

### "CHRISTIAN" PAUPERISM.

PAUPERISM is one of the characteristics of large "Christian" cities. The extremes of wealth and poverty are to be seen in all the centres of civilization. How to provide labor for working people is one of the great questions for the statesman, the philanthropist and the student of sociology. The pauper system is radically wrong. The proper way with the able indigent is to put them in a position to earn their own living. The Commissioner of Charities and Correction for the City of New York, in his report for the quarter ending with the old year, states that in the public institutions of the city there were 10,306 persons. Taking