

EDITORIALS.

TWO BELLIGERENT REPUBLICS.

WHILE war is pending in the East and the British troops are forcing their way into Afghanistan, with danger in the front and trouble in the rear, the Western Hemisphere is not entirely at peace. War is likely to break out at any time in South America. Chile and the Argentine Republic are at loggerheads.

Reference to the map will show that Chile is a narrow strip of country, running north and south along nearly the whole west line of the Argentine Republic, and separated from it by the high chain of mountains known as the Andes. Chile shuts out the latter and much larger country from contact with the Pacific Coast. To the south of both countries lies Patagonia, the western portion of which, consisting of a number of rocky islands stretching south nearly to Cape Horn, is under the dominion of Chile, and she has a station on the Brunswick Peninsula called Port Famine. The eastern part of Patagonia, comprehending all of it that lies between these islands and the Atlantic Ocean, is claimed by the Argentine Confederation. It is the question of the possession of the entire country which is likely to provoke a war between these two nations.

The Argentines are principally interested in flocks and herds, and as Patagonia is mostly a succession of pampas, it is a valuable country to the Argentines as a vast herd ground. Its western shore, with the mountainous islands which are almost attached to the coast, is densely wooded, and its climate vigorous and disagreeable. But the possession of the whole country would give the Argentines a western as well as eastern coast line, and keep the Chileans confined to the mainland shut in from the east by the Andes.

If the dispute should result in open hostilities, the Argentines would have the advantage in the forwarding of troops and supplies, as they could march into Patagonia direct without impediment, while the Chileans would have to cross the Andes, which rise to a lofty height, and are penetrated only through difficult passes.

The Argentine Republic is a confederation of several communities, something after the pattern of the Government of the United States, each province having a distinct local government. Chili is also a republic, but is not a Union of commonwealths, the Intendentes, Governors of Departments, &c., being appointed by the President, who is elected every five years. It is possible that the quarrel will be settled without recourse to arms, but present indications point to a prolonged and bitter struggle between the two republics.

THE "MILLENNIAL STAR"

IN our column of special business notices will be found an advertisement in relation to the *Millennial Star*, showing how and on what terms it can be obtained by those who wish to subscribe for it, in this Territory.

The *Star* is the oldest publication of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, having been continuously issued for about forty years. It has always been an instructive periodical, particularly to members of the Church, and still maintains its interest. To the Saints of Great Britain it is really a necessity, and it is a matter of surprise that on reaching Utah, more of them do not still look for their weekly *Star* which formerly was in regular demand.

The *Star* constitutes an authorized record of the progress of the latter-day work in Europe, and all who are interested in the spread of the gospel, the gathering of Israel and the general progress of the Kingdom of God, will find in it many items of great historical value, much food for thought, and ably written dissertations on doctrine, principle and church government. The Young Men's and Young Ladies' Mutual Improve-

ment Societies would have in the *Star* a welcome addition to their current literature, and the Saints generally in Utah, especially those who have come from European countries, would be profited by the rays of this constant and consistent luminary.

It is quite likely that agents will be authorized to receive subscriptions in different parts of the Territory, and we can confidently recommend all of our friends who are able to do so, to subscribe for and read the *Millennial Star*. By so doing, they will be personally benefitted, and at the same time they will aid in supporting a publication which, through the gradual gathering in of the British Saints, is necessarily deprived of a considerable part of its home circulation. Read the notice and send for the *Star*.

AMBER SUGAR CANE.

SOME Missouri farmers, during the past season made trial of the Amber variety of sorghum, or sugar cane, and report very favorably of the results. This is a subject of interest to the agriculturists of Utah. The revival of the culture of sugar cane for the manufacture of molasses, occasions inquiry as to the best varieties of seed. A short time since we published the results of a trial made by Brother Anson Call, of Bountiful, with seed he received from the Department of Agriculture. Here is an account by a Ripley County, Missouri farmer, to the *Globe Democrat*, which is worthy of consideration. His experiments were made with the Amber cane. He says:

"Last spring I procured three pints of the seed. I planted it on 3rd day of June on a piece of poor gravelly land in Ripley county, this State, where I was then living. It was planted in rows about three feet six inches apart one way, with about five or six seeds in a place, about 12 or 15 inches the other way. It came up in about three or four days and grew rapidly. In about three weeks from the time of planting it was about two and a half feet high. I then took a single shovel plow and ran three furrows between each two rows, that being the only cultivating that was ever done to it. In 60 days from the time of planting I commenced making it into molasses, having little or no faith as to its being made into sugar. As soon as I got some molasses made we commenced using it on the table, and found that it was greatly superior to the syrup that I had been paying 90 cents per gallon for at our store. After having used it for three or four days we found that a very nice article of brown sugar was 1½ inches deep in the molasses cup. I tried no further experiments in making sugar from it, but made 154 gallons of the best molasses that I ever tasted for which I found a very ready cash sale, selling most of it to the merchants of Doniphan for use in their own families—the same men that I had been buying syrup from for five years. I am satisfied that if I had cultivated my cane well and the season had been good I should have had 300 gallons. There was but one rain on it after I had planted it until I had made it up. Corn planted right along side of it on the same kind of land and well cultivated dried entirely up and did not produce an ear of corn. The cane was the only crop that I had on my place that did not burn up with the drouth. I have saved seed and intend to plant 100 acres of it next year if I can find some one that has a farm of that size to let out on shares. There is no difficulty in producing 200 gallons to the acre on good land."

RELIGION THE BASIS OF MARRIAGE.

ON Sunday, November 24, Rev. Henry S. Jacobs preached a discourse in the B'nai Jeshurun Synagogue, New York City, taking his text from Genesis xxiv. 3, 4, "Thou shalt not take a wife unto my son from the daughters of the Canaanites, among whom I dwell. But unto my country and to my birthplace shalt thou go, and take a wife unto my son, unto Isaac."

We make the following extracts from the discourse, because they

bear on a subject as important to the Latter-day Saints as to ancient Israel, and because they serve to show the religious character of the marriage covenant, a point which we have advanced and maintained on many occasions. It is clear from the Hebrew preacher's remarks that Judaism regards marriage as a religious obligation. It is like "Mormonism" in this particular. But the votaries of the latter differ with many of those of the former, in making this tenet of their faith really practical, and carrying it into the fabric of their social system. The whole tenor of the Rabbi's remarks sustain the "Mormon" view of the marriage contract, as essentially a matter of religious faith, practice and discipline. Said he:

"Marriage is an important element in the constitution of human society, one of its strongest bulwarks, one on which the moral welfare of our race largely depends. It is the pivot on which a whole life revolves, and is an essential condition of that mundane felicity, which is

Our being's end and aim, For which we bear to live, or dare to die.

But to accomplish these great ends it must be based on religious sentiment, and hence it is that Judaism esteems it as a divine obligation, which has all the sanctions of God's authority and blessing. It was in this light regarded by Abraham, and, therefore, his anxiety that his son Isaac should secure a partner whose character should be formed on those models of religious excellence which afford the best guarantees of conjugal happiness. He knew the evil influences of the women of Canaan, and he feared that the nuptial tie contracted with one of them would wreck all hopes centred in the son he loved so dearly.

"Abraham was right. The proof is patent to ourselves that the marriage which sets at defiance all religious obligations is a blunder which becomes a crime. However it may begin, it is always sure to end in misery, ruin and disaster. Without the right foundation, it is not a house that can stand, but succumbs to the blast which will overthrow all its hopes. Religion must be the basis of the nuptial tie, otherwise there is nought on earth which can bind the man and the woman lastingly."

Here is some advice to the Hebrew maidens, which "Mormon" girls may apply to themselves with present profit and eternal advantage:

"Daughters of Israel, be careful, too, in this matter. Perhaps it concerns you more than the other sex that your marriage should have the foundation of religion, for it is essentially the important question of a woman's happiness, as its results are for her of even higher consequence. Your entire future may be made or marred on the venture. It means a successful voyage with prospering winds—a peaceful haven reached, sheltered from tempest and from storm—as it means ship wreck and irretrievable disaster. I bid you, then, regard carefully and prudently the lesson which the text suggests; and when you do join hand and heart in wedlock's bonds, make religion the guardian, the foundation of marriage."

DEFECTIVE WOOL.

As the winter season is at hand, and we may confidently expect storm and frost to succeed the present delightful calm and sunny weather, now is a good time to give a few hints to sheep owners and herders in regard to the care of their flocks.

Wool is one of the most important staple products of Utah. We have several excellent factories to supply with the raw material for manufacture into cloth, blankets, yarn, etc., and there is a constant outside market for all our surplus. Indeed the demand for our wool crop is so lively that rival middle men keep up, in the wool season, an active if not angry competition for extensive clips.

We need not tell our sheep raisers that the value of wool depends considerably upon its quality. But we may with propriety direct their attention to the fact that neglected, underfed and unsheltered sheep

produce defective wool, which is unfit for first-class manufactures. One great fault of wool from sheep improperly cared for in winter, is unevenness. Authorities on this question assert that the effect of bad wintering is to contract the pores, so that the wool which issues is of very attenuated fibre. When the animal recovers its vigor, the pores enlarge and a stronger fibre is produced. Being weak in one place and strong in another, the wool breaks at the slightest strain and this unevenness reduces the value of a fleece considerably. Experts can detect this defect at once on examination, and the price of the wool goes down on its discovery.

Every sheep raiser and sheep herder, therefore, should make proper provision for the wintering of their flocks, that the animals may be kept in a healthy condition. This is not only necessary for maintaining the mutton value of the sheep, but also the quality of the fleece, upon which greatly depends the market value of the wool. We appeal to the pocket rather than to the humanity of those particularly interested, knowing that with some the former is the more sensitive part of their personal economy.

WHAT DOES "WHITE" MEAN?

THE question of Chinese naturalization is likely to be brought to a final test. It will be remembered by many of our readers that some time ago Judge Sawyer, of the United States Circuit Court for California rendered a decision denying the right of Mongolians to become citizens of the United States. Since then, some of the New York Judges have refused the applications of Chinese, following the precedent set by their judicial brother of California.

