

SHALL WE MAKE SUGAR?

Some Telling Points in Favor of the Enterprise.

To successfully commence and continue new and useful industries, is generally connected with the creation of new veins in the commercial network.

If today it was a pioneer industry in Utah, to manufacture wheat into flour, a million of dollars would have to be spent in building grist mills. But it is today a fact that Utah consumes at least as much in value

OF SUGAR,

as it consumes in value of bread, yearly; which former is all imported, but could be produced and manufactured at home. Supposing now, that with the knowledge we have about the production and manufacture of flour, this flour industry was not commenced, and that we imported our supply of that article; would we not at once set out, raise the wheat, build the grist mills and manufacture the flour? Yes, we would. Why? Because we are acquainted with it. But what about the sugar industry? Only a very few persons in Utah are at all acquainted with it. That is what is the matter.

Utah imports yearly about one and a quarter million dollars worth of sugar, syrup and candy, or, Utah hires the work of about 4,000 hands the year round, to produce and manufacture the sweets which our Territory consumes. And again, people of Utah leave home to obtain work somewhere else. This needs no comment.

In the fall of 1870, the writer of this article made it known through the DESERET NEWS, that he had

MADE SUGAR

in paying quantities from the Early Amber cane. Sometime later, Arthur Stayner, Esq., announced to the same effect. Later again, I was convinced by years of experience, that even at an altitude of 5,140 feet, on the Sevier River, the Early Amber would yield splendid ripe crops, proving to me that more than half of the valleys of Utah could produce ripe sorghum cane of the early kind, and Dixie of the later kinds. I, as stated, after seven years experience, made it known that raw sugar could be made in Utah at five cents per pound.

Professor Collier, late of the Agricultural Department, has demonstrated the fact for over ten years that sorghum produces sucrose or crystallizable sugar, which can be produced by the diffusion process at one cent per pound.

For the last two years the agricultural department, at its sugar plant at Fort Scott, Kansas, has, through the diffusion process, obtained at least 20 per cent more sugar than through the old milling process. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that sugar can now be

PRODUCED IN UTAH,

by the diffusion process, for a good deal less than five cents per pound.

There is therefore no doubt that it will be profitable for Utah to begin to produce its own sugar, candy, and molasses. And let it be remembered that our mountain altitude seems very easily to produce saccharine matter and that in well cultivated cane the juice holds a goodly degree of sugar. The analysis of sugar beet raised here on only half cultivated fields, showed 15 per cent. sucrose, when those from the east did not average 11 per cent.

Utah and nearest neighbors, consume yearly more than 12,000,000 pounds of sugar, candy, and molasses, and it will require a crop of not less than 15,000 acres to produce the above quantity. In every prominent valley a plant should be established with the concomitant and adjacent diffusion batteries.

There ought to be built this season at least

THREE PLANTS,

with one refinery in a central place, where pure water can be had, with the necessary diffusion establishments, at the cost of not much less than half a million dollars. And also the contract should be made with neighboring farmers for the raising of the required amount of cane, before spring. This would create a most life-giving vein in our industrial conditions, and wake up many of our citizens to work for our material interest.

I venture to propose that an organization at once be made for this purpose. If another season is not to be lost, it is time for this most profitable enterprise to be pushed forward.

G. A. MADSEN.

HEBER CITY.

Falling off in Crops—A Returned Missionary's Report, Etc.

HEBER CITY, Oct. 30, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

We are having beautiful weather, which is giving the people a fine chance to finish their fall work. They are getting up their coal and wood with a will, preparing for winter. Thrashing is about over. Crops are falling short of other years, on account of

A MAIL STORM

that visited our valley in the latter part of August, just about the time our crops were ripe. Some farmers have lost about one-half their grain. I have not yet received full returns from all

parts of the county, but I think we shall fall about 20,000 bushels short of last year's yield, which amounted to about 100,000 bushels all told. Last year was a dry season and we fell short some 15,000 bushels; so you see we are going backward instead of forward in the grain yield.

The health of the people is generally good. There is a little sickness in the shape of whooping cough among the children.

OUR STORES

are doing a lively business. Our saw mills are busy getting out timbers for the Ontario mine.

Yesterday, our quiet little burg was all astir to welcome the arrival home of Elder Clyde, a young man just returned home from a thirty months' mission to the British Isles.

On Sunday morning our meeting-house was crowded, the people desiring to hear Elder Clyde's report. On the stand were local officers and John Smith, Patriarch of the Church; also Wm. McBride, of the Sugar House Ward, who is traveling through the Territory in the interest of the Provo mills.

After the usual devotional exercises, Elder Clyde occupied about half an hour in giving an account of his late mission. He said his maiden speech was five minutes long, to an audience of twenty persons. On the Sunday following he addressed an audience outdoors in the open streets. About this time his bashfulness began to wear away, and he occupied seven minutes. While in Ireland he addressed large audiences, sometimes numbering 2,000 persons. At the end of two years in Ireland, he labored in the

LONDON CONFERENCE

six months. In London he and two other Elders held 79 out-door meetings, which made a grand total of 392 meetings that he attended.

Patriarch John Smith occupied a few moments after Brother Clyde sat down. President Hatch called upon the people to turn out the following two weeks and fix our new Stake House for holding our quarterly conference.

Respectfully,

JOHN CROOK.

"LET US REASON TOGETHER."

A Few Facts Not Always Mentioned by the Opponents of "Mormonism."

"Come let us reason together." Very good advice. We rather like the idea. We only wonder it was not thought of before. For if the weightier reasons incline to the other side, then they have a good foundation for action. But if the reasons incline to the other side, why—why—well, that will make things appear different, of course. However, since we are invited, we will accept the situation and do the best we can.

It is unpopular in these days of mawkish sentiment and prudery to assert or show that the present age is one of moral impurity. People, in these days, are exceedingly modest. The very words which mention vice have become objectionable—more so, even, than the vices they describe. There are parents who think the books of Moses too immodest to be read, little imagining that in their own circles are acted the very abominations to which they are too fastidious to allude.

We might naturally expect that skeptics, who find fault with the plainness of bible language, would rejoice in the doctrine of "passional attractions" and grow ecstatic in the advocacy of "free love." But we find that even churches who are too sanctimonious to hear the scriptural denunciations of their sins, permit the same iniquities to go unrebuked in their very midst.

It is a humiliating fact that we live in an age of moral corruption. To show this, we need not go into the dark corners of heathendom, to distant Asia and Africa or the far-off islands of the sea.

"Where every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile."

We can find illustrations in our own loved land. The heathen are as they ever were; but is not this generation following hard after their abominations? One token of the licentiousness of the age is the amazing amount of conjugal infidelity existing. Few are the persons who have hearts to feel, who do not find their sympathies drawn out toward some person who, with blighted hopes, mourns the alienation of one beloved in former years. Most of these persons suffer in silence. Concealment prevents redress, and terrible suspicions harass the faithful heart, until the bitterness of a thousand deaths is made to flow in every channel of the soul, and the wretched sufferer sinks down beneath the wasting power of disease. Some cases are detected; some brave the exposure that is so appalling to the timid, and by divorce, seek a release from a bond which has already been broken.

We see abundant evidence of the sensuality of the age, in the avidity with which the notions of "free love" and "passional attraction" are imbibed and practised by multitudes at the present day. A thin veil of specious words and smooth phrases barely shades the impurities which find advocacy from the press, the platforms, and in the select circles of these progressive (?) sects.

We see it in the immense traffic in

impure literature which floods the country. We refer not merely to the ocean of "light reading" and maudlin sentimentality which, in all their yellow-covered glory, panders to the lower passions; but especially to that class of publications which, outraging all decency, hide their heads in darkness, and work all the more dangerously because they are unobserved. Around railroad depots and steamboat landings, peddlers of these abominations furtively exhibit to the passers-by obscene prints and books full of purlency and rottenness. These, with amorous songs and secret quackeries, are manufactured secretly, peddled privately, distributed through the mails and by express agents, bought by boys, men and women, hid in safe places, read, pondered and imitated by those who are thus led to approach the hidden depths of infamy and sin. The millions of copies of obscene publications it is impossible to enumerate. Piety works openly, vice secretly. No annual reports or self-lauding speeches tell how much work Satan has done in the course of a year. He leaves the boasting and trumpet-sounding to so-called Christians and does his work quietly but effectively.

One of the results produced by this impure literature is the perversion of the natural affections. It is only when the terrible devices of sin overshadow the soul, dry up its generous sympathies, and disorder the whole moral being, that mankind become destitute of the instincts of love that are common even to the brute creation. In ancient times the hope of offspring was the great pole-star of woman's being, and if men or women were childless, they considered it a terrible curse. We have heard of the murderous worship of Moloch, the human sacrifices offered to Saturn, the fruit of the body given for the sin of the soul, the countless hosts of the infants cast by their mothers into the waters of the Ganges, or exposed in swamps and woods to die, and of the wholesale infanticide which occurs in China and other parts of the heathen world. But can it be that fashionable Christians (?) have fallen so low as this? Is it not true that in many cases men and women have lost parental love? Instead of saying with the Psalmist "Lo, children are an inheritance of the Lord," they look upon offspring as a burden, a calamity and a curse. Are there not thousands among the members of fashionable churches, who plumb their children into a broader and deeper Ganges than that which flows beneath the palm-groves of Hindostan? Ask the poison-vending quacks whose name floats in the columns of the daily press; ask the abortionists who grow rich in their hellish and murderous work, which no forms of law avail to hinder; or ask the pale and dying victims of their devilish arts if these things are not so.

Abominations are hideous as these we have named, with a thousand tales of atrocity which meet us on every hand, and ten thousand dark and terrible deeds which never reach our ears, contrast strangely with the boastings concerning progress, liberty, equality and fraternity which have amused the world.

But these things of which we have made mention are merely the pickets and outposts of that vast army of abominations which scourge the world. They are the straws that show the directions of the wind—the mere outer blotches that tell of the virus that poisons the whole social system. It is not possible to unveil the very depths of villainy; for vice seeks concealment, and virtue shrinks from uncovering the infamies that vice enacts.

Now it is the genius of the Gospel to eliminate from society those very evils that have penetrated to its very vitals. It is not surprising then that the Gospel should meet with opposition, partly from those who do not understand it; and partly from those who do not like their pet sins interfered with. It has been the lot of reformers in all ages to be misrepresented and maligned by those whom they sought to benefit. And the intensity of the opposition only indicates the thoroughness of the reform which the Gospel will eventually inaugurate.

J. H. W.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Recent Conference—Changes and Appointments, Etc.

LAIE, October 13th, 1887.

Editor Deseret News:

The semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on the Sandwich Islands convened on October 6th, at Laie, Oahu. The 6th and 7th and 9th were occupied in general conference business, the 8th for the conference of the Y. M. M. I. A. and Relief Societies.

The branches from other islands were as well represented as usual, and the visitors appeared as well repaid for their tedious voyages and overland trips to this our little capital. The enrolled membership of the Y. M. M. I. A. is 447; that of the Relief Society 514; Sunday Schools 524. The Church membership at present is 3,460, an increase of about 200 during the last six months.

The number of Elders from Zion at present here is 13, but four are released to return home this present month which leaves us rather weak handed, as at least six are required to stay continually here as

PLANTATION HANDS.

We expect other missionaries this fall, however, who, if they understand the language, will be sent immediately into the field to labor, in place of those who are just leaving.

President Wm. King is busily engaged putting in cane, determined to keep our \$25,000 worth of sugar machinery at work more steadily than it has been for the last year or two. The coming crop we expect to grind up this winter and spring, commencing on or about January 1st.

The past summer has been very dry, so that the cane not under irrigation will amount to but little; that watered from our artesian wells recently sunk is looking very fine, and promises at least four tons per acre, which we will undoubtedly realize, if the rats do not get too numerous before we cut it. These pests destroy a vast amount of cane on this and other plantations nearly every year, despite the many attempts to exterminate them. Some planters raise cats and turn them loose into the cane; others import an animal similar to the mink, some try poisoning, but the rat still survives, being proof against the former, and as for the strychnine and "Rough on Rats," he eats both as a luxury and thrives on them.

Recently, copious rains have started the grass over our beautiful hills and valleys, which now put on a spring like appearance, although it is October.

Through the energy of some of the brethren we have at last succeeded in getting a photographer around on this part of Oahu. He took views from eleven different points of Laie, which will give our friends quite an idea of our island home. Returned missionaries who wish to see Laiehuli again, can get the views at Williams' Honolulu for \$8 per dozen mounted or \$6 unmounted.

OUR ENGLISH SCHOOL,

under the able management of Elder Fred Beesley, is at last recognized as being worthy of some substantial encouragement. The board of education have promised to pay \$50 per month if we will continue to furnish the schoolhouse; of course we agree. Should the attendance reach sixty hereafter, we have hopes of an advance to \$75 or \$100 per month. The school has been supported for many years almost entirely by the Church, the scholars being charged but a trifle for admission. To encourage a better attendance, it was decided about a year ago to make it free. We are now entitled to charts, maps, etc., which will enable Elder Beesley to make the school-room much more attractive.

Elders James Oswald and R. B. T. Taylor of Salt Lake, H. S. Harns, of Provo, and A. J. Merrill, of Smithfield, left here yesterday for Honolulu, expecting to sail for San Francisco on the 21st inst. on the Zealandia. Elders Wm. Knott, E. Farr, Jr., Matthew Noall and J. F. Gates are the only missionaries appointed to travel this term.

Elders Knott and Farr go to Hawaii, Noall and Gates to Oahu and Kanai; the latter till the first of January, when he will return to Laie.

Elder E. Barrell is retained at Laie as bookkeeper.

The health of the colony at present is good, and all join in a general "Aloha" to their many friends in Zion.

J. F. GATES, Clerk.

A CLOUDY DAY FOR THE COUNTRY.

With Gleaming Sunshine in the Near Future.

Editor Deseret News:

Your editorial on Tuesday evening last has called forth comments from many people who are about equally divided in their opinions upon the subject of the article; namely: "Threatening indications."

To speak or write upon such subjects affects some individuals in a similar manner as when you name any one or more of their personal defects or bodily infirmities which are due to their advancing age. The mere mention meets with resentment although they are too well aware of its truth. The great wrong with them is the telling of it.

To my mind your article is a very proper one for present consideration and your deductions, I think, are as correct as the facts you mention. The spirit of the age when interpreted correctly is not a pleasing one to contemplate and I am not surprised that individuals shrink from the mention of the possible consequences likely to result therefrom.

Lord Playfair in his address to President Cleveland, October 31st, mentions the alarming fact "That the whole world is now startled at the mere aspect of war which the progress of science is making a huge engine for the brutal butchery of men and the wanton waste of property. Its increasing cost threatens the basis of national credit and even national solvency." To those who are constantly crying peace we would say, if there is no prospect of war, why these preparations upon so large a scale?

The statesman who are now visiting our shores to discuss the grand question of a peaceful solution of international difficulties by arbitration seem keenly the possibility of war growing out of what are viewed by the masses as merely trifling differences and they wish to take time by the forelock to prevent war and its fearful consequences if possible.

The removal of some companies of infantry from Fort Douglas, adjacent to Salt Lake City, to Chicago just now, although the object of said removal is seemingly clearly set forth, seems to me to be a little significant and I think has some connection with the probable execution of the condemned anarchists on the 11th instant. The prospective hanging of these seven men seems to have moved the peoples of all the civilized nations of Europe who are taking sides, either for or against the execution. And in our own country ministers of the gospel may be said to be prostituting their sacred office to the consideration of questions in this connection which should be left entirely to the courts to decide, for these efforts from the pulpit are only calculated to aggravate the case.

Grave indeed, is the situation when in peaceful America the officers of the law are demanded to desist in prosecuting and when sentence has been pronounced the highest Executives of the State and Nation are threatened by parties both at home and abroad if they should fail to exercise executive clemency in favor of these condemned anarchists. If it be true that Jay Gould, a private citizen, suddenly departed for Europe for fear of his life, because he would not use his great financial influence to prevent the execution of these men, then is the situation indeed serious, for the government of America is weakened in proportion as her people become vicious and corrupt.

The strength of the entire nation of America—political, ecclesiastical, legislative, judicial and executive—has for years past been directed against a handful of people residing in Utah and the adjoining Territories; who when all told are so numerically insignificant as to be the merest speck upon the horizon. These people have endured the terrible onslaughts that have been made upon them with a fortitude so heroic as to call forth the admiration of the entire civilized world and have set such an example of loyalty and devotion to constitutional law as will forever stamp them as patriots of the highest order. In the midst of their own sufferings they have endeavored to point out the dangers that threaten their country, not for the purpose merely of directing attention away from themselves but from a strong desire to avert national calamities which were threatening on every hand.

As citizens of a republic it is only natural we should sympathize more or less with the down-trodden people in those countries that are ruled by despots and that we should make liberal allowances for those who take desperate chances for freedom for themselves and their fellows, but that this element should exist in nearly every part of America like slumbering volcanoes ready to burst forth at almost any moment seems incredible but, disguise it as we may, such is the fact.

We have spoken with pride in the past in regard to the strong arm of the law but when that arm has to be supported by military force as it will in the near future, then is its strength only weakness. We boast of our national greatness and point with pride to the late triumph of the national arms over secession, but the issues that will force themselves upon us before long if at all successfully met must be met by other agents than the weapons of war. The foreign element of which our army is largely composed is one of its weak points and may be found to be so in cases of emergency. It even may be that a considerable number of the common soldiers of America as well as some of the officers are in sympathy with the destructive agencies now at work and that a number of them belong to the secret societies which are now engaged in the business of plotting the overthrow of the best government under heaven. If so such men will not fight for its maintenance.

To concentrate a large number of native born citizens as volunteers at any given point where the danger might seem the greatest, would be to jeopardize their own homes and the localities where they reside; for in every city (I speak advisedly) as well as many of the hamlets of America are to be found either organizations or members of organizations who are the sworn antagonists of law and order, and who would take advantage of any circumstance that would favor the striking of a blow.

The land of the "Mormons" has been the objective point for years past and the "Mormon" people the target for politicians of every party and persons of every creed. The legislators of the nation have pandered to the popular clamor, while the judiciary has pursued them without mercy. But the base of operations will in due time be changed and when the proper time arrives the Mormon people will rise to the dignity of their true character and like the true patriots that they are will so effectually maintain and support the constitutional principles of the land as to render powerless every effort of its enemies to accomplish its destruction; and these people will rescue the great charter of human liberty and human rights from those who will seek to tread it into the earth. But unlike the people of Connecticut, who once hid their charter in an oak tree to save it from the hands of usurpers and tyrants, this will be restored to the nation's archives and will forever remain, not in word only but in deed the country's bulwark, the unerring guide of every official act, the people's joy and pride.

E. T. J.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 3d, 1887.