

## THE WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM the *Millennial Star* of Oct. 13, we glean the following interesting items, which show that the work of God is making progress in Great Britain, to the joy and encouragement of our faithful missionaries.

Elder Hugh Findlay writes from Glasgow, Oct. 2d, that great good had resulted from the recent visit of Pres. Wm. Budge and Elder John Nicholson, and says:

"By the united efforts of our traveling elders, local priesthood and Saints, the Lord has blessed us with an addition to our numbers, by baptism of seventy-eight, within a little over five months; and as the field of inquiry among the people appears to be very favorably on the increase, we have faith that our future will, under the blessing of our Heavenly Father, and our diligence, give a ratio of increase exceeding that of the past."

Elder David C. Dunbar, who has entirely recovered from his illness, and expresses heartfelt gratitude for the kindness of the brethren in the Liverpool office during his affliction, writes from South Normanton, Oct. 6 of large meetings in the Nottingham Conference with much public interest, and states that:

"In Mansfield we baptized two adults quite recently, and there have been several added to our numbers in other parts of the Conference during the past month."

On the 7th of October Elder H. Margetta wrote from Oldham, Manchester Conference:

"On September 20th I had the satisfaction of baptizing five adults, who are now members of the Haughton Green Branch. There are fair prospects for more baptisms in this branch before long."

At the close of our evening meeting at Rochdale, one person, a married lady, expressed her wish to be baptized, which ordinance we attended to on the following evening."

Elder Andrew Watson sends word from Dundee, Scotland, that:

"Brother Ferguson inserted a notice in the *Daily Telegraph* of our meetings on Sunday, October 5th, which drew the attention of some strangers to be present, two of whom gave in their names for baptism."

The Dundee Advertiser of October 6th, gives the following unprejudiced report of the meeting:

"Last night Brother Ferguson, of Utah, delivered a lecture on Mormonism in the meeting-place of the Latter-day Saints, Talley Street Hall, Dundee. Mr. Ferguson said he left this place 25 years ago, and had been settled in Utah for 24 years. He was well acquainted with the institutions, organization, and peculiar system of the body, as he had seen their operations during all the time he had mentioned. He was well acquainted with the men who had been blackguarded and maligned throughout the world in newspapers and by word of mouth, and could say that what had been written and spoken was utterly false. For the last 35 years he had been a member of the Church, and had come to Dundee with the desire to enlighten all who were seeking for the truth—to give them the message which God had sent forth for the last time previous to the coming of the Son of Man, for Jesus would come and reign upon earth for a thousand years, during which time all the wicked and all wickedness would be swept from the face of the earth. Mr. Ferguson quoted many portions of Scripture to prove that the Latter-day Saints were the only true Church. In conclusion, he remarked that they did not say that all who had died not professing belief in Mormonism would go to hell. They were not so uncharitable as that. Those who had not known the law could not be condemned, but those who rejected the message now that it was brought to them have to answer for it."

The new edition of the Doctrine and Covenants is on sale at the Star office.

The following appointments of Utah Elders are published:

"Peter Reid, lately traveling elder in the Glasgow Conference, is appointed to labor in the Newcastle and Durham Conference, under

the direction of Elder George Craze.

Henry Rampton, lately traveling elder in the London Conference, is appointed to labor in the Nottingham Conference, under the direction of Elder David C. Dunbar.

William Barnes, lately traveling elder in the Glasgow Conference, is appointed to labor in the Manchester Conference, under the direction of Elder John Rider.

Henry Greensides is appointed a traveling elder in the Liverpool Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder James L. Bunting.

James Houston, a local elder, is appointed a traveling elder in the Glasgow Conference, to labor under the direction of Elder Hugh Findlay."

## SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

WE have on two or three occasions drawn the attention of the agriculturists of Utah to the advantages of the Early Amber variety of sugar cane. Repeated experiments have proven its adaptability to the soil of this Territory, and its superiority over all other kinds. The United States Commissioner of Agriculture has received favorable reports concerning it from a number of States, several of which contain accounts of the process by which an excellent quality of sugar was obtained from Amber cane. From a circular letter published by the Department we extract the following account of the process adopted with success by F. L. Stewart, of Murraysville, Westmoreland County, Pa.:

1st. Heat the freshly-expressed juice in a copper or tinned-iron vessel to a temperature (as shown by a thermometer suspended so that the mercury bulb is immersed in the juice) of 180° Fahrenheit, equal to 82° Centigrade.

2d. After the juice has been heated to 180° Fahrenheit, add and stir into it three pints of lime to each 100 gallons of juice.

3d. After adding and stirring in the cream of lime, heat the juice rapidly to the boiling point.

4th. When it begins to boil shut off the heat, or remove the vessel containing the juice from the fire, and so soon as the sediment begins to settle, draw off with a siphon the clear liquid from the top until at least nine-tenths of the whole quantity of juice has been thus removed, leaving a thick muddy sediment at the bottom.

5th. Sweep out with a broom this muddy sediment into a bag-filter, and add the filtrate as it passes through the filter to the clear liquid siphoned off.

6th. To the clear liquid thus obtained in sections 4 and 5, and which should be allowed to cool to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit (equal to 66° Centigrade) and not lower, there is now added of solution B one fluid ounce to each gallon of juice, or 5 to 7 pints to each 100 gallons of juice. At least enough of solution B is to be added to completely neutralize the lime in the juice; and to determine this point, a slip of blue litmus paper is dipped into the solution, when, if enough of solution B has been added, the blue color will be changed to red.

7th. Evaporate rapidly, skimming from time to time any scum which appears upon the surface, and adding solution B in small quantities if the boiling juice will not turn the blue litmus paper red.

8th. When the thermometer in the boiling juice indicates a temperature of 235° Fahrenheit (equal to 112° Centigrade), the syrup should be withdrawn from the fire, and it should be kept to crystallize in a room of about 80° Fahrenheit (equal to 27° Centigrade). To facilitate crystallization, a few grains of granulated sugar may be added to the cooling syrup when it has reached a temperature of 100° Fahrenheit (equal to 35° Centigrade).

The solution alluded to above as "B" is a discovery made by Mr. Stewart for the speedy separation and crystallization of the sugar, which does away with the expensive and elaborate processes used in the extraction of sugar from the beet. This gentleman has been very successful also in manufacturing sugar from corn stalks. Sorghum sugar has been granulated from various kinds of cane, but

the circular gives the preference to the Early Amber, the juice of which granulates without the aid of chemicals, but Mr. Stewart claims that the juices of any kind of sorghum or maize may be readily granulated and much more sugar obtained by his process. He offers to furnish the following to those who desire to experiment on this method of sugar making:

Sheet-drawings of finishing pan, heating tanks, crystallizing vessels, &c., enabling any one to have them built at very small cost. Mailed for 50 cents.

"Solution B," put up in iron-bound casks, holding about 50 gallons each, shipped by railroad from Chicago or Pittsburg. Price (royalty included), 50 cents, per gallon. Cheap freight rates secured when sent in large casks. Chemical test paper, indispensable for this use. Twenty-five cents per pack, by mail, prepaid.

The red paper must be used in the heater; the blue in the defecating tank.

Heat the fresh juice to 180 degrees F.; stir into 100 gallons of it 3 pints of milk of lime; stir well; tear off a slip of the red paper and dip into it. If enough lime has been added, the color of the paper should instantly be changed to a deep blue. If the paper still retains a red or purple hue, stir in a little milk of lime until a dark blue only is produced. (Observe directions on page 101 of hand-book, except that only one-half the lime there recommended is to be used at first.)

After "solution B" has been added in the lower tank, test the juice with the blue paper. If it changes the paper to a bright red, it is enough; if not, more solution B must be added to the juice before running it into the evaporator.

To accommodate those who wish to test the process in a preliminary "solution B," in 5 or 10 gallon casks, way, I will ship the crystallizing at 50 cents a gallon, charging 75 cents extra for the cask; or it will be put up in packages of one gallon each, and shipped by express, for \$1.

Orders can also be addressed "A. J. Russell, Manager, Crystal Lake Crossing, Ill."

The following is a summary of the experience of C. E. Davison, Secretary of a Michigan Agricultural Society, while manufacturing in Nebraska, and we append it as likely to be of service to our sorghum growers here:

First. I satisfied myself that the sooner the cane is made up after it is ripe and cut, the better the quality of the syrup and the larger the percentage of sugar that will granulate.

Second. That no cold juices should be added to the evaporator after it comes to a boil. Large deep pans or evaporators are the best. The continuous steam process lessens the chances of a granulating product from all ground-cane juice. The running of cold juice into hot at any stage of the reduction coagulates or sets the albuminous and waxy elements, so that it requires a filtering process to extract them.

Third. I found that the more the cane-stalk was shortened at both ends, the better the quality of the syrup. The butt joints are barren of saccharine matter and give the syrup a bad taste, and top joints are worthless.

Fourth. From experiments on a small scale, I think the best results can be obtained by steaming the cane and expressing the juice by screw pressure. The juice is then limpid and free from the waxy impurities that so much hinder granulation; also, the fine particles of cane that are ground out in crushing in a mill.

Peter Collier, Esq., Chemist of the Department, gives a tabulated account of fifteen experiments, from which we extract a few points which will give our farmers some idea of the results:

Experiment No. 10, with sorghum syrup, yielded 34.6 per cent. of sugar, polarizing 94°; 65.4 per cent. of syrup, polarizing 43°.

Experiment No. 2, with maize syrup, yielded 32 per cent. of sugar, polarizing 90°; 68 per cent. of syrup, polarizing 36°.

Experiment No. 6, with sorghum syrup, yielded 31.3 per cent. of sugar, polarizing 94°; 68.7 per cent. of syrup, polarizing 43°.

The sorghum was a variety known as the Minnesota Early

Amber. Both corn and sorghum were in a condition of vigorous growth when cut, the leaves being green.

The points which these experiments have fully settled is, that there exists no difficulty in making from either corn or sorghum a first-rate quality of sugar, which will compare favorably with the best product from sugar-cane grown in the most favorable localities.

We trust that some of our enterprising farmers who have an eye to something besides wheat, corn and hay, will give this matter their earnest attention, and that ere long Utah may enter the list of the sugar-producing regions of the United States.

## SWINDLING FIRMS.

THERE are many persons and firms in the United States that make large sums of money through the ignorance and credulity of people who do not recognize the fact that it is always unsafe to deal with any but well known and established business houses. Goods of all kinds have a settled market value, and when offers are made by parties at a distance to sell at figures far below the cost of the articles, it would seem that the most unsophisticated would perceive at once that fraud was intended. Great professions of benevolence and desire to benefit the public by furnishing something at a nominal price, may as a general rule be put down as attempts to swindle everybody foolish enough to patronize them.

The Postmaster General has ordered that letters addressed to the following named firms be not delivered to them as it has been ascertained that they are all guilty of obtaining money through the mail under false pretenses. They make a practice of advertising liberally in country papers, and by this means their victims are almost without number. Beware of them:

"Sunbeam Publishing Company, alias Russell & Co., alias Leavitt & Co., New Bedford, Mass.

H. F. Burnett, 510 Sixth Avenue, New York.

Royal Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, New York, formerly of 258 Broadway, New York.

The Arizona Lottery Company, Prescott, Arizona.

Edward A. Eggleston, Rosalia, Col.

The Kentucky Land Company, Louisville, Ky.

The Bristol Piano Company, New Bedford, Mass.

The Reverend Joseph T. Inman, alias Allison & Hearn, alias Francis H. Hearn, surviving partner, station D, Bible House, and St. Mark's place and Second Avenue, New York.

J. H. Hall & Co., 24 Ann Street, New York.

N. Martin, 111 South Street, New York.

Thomas Smith, 28 Ann Street, New York.

The Mercantile Prize Association, 24 Ann Street New York.

Charles H. Mann, 29 South Street, New York.

## Good Manners and Equal Rights.

If you pay half-a-dollar for admission to a concert or any other entertainment, you have a right to the undisturbed enjoyment of that which you pay for; and persons who come tramping into the room while the entertainment is in progress, or who go tramping out before it is concluded, or who by bustle and whispering prevent you from hearing what you came to hear, are robbing you of that which belongs to you. These persons would not, of course, steal half-a-dollar out of your pocket-book, but if they willfully spoil that which cost you half-a-dollar, their act is essential larceny. Well-bred persons never do any of these things, because well-bred persons are always careful to respect the rights of others.

If you pay for one seat in a railway car you are entitled to that one seat; but if you occupy two seats, while any decent person who has paid for one seat has no seat at all, you are simply robbing that person of what belongs to him. The writer of this not long ago saw a well-dressed lady

sit for an hour and look in the face of an equally well dressed man who stood during all that time and held a young child in his arms because there was no vacant seat in the car, save one in which this lady had placed some small parcels of hers, and which she did not offer to relinquish. The man had paid for the seat, and it belonged to him. The lady had not paid for the seat and it did not belong to her. She would have been greatly insulted if she had been called a robber, but what was she doing? In some way she ought to have been delicately admonished that to take what does not belong to her is not one of the rights of woman, and that it is evidence of a lack of good breeding.

You secure, by the payment of a good round sum a berth in a sleeping car. That should entitle you to immunity from disturbance by your fellow passengers. Unhappily it does not always. Not long ago a train stopped at midnight in a large town at the west, where it was to remain for twenty minutes. Into the sleeping car of that train came three passengers, two males and a female. It appeared that they had just met in the station, and on entering the car they were exchanging loud greetings. They sat down in one of the sections and went on with their conversation, without any lowering of their tones. The porter of the car was absent while the train waited in the station, and after he returned he seemed to be too timid to rebuke the talkers, so they kept on for the best part of an hour, talking and laughing much louder after the train started than before. The fact that there were a dozen other passengers in that car, all of whom were in their berths, and all of whom had purchased a right to sleep in the car, was a fact of which they were utterly oblivious. Yet these persons evidently belonged to what is called good society. Their language was grammatical, their dress was faultless, one of the males was a clergyman.—*Editor's Table, Good Company.*

## Hard to Please.

"My dear," said Mrs. Joblink last evening, "when can I go?"

The lady referred to a visit to California which she had been contemplating for months.

"How soon do you want to go?" inquired Mr. Joblink, looking up from the *Chronicle*, and benevolently gazing through his spectacles upon the partner of his wallet.

"Just as soon as ever I can," replied the lady eagerly.

"Let's see," said Joblink, pulling out his pencil and proceeding to figure. "Mebbe in three weeks, Mariar—mebbe four," and he continued to figure.

"Four weeks!" murmured Mrs. J., in a disappointed undertone.

"Ah! I know what'll fix it, Mariar," suddenly exclaimed the old gentleman, tossing aside his paper and pencil. "I'll sell my Belcher. I'm tired o' paying assessments. You can start day after to-morrow!"

Mrs. Joblink burst into tears.

"Lord bless me!" cried the bewildered Joblink. "What on earth's the matter, Mariar?"

"You—you—oo-oo-oo—want me to go away, you old brute! Hoo-oo-oo!"

An hour later an elderly gentleman might have been seen in a leading saloon, with his hat jammed on the back of his head, and his cravat untied, inviting all hands up to drink.—*Virginia City Chronicle.*

## Increase of Suicide in Prussia.

Since 1871 the number of suicides in Prussia has steadily increased, until in 1877 it has become 59 per cent. greater than in 1871. On an average four times as many men as women commit suicide every year in Prussia; but the average age of the women who destroy themselves is under that of the men. At every age between 20 and 40 the number of men who kill themselves is very much the same; between 15 and 20 the tendency to self-destruction is only about half as strong as in later years; but after the age of 40 it becomes much more developed, the frequency of suicides among men between 50 and 70 being five times as great as among those between 15 and 20. As regards women, on the other hand, suicides are just as frequent among the younger as among the older.—*From the Prussian Statistics.*