But a few days ago, Judge Larremore, of the New York Court of Common Pleas admitted a Chinaman, Wang Ah Yee, to citizenship, and the almond-eyed yellow man now exhibits his full papers with great glee. It has transpired that several natives of the Chinese Empire have become citizens of the United States, and have voted at elections, since 1863.

Some of the eastern papers take the ground that the Chinese are just as much entitled to the benefits of the naturalization laws as Spaniards, Turks, Persians, &c., some of whom, as well as Japanese and Malays, have been admitted to citizenship. And they accuse Judge Sawyer of deciding against the Chinese simply to gratify the popular western antipathy to the disciples of Confucius.

In this criticism they do the Judge an injustice. His opinion contains some hard nuts for the champions of the Chinese to crack. The main points of his ruling were these. The naturalization laws provide that white aliens may, under certain specified regulations, be admitted to citizenship. Also that the same privilege shall extend to Africans and persons of African descent. Mongolians, being neither white nor African, are not entitled to the benefits of those laws. Judge Sawyer maintained that the term "white" cannot be construed to include the yellow races, either by legal usage or popular parlance, and showed that while it applied to persons of various shades from the lightest blonde to the darkest brunette, it was always used in regard to the Caucasian and never to the Mongolian race.

Reference to the Revised Statutes of the United States will show that the word "white" does not appear in the naturalization laws. This, it appears, was an oversight, or rather an improper omission of the compilers. It appeared in the statute from the year 1802 until the time of the revision. And when the amendment was made extending the benefits of the law to Africans and persons of African descent, a strong effort was used to exclude from it the word "white," but the movement was defeated, on the very ground that its omission would open the way for Mongolian naturalization. On the discovery of the omission of the word, an amendment was passed by Congress, in the "Act to correct errors and to supply omissions in the Revised Statutes of the United States" approved February 18, 1875, which

reads, "The provisions of this Title shall apply to aliens, being free white persons and to aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent."

It may be thought unjust to discriminate against any particular race or nationality, and argued that if negroes may become citizens, there is no reason why Chinamen should be excluded. But this, at present, is not a question of justice, but of law. Judge Larremore contends that the Constitution provides only for white and black persons, and that therefore the Mongolian must be included under one head or the other. But the history of the law—a few items of which we have given—shows that the intention of our national legislators was to admit only the Caucasian and Ethiopian races, and no matter how inconsistent this may appear to those favorable to Chinese immigration, it will have to stand until further legislation removes the barrier to the naturalization of the brown and yellow races. Such legislation is not very probable just now. The pressure brought to bear by the anti-Chinese is so great that it is not at all likely that Congress will be disposed to set itself against the stream. Still it does look a little amusing to see those who make the non-assimilation of the Chinese with American institutions one of their main arguments in favor of the cry "The Chinese must go," vehemently opposing measures that would admit of and encourage the naturalization of the Chinese.

As there are several Mongolians in the country who have been admitted to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, it is very likely that their right to exercise the elective franchise will be called in question, and a case arise which will find its way to the highest court of appeals, when the question of the legal meaning of "white" will be definitely decided.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The *Storm Bird*, a vessel sent by the Hawaiian board of emigration, for laborers, to the Islands of the Southern Pacific, has returned to the Sandwich Islands with 135 persons, men, women and children, whose arrival caused great excitement among the Kanakas.

As we intimated on Saturday, the news of the Ameer's submission is rather doubtful. It is now stated that he has fled to Turkestan. One thing, however, seems pretty certain; the expedition is moving forward and the British forces still have their eyes upon Cabul, while they make good their footing in the mountain fastnesses. Russia still holds back and Afghanistan is in a bad fix.

We are again under the necessity of requesting correspondents to the NEWS either to boil down their communications, reports of meetings, etc., or to make proper prepayment of the postage on their packages. It is sufficient to compel us to make erasures of tautological sentences, and fill out abbreviations of words, without requiring us to pay extra postage on the big bundles of matter forwarded to us. Brethren, be a little considerate.

Wisconsin pays a bounty of \$5 for wolf scalps, and last year the State put out over \$16,000 in that way. The wolves are increasing in number and it has leaked out that at present prices it pays better to raise wolves than sheep. Wolves breed fast and do not require very careful keeping in order to grow a scalp. Perhaps Wisconsin would do well to change the bounty and pay something for handsome sheep. The farmers would speedily take care of the wolves.

Gen. Crook is of the opinion that next spring there will be another big Indian war. The reds are exceedingly angry at the manner in which many tribes have been treated and the Red Cloud and Spotted tail Sioux are likely to inaugurate a terrible outbreak in northern and central Nebraska. The country will some day learn the truth of President Brigham Young's apothegm—"It is cheaper to feed the Indians than fight them."

The use of chloride of potassium is recommended in Germany as a means of increasing the growth of wool in sheep. Some German chemists have made experiments with the article, proving that the growth of wool is promoted by its