

EDITORIALS

THE MAIN DIFFICULTY.

THERE has been some discussion of late on the subject of idleness in our youth, and the propriety of establishing the apprenticeship system, that boys may learn trades and thus be placed in a position to be useful members of society, and instead of looking for some easy position in which to make an inactive living, grow up to the custom and expectation of labor which will add to the general prosperity, and thus become real working bees instead of drones in the social hive.

Complaint is made on the one hand that youths, after serving a short term under instruction, throw off restraint, and, satisfied with a mere smattering of the knowledge of a trade, strike off on their own road, to the injury of the instructor and employer, their own loss, and the disadvantage of the community which needs skilled workmen instead of botchers. And on the other hand, it is claimed that boys when apprenticed are kept at the rudimentary branches of a trade, and not put forward as they should be when they become proficient in simple things, but are used rather for the benefit of the employer than for their own advancement.

No doubt there is some truth in both these statements. There are faults in apprentices and faults in employers. But these exist everywhere, and under a good apprentice law would be no worse than in other countries, where the system on the whole works well, for the benefit of both parties and for the public good. However, the same rules that operate favorably in the Old World where things run in settled grooves, would not work as satisfactorily in the New World with its enlarged liberties and changeable moods. The terms of servitude would have to be modified. The old seven years period is altogether too long for Young America, and this fast age and country.

All this, however, could be arranged and a practical apprentice system be established in this region, if it were not for one great obstacle, that is the lack of manufacturing and other industrial institutions, for the employment of labor after it is trained and prepared. Where are the openings for our boys just merging into manhood, if they are ever so ambitious to become mechanics and artisans of a superior order? How many established workmen are able to take apprentices? How many factories are there for the employment of those who wish to be industrious and to become producers as well as consumers? How many men of capital are willing to invest their means in establishments for the utilizing of the labor element which is rapidly increasing among us?

It appears to us that the main difficulty is not so much in the want of disposition to learn on the part of the boys, or a want of disposition to teach on the part of the skilled workman, as in a lack of opportunities for the exercise of mechanical talent and skill after it is developed. What inducement is there for a young man to spend years of his precious life in learning a trade, and for a skilled workman to devote his talents to the teaching of a trade, when the openings to profitable remuneration for the tradesman are so meagre and so few?

We recognize the fact that "Zion is growing," not only in the numbers of its youth, but in demands for their services. Yet we also see that there is little comparative effort being made for the establishment of manufactories and industrial institutions of various kinds, that might be carried on for the great benefit of the community if not with extraordinary profits to the capitalists who invest in them.

Perhaps it is too much to expect that men who have accumulated large means and can place their money out at a fair and safe interest, will take the risks of enterprises that can only pay by the closest application of business principles, thorough watching, honest employees and public patronage. It certainly is, unless they are imbued with a higher desire and animated by loftier motives than of mere money-making. There are men in the world having no pretensions to the grand faith of the everlasting gospel, who

are under no special obligations and covenants to use their powers and means for the welfare of their fellows, but who are so large-hearted and philanthropic as to use vast sums for the purpose of furnishing employment, and thus doing good directly to a number of honest laboring people and indirectly to the community. And they often obtain large returns for their investment, after time and experience perfect their enterprises, and they have no reason to complain of the result either from a material or sentimental standpoint.

We notice in a California paper, an offer of a capitalist to subscribe two and a half per cent. of the amount of his real estate to promote home manufactories, and he wants others to join him in the good work. This is an example worthy of imitation in Utah and other newly settled localities, where the youth are growing up without prospect of employment. If those who have means to spare would unite and devote a certain portion of their income to the establishment of home industries, they could accomplish a vast amount of good without impoverishing themselves, and if at first they receive no money returns on the investment, they would profit in the general benefits that would accrue, and have the prospects of future profits in this world, to say nothing of the reward that is certain in the next for those who do good for its own sake.

This is one of the most important subjects of the times. An idle people will become a vicious people. Industry and licentiousness do not go together. The busy man or woman is more likely to be honest and virtuous than the slothful. The more rapidly a population increases the greater the necessity for industrial institutions. There should be no idleness in Zion. A place should be found for every one, and every one should find his place. The work of effecting this, it appears to us, belongs of right to the priesthood, and more especially to the Bishopric. So we understand the revelations of the Almighty. Certain it is that Zion cannot be built up and righteousness and peace prevail within her borders, unless her children grow up to habits of thrift, industry and order, which bear within them the spirit of submission to wholesome law; and that the youth cannot be blamed for idleness and the habits and sins that grow therefrom, while those who have the power and the means to set them at work turn to their own idols and leave the young as well as public considerations to shift for themselves.

THE FUEL QUESTION.

THE City Council, on Tuesday evening received and adopted the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of citizens in relation to assisting the Utah Eastern Railroad. We notice that the committee do not take the ground that the City has no right or power under its charter to invest in the stock of the railroad, but recommend the postponement of the matter until the City's finances are in a better condition. This is no doubt sound advice. And seeing that the desired aid from the City will not be rendered at present, what is the next thing to be done?

A correspondent recommends a plan which would be of some assistance to the road, and which appears to be feasible and easy. It is as follows: The Utah Eastern has responsibilities to meet and laborers to pay, why should not the merchants who have signed the petition for City aid, give a certain amount of credit to the road, receiving its orders for merchandise, to pay men for ties, grading, hauling and other labor, agreeing to receive at certain times in the future their pay in coal. For instance one large institution in this city employs some 250 hands, including shoe shop, tannery, stores and other departments. Supposing this house were to extend a limited credit, (as to time) and supply this little army of employees as needed with U. E. coal, and the same plan be followed by other merchants and firms and their employers. Also men who have teams could become stockholders by hauling coal during the winter months, and delivering it in this city, giving the road the entire credit, while the road itself might issue coal scrip payable this winter

at its depot at Kimball's. Only let everything be open and fairly understood. Many a poor man would by this means work out enough to make a share when he could not reach it in any other way.

The coal famine, as we have previously shown, is not confined to this region. It extends all the way east as far as Chicago, where much uneasiness is felt in consequence of the very short supply of fuel on hand, and the closing of navigation from the severe and early frost. Recent news from that city says:

"Over fifty thousand tons are now afloat for Chicago, but is unable to reach here, and the movement of general freight westward is so great that cars cannot be procured to move the coal this way, while the stock of hard and soft coal is unusually light. The dealers report that the demand has never before been so great. All the manufacturers in the city are at work, and the activity on the railroads is beyond all precedent, and the laboring men have been receiving such good wages that they want to burn two fires where formerly one sufficed. Many of the furnaces are running day and night, thus largely increasing the consumption of coal. Eastern coal is now selling at from \$6 to \$7 a ton."

The Omaha Herald remarks on this subject:

"The coal famine seems to extend everywhere. It is said that the citizens of Kearney recently took possession of a car loaded with coal and emptied it. Some of the best citizens of the town might have been seen lugging home bags filled with coal belonging to the railroad. It was a case of freeze or steal, and they preferred stealing."

If the Utah Eastern can be completed to the Summit, much relief can be easily afforded to this market. It will take two days to make the journey to Kimball's and back, and when the road between the two points named is broken up by a thaw, to haul a heavy load over it will be very difficult. But good teams could make the trip to Summit and back in a day and bring paying loads. With a little more rolling stock, which is confidently expected soon, the narrow gauge could dump a hundred tons a day at its terminus, for the Salt Lake market, over and above its contracted amount for the Ontario, the maximum of which is sixty tons per diem. Even if but half of this quantity was brought daily into this city it would materially improve the situation, and relieve the horror of the prospect of the consequences of possible snow blockades on the Union Pacific which is at present our sole source of fuel supply. The new road is a necessity, and those who help to bring it within easy access will prove themselves to be public benefactors.

A BOMBSHELL INTO YANKEEDOM.

On Thanksgiving Day the pastor of the Quarry Street Church, Fall River, astonished his congregation by some very plain speaking in regard to crying evils at home. He touched on the blessings of home and family, and showed that whatever strikes at the home strikes at the church and the government. He then produced statistics in relation to home influences and their effects, and stated that he dared to arraign certain causes which were working against them.

Marriage, he affirmed, is a divine institution. It is of God, but is being assaulted by a variety of enemies which threaten its existence. Among these are:—First, extravagantly high standards of comfort, coupled with limited means, discouraging matrimony and forbidding the rearing of children. Second, low views of the marriage relation, little sanctity attached to it, it being regarded simply as a civil obligation, to be severed at the convenience or inclination of the party making it. Third, losing sight of the main object for which marriage was instituted—viz., the production of children, the preservation of chastity and mutual help and happiness in each other's society. He then dealt with the causes tending to weaken the force and obligation of marriage, and plainly assailed the sentiment which demanded and sustained such loose and lax legislation as is to be found in the divorce laws.

The speaker, who is himself a

New Englander by birth and a descendant of the Puritans, then quoted from the census reports figures that showed up the rapid decrease in New England families, and which he deplored and denounced in vigorous language. He said:

"Few of us realize to what extent the divorce business has grown in the country, particularly when we remember the fact that the Roman Catholics and foreigners generally but rarely secure divorces. After making allowance for Roman Catholic marriages, the ratio of divorces to marriages in Massachusetts in 1888 was 1 to 15; Vermont, 1 to 13; Rhode Island, 1 to 9, and Connecticut, 1 to 8. The Western Reserve Counties of Ohio, which are more purely New England as to their population than any other section of the country, New England not excepted, make even a worse exhibition, the ratio being here double that of the rest of the State, Lake County being worst of all, furnishing 1 divorce for every 6 marriages, the same county being more thoroughly Yankee than any other in Ohio. Coshocton has only 1 to 47, and Gallia 1 to 50, the population being foreign and Southern, with hardly a Yankee."

He boldly charged the Yankee people wherever living in the country, with the grave offence of working to destroy the American family, by the system of divorce and the practice of those devilish arts for the prevention of increase, now so common among American women. He remarked:

"Divorces are of rare occurrence among our foreign population. During the past 25 years, the birth rate has decreased about as fast as the divorce rate has increased, and where the birth rate is lowest—which is where Yankees most abound—the divorce rate is highest."

The gentleman showed further that there is "a close connection between a low birth rate and a high divorce rate," and argued that the relation between them is that of cause and effect, the former being the cause and the latter the effect. He then referred to history and showed that the dissolution of once powerful nations had direct reference to similar causes to those now working in this country, and declared:

"There never has but three times occurred such a breaking up of the family as is now taking place among people of New England blood—when the Greek and Roman empires were about to fall, and during the French Revolution of the last century, when 20,000 divorces were obtained in France in one and a half years. Bad as this is, when population is compared, it is not equal to what is true of Rhode Island and Connecticut of late years."

This discourse, laying the axe at the very root of the tree of evil, was quite startling to those who listened to it. The fashion is to ignore wickedness at home and direct attention to it abroad; to assume sanctity and holiness for present company and denounce alleged iniquity afar off. The "Mormons" furnish a convenient target for the shafts of the preacher against sin, and the heathen and their ignorance are set off as a contrast to "Christian civilization and enlightenment." But the minister from whom we have quoted—Rev. James H. Nutting, A. M., his name deserves to be known—is after the beam at home instead of the mote abroad, a refreshing departure from popular pulpit oratory.

Let all that is said against "Mormon" plural marriage be granted, and then the pre-natal crimes, the feticide and arrest of increase and infanticide and marital and social offences and separations of respectable, pious, church-going, psalm-singing anti-"Mormon" Christendom, are as Chimborazo to a molehill, as a raging flood to a tiny rivulet. And it will be found that those who practice and encourage the unnatural and horrible offences, here only hinted at, are the bitterest opponents of "Mormon" polygamy. Yankeedom will be indignant at the bold and consistent preacher, but his facts and their lesson will remain unmoved by the anger of the proud or the denials of the disputer. Eastern pharisaic society needs more such awakenings of plain truth for home application.

SOUTHERN IDAHO POLITICS.

THE official returns of the election in Oneida County, Idaho, show that a mixed ticket has prevailed, the Democratic being largely successful.

Following are the names of the triumphant candidates: Geo. Ainslie, Democrat, who has the majority of votes from the Territory for Delegate to Congress, was the favored nominee in Oneida. Willard Crawford, Democrat, though in the minority in Oneida, was elected District Attorney by a majority of votes in the Third District:

Council—H. Peck, dem.; L. Morrison, rep.
Representatives—W. L. Webster, dem.; J. W. Dudley, dem.; A. Stalker, ind.; D. R. Jones, ind.
Sheriff—W. H. Homer, dem.
County Commissioners—R. Morrison, dem.; S. Hale, dem.; S. Lewis, ind.
County Treasurer—J. N. Ireland, dem.
County Recorder—W. B. Thewy, rep.
Assessor—W. F. Fisher, dem.
Surveyor—W. C. Robbins, dem.
Probate Judge—J. W. Morgan, ind.
Coroner—H. H. Miffin, dem.

The vote for Crawford, as we learn from the Bear Lake Democrat, was cast as follows in the five counties of the Third District:

	W. Crawford.	H. Miffin.
Bear Lake County	417	000
Ada	465	631
Cassia	197	34
Oneida	616	777
Owyhee	221	257

Total..... 1,926 1,749
Crawford's majority, 177.

Bear Lake is solid on the political question, and our friends in Oneida are improving in union. If they keep on trying they will yet be able to elect a full People's Ticket in that county, and secure an honest and creditable administration of public affairs.

NEW METHOD WITH THE SUGAR BEET.

SOME time ago we published an invitation from the Agricultural Department at Washington, for farmers to send to the capital samples of sugar beets raised on various kinds of soil, for examination and analysis, the object being to determine the best localities and lands for the cultivation of the beet root for sugar making. We should like to know whether this notice has been responded to, here and to learn the results so far as reported.

The beet sugar business has not flourished to any great extent in this country, although it is so very successful on the European continent, and especially in France. But a California firm has adopted a new method which promises good success. Fifty tons of dried beets were worked up by the ordinary process, and it was proven that the roots lose no sugar, but only the water contained in them, by the drying, and that while they decrease in weight 84 per cent., and thus leave but a small quantity of material to be worked, as much saccharine matter can be extracted as though the whole bulk was operated upon. Thus, a mill would have to work up 31½ tons of raw beets, to obtain the same quantity of sugar as can be extracted from 50 tons of dried beets.

This, it will be easily perceived, lessens the cost of manufacture. Less mill room and machinery are required, the cost of transportation is greatly reduced, and the expenses are reduced at least one third. Beets can be raised on similar soil to that which is suitable for carrots or potatoes. Moist land is preferable. Fifteen tons to the acre is a good crop in California, where there are three beet sugar factories in operation. Let us hear from the Utah product.

A FRIGHTFUL CANCER CURED.

We publish the following for the benefit of the afflicted, but we would not advise very sensitive people who have no cancer to read it. This was a terrible case and the details are not at all pleasant to dwell upon. It may be of value, however, to persons smitten with a similