

EDITORIALS.

CRIME AND EDUCATION.

ACCORDING to criminal statistics, published in several papers, of the men and boys committed to prison in England for one year, 32 per cent. could neither write nor read. In France for the same period the percentage of illiterates was 36, and in Ireland 38.

These figures are cited as an unanswerable argument for popular education. Now we do not wish to advance anything against the instruction of the masses, nor to utter a plea in favor of ignorance. But it strikes us that the logic of that reasoning is very imperfect and the conclusion arrived at entirely fallacious. If 38 per cent. of illiteracy proves that crime is to be attributed to ignorance, does not the balance of 62 per cent. of learning demonstrate that crime is a consequence of education? We take neither side of this question, but so far as figures go in this case, the latter has the best of the argument.

The fact is, book learning is no panacea for lawlessness. There are plenty of educated rascals in the world, and their knowledge, in a great many instances, enables them to evade the punishment which the ignorant culprit knows not how to escape. Your learned scoundrel is the worst of criminals. The cultivation of his intellectual faculties makes him more powerful for evil than the untutored vagabond. With his comprehension of the wrong and understanding of its penalties, grows the sharpness and "smartness" that enables him to elude detection and avoid arrest. Knowledge can be perverted to bad uses in proportion to its extent. And the annals of crime show that the most remarkable and inexcusable offences against nature, law and morality have been committed by scholars instead of by illiterates.

The moral and spiritual faculties of mankind need cultivation, just as much as the intellectual. Secularism aims only at the development of the latter. The American system of education as at present advocated is secular. Religion is to be entirely excluded from the public schools. Morality is an essential part of religion. Without faith in a Supreme Being, the continuation of life after death and the retribution of Eternal Justice, or, the certainty of Divine rewards and punishments, no system of ethics is effectual or complete. It is for this reason that many thinking men are opposed to the prevailing public school system, and prefer placing their children under such tuition as comports with their own sentiments and established convictions.

Train and instruct the masses by all means. Give them a knowledge of letters. Make it possible for every child in the land to acquire a common education. But at the same time let them be tutored in the practical duties of life, how to labor and be useful, and impart to them those influences and precepts of religion and morality which will cultivate the higher powers of their nature, and lead them to admire, reverence and practice every principle of truth, righteousness and exaltation. Such an education will aid in drying up the fountains of the stream of crime, which rolls over the earth in a dark and loathsome flood and defies the schoolmaster as well as the jailor and the hangman.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

ONE of the subjects discussed at the Social Science Convention, held at Saratoga, N. Y., was the Chinese question. Mr. Edwin R. Meade read a comprehensive paper on this topic, in which the extent, nature and effects of coolie immigration were discussed, some facts not generally known related, and a remedy for what the speaker admitted to be a great evil recommended.

According to Mr. Meade, the total number of Chinese emigrants into the United States up to June 1877 was 256,070. California has a Mongolian population of from 150,000 to 200,000, the number in San

Francisco fluctuating from \$0,000 to double that number. About 4,000 children of Chinese parents have been born in the United States, most of whom are in San Francisco.

These births form an important point in the consideration of the political aspect of this question, for, it appears that only American born children of the Chinese can, under our present laws, become citizens of the United States. As this is not generally understood, we quote a portion of Mr. Meade's address:

"The laws of the United States do not admit of the naturalization of Mongolians. A brief allusion to the statutes will relieve this branch of the subject of some obscurity. By the act of 1804 naturalization was confined to aliens being free white persons, and so the law stood until 1871, when it was amended by adding 'aliens of African nativity and persons of African descent.' Upon the adoption of the Revised Statutes in 1873, the words, 'aliens being free white persons' were altogether omitted, and thereby it was claimed naturalization was restricted to aliens of African nativity or descent. This omission of free white persons is alleged to have been a clerical error, but a construction became necessary which allowed the naturalization of all aliens, including persons of African nativity and descent, and so as to give the statute a restrictive sense, Congress, in 1875, and, for the purpose, it is said, of excluding Mongolians, restored the omitted words, so that now our naturalization laws apply to aliens being free white persons and aliens of African nativity and to persons of African descent. Citizenship, can therefore, only benefit Chinese actually born in this country. A few hundred children have been borne here, but that small number will eventually form the nucleus for a sentiment in favor of Mongol naturalization, and the absurdity of existing laws may be some day proved by the immigration of Mongols born in African colonies, who, thereby, being persons of African nativity, will be entitled to American citizenship."

It appears that the more intelligent among the Chinese in this country desire citizenship, being subject to the same taxation as the whites, and realizing the influence which the voting power would give them. Justice would decide that if coolies are to be permitted and encouraged to settle in the United States, they should be accorded the same political opportunities as the negroes. But there are many evils connected with and which grow out of Chinese immigration. Among these are the importation of women, most of whom are brought here for immoral purposes and who spread depravity and disease in their worst forms; the nuisance of the Mongolian manner of life, which drives all decent white people from the vicinity of the quarters where they huddle together like rats in their holes; the depressing effect of their presence on white labor; their indifference to the American mode of punishment for violation of law, imprisonment bringing them better food and lodgings than fall to their common lot, and torture, the pillory and decapitation being the dreaded penalties of their own country.

Seeing, therefore, that, all things considered, coolie immigration is not desirable, the question arises, how is it to be prevented? Mr. Meade suggests that the remedy lies with the treaty-making department of the Government. The Chinese national policy is opposed to emigration, and he thinks a proper understanding can be arrived at between Washington and Peking, whereby the influx of coolies can be stopped without any rupture between the two nations, or any violation of the principles which underlie our international policy. This, in general terms, favors unrestricted immigration and offers citizenship to all who desire absorption into the national body. To open wide our doors to all nations, and then make distinctions of race among those who accept our invitations to come in and stay, is inhospitable, inconsistent and unjust. The question involves considerable difficulty, and very wise statesmanship will be required to effect its proper solution. Mr. Meade's recommendation is worthy of being well considered, for, it seems as though this serious matter can better be handled by international arrangements than by special Congressional legislation.

SWEETENING WANTED.

THE sweetening of the world is a very important process, and the production of the saccharine matter necessary to accomplish it is one of the essential industries of the age. Sugar is one of the imports of the United States which causes the outlay of a vast amount of money in foreign markets, and it is becoming a matter of general belief that much of it can be produced at home, thus effecting a saving not to be despised by the economist, the statesman or the taxpayer.

According to statistics gleaned by the Government Commissioner of Agriculture, no less than \$60,000,000 per annum might be saved to the country, by the cultivation of the sugar beet and the manufacture of sugar from that thrifty vegetable.

In the State of California there are 2,000,000 acres which could be utilized for the raising of beets. Other Pacific States have similar land. It is calculated that, at a low estimate, from these lands, which are eminently adapted for the purpose, one million and a half tons of sugar could be produced, annually, worth, when thoroughly refined, about \$300,000,000. Several companies have experimented in that State, one of which, the Alvarado Beet Sugar Company, produced 1,003,000 pounds in 1871.

There is much more beet sugar in the market than many people suppose. The manufacture of that article is one of the staple industries of Europe, and a partial failure of the crops this year in Germany and Austria, has caused an advance in the price of sugar in all the markets on the other side of the Atlantic.

Various trials have been made in the Eastern States to make sugar from the beet, but they were only partially successful. It is believed, however, by good judges, that all the Pacific States are adapted to the culture of the sugar beet, and that vast fortunes will yet be made by the extensive manufacture of beet sugar.

Utah has just as many claims on the capitalist desiring to embark in this business as any part of the Pacific Slope. Just as fine beets can be raised in some portions of this Territory as in any section of the country. In the early times, beet molasses was manufactured extensively in Utah, being almost the only sweetening material that could be obtained by the masses. The introduction of sorghum, however, stopped the beet boiling business, sugar cane molasses being a much more palatable article. Of late years, with the increase of the facilities for purchasing sugar, which is now sold here at a very low figure compared with the prices previous to the advent of the railroad, the culture of sorghum has followed the raising of the beet, and both have almost disappeared from the farmer's list of necessary industries.

This we regard as a mistake. We should certainly import no syrup into Utah. For, most excellent molasses has been and can be profitably produced in nearly all parts of the Territory. And we believe that sugar can be made here from the beet, which would compare favorably with the article produced in France or any other part of Europe. But it cannot be done successfully in an amateur manner. It must be undertaken on business principles and on a large scale, to make it a profitable industry. However, experiments could be made as a test, and we hope that some of our enterprising farmers or other gentlemen whose minds do not run all the time in one groove, will give this thing a trial. Find out the most approved method of beet sugar manufacture—there is no trouble about the question of raising the roots—calculate the cost and give the results to the public.

The man who can introduce any new industry into Utah which will open the way for the employment of the laborer, and save the necessity of so much importation, will help to sweeten the world, will be a benefactor to the community, and will lay up treasures in heaven, which some day will be thought a great deal more of than most of the treasures which are laid up on the earth.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"A cast-iron grandmother" is not an opprobrious epithet; it is simply the trade-name of the new machine for knitting stockings.

The "Meyerbeer" prize has been won at Berlin by Ephraim Keyser a sculptor of Baltimore. It is given annually as the bequest of the great composer's brother to the best artist and sculptor, alternately, among the Jewish race. Keyser's "Psyche" gained him the award—2,200 thalers.

The Hon. S. S. Burdett of the United States Land Office, Washington, D. C. who mysteriously disappeared sixteen months ago, has turned up in Sedalia, Missouri. He is somewhat deranged, gives no satisfactory account of where he has been, but is expected to recover with proper care and treatment.

New York's gamins are a precocious set of juveniles and the gutter snipes of Gotham frequently develop into jail birds. Five young urchins recently set upon an old peddler in open daylight in the heart of the city, knocked him down, pounded him severely and robbed him of all his money, which only amounted to about \$8.

A three-year old lad named Archer, whose home is at Alganssee, Mich., fell into a well twenty feet deep. He went down head first, "changed ends," and climbed out—all of which is pretty good for a three-year old. He was shinning up the pump rod when found.

There are now about six thousand Mennonites in Manitoba, who left the dominions of the Czar to escape being drafted into the army. Their religion does not permit them to bear arms. At the recent visit of Lord Dufferin, they reminded him of the promise made that they should be exempted from military service, and he assured them that they should never be called upon by the Canadian government to stain their hands with human blood. They are doing well in their new country.

Small substances in the eye give great pain and are frequently very difficult to remove. The *Scientific American* publishes the following simple method of relief: "Take a horsehair and double it, leaving a loop. If the mote can be seen, lay the loop over it, close the eye, and the mote will come out as the hair is withdrawn. If it cannot be seen, raise the lid of the eye as far as possible, and place the loop in as far as you can, close the eye and roll the ball a few times, then draw out the hair. The substance which caused so much pain will be sure to come with it."

A new ocean steamer has been launched. She is called the *Otranto*, and was built at Hull, to ply between that port and New York. Her main dimensions are: Length 305 feet; breadth 36 feet; depth of hold 27 feet 6 inches. Her gross tonnage is 2,352 tons. Bulkheads are constructed in her hold for the purpose of storing grain in bulk, and arrangements are specially made for the transportation of cattle. Her framework is iron, her engines nominally of 250 horse-power and capable of being worked up to 1,000. She cost upwards of \$400,000 and belongs to the Wilson Line.

The account of the famous actor Ben de Bar's decease and funeral has been published in most of the leading newspapers. Ben de Bar died from brain disease. Overwork has been cited as the cause of his malady. But the St. Louis *Globe* affirms that a powerful hair dye, which he frequently used, was the real producer of the derangement of the brain which paralyzed his energies and took him to his grave. Most of the hair restoratives puffed up as harmless and effective, contain a preparation of lead which is positively injurious to those who use it.

Boston has a reputation for learning, dignity, piety and propriety. A Sunday excursion from Boston to Portland, recently, does not bear out the Bostonian character. Liquid refreshments were freely served and indulged in, and the vessel became a perfect pandemonium. Rows were inaugurated in different parts of the boat, noses were chewed off, and some of the belligerents feasted on raw cheek bitten from the faces of men. Women took part in the fray and flourished revolvers, while they used language more pungent than polite. A body of police closed the bar and the mob quieted down. Nice Sunday doings for the modern Athenians!

The gas used at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, is made in Calais, Maine. It is sent across the river St. Croix by tubes along a bridge. Thus gas made in the United States is burned in one of the colonies of Great Britain.

Sir Samuel Baker says a negro has never been known to tame any wild animal. Little children in Africa never have a pet animal of any kind. Is this an absolute fact? If so who can explain the reason? Is not the negro a man and a brother? And if so why should he not be able to tame the brute creation as well as white folks can?

Another trial of transfusion of blood has been made, this time with apparent success. A consumptive in Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been bed-ridden for four years, received by means of Whitehouse's instrument four ounces of blood from the veins of a healthy mechanic. Symptoms of congestion followed, but these disappearing, three ounces more were transfused. The man who supplied the vital fluid was parched with thirst and much exhausted, but the patient rapidly recovered, and is now able to work two hours a day.

Last Wednesday five thousand Smiths met at a village called Peapack in New Jersey. They had a good time as a small representation of the Smith family scattered over the face of the globe. They elected for the Smith Family Association for the ensuing year: Isaiah Smith of Milburn, President; Abram Smith of Peapack, Vice President; James C. Smith of Peapack, Secretary; Oscar Smith of Peapack, Treasurer; and a host of Smiths from various places as a General Committee. Rev. A. B. Woodruff of Summitt, N. J., was orator of the day, and another Woodruff made a speech. The Woodruffs must be related to the Smiths in some way.

U. S. Grant created quite a furore in England, and the chief municipalities of the land gave him the freedom of their cities. What this means is not very generally understood. The following will make the matter sufficiently plain to be comprehended by the ordinary reader: "A small slip of parchment inscribed with his name and title confers the freedom of the city of London, and guarantees to the holder and his children after him forever the right to live and trade within the city bounded by St. Clements in the west, Bishopsgate in the east, Pentonville on the north and the shores of the Thames on the south, without having to pay a tax on the goods as they are brought through the gates. It exempts them from naval and military service and tolls and duties throughout the United Kingdom. It insures to his children the care of the Chamberlain, who in case they are left orphans, takes charge of their property and administers it in their interest until they arrive at years of maturity. The parchment bears the seal and signature of the Lord Mayor and Chamberlain, and it is ornamented with ribbon and illuminated. It is enclosed in a long, thin gold box, and is intended, of course, as an heirloom."

What shall we do without "The Dipper?" We do not allude to the familiar ladle by which liquid refreshment was obtained in boyhood's days from "the mess-covered bucket that hung in the well," but the astral "Dipper," "King Charles' Wain," or the "Great Bear," which ever you please to name it. Professor Richard A. Proctor says it is to be broken up. When an astronomer says anything about the starry worlds, of course it must be so. But it will take some time to effect the division, so perhaps there will be no trouble about it in our day. The Professor shows a diagram of "The Dipper," as it was 100,000 years ago, and as it will be 100,000 years hence, which demonstrates the fact that 200,000 years makes a big difference to constellations as well as nations and individuals. Five of the seven stars, he says, belong to one family and two to another, each group having distinct motions. They are slowly drifting out of their relative positions and seem to be illustrating the adage "the best of friends must part." Change is a universal law; nothing material remains in *status quo*. So some day the familiar "Dipper" will be gone from the gaze of the children of men. We must reconcile ourselves to the melancholy prospect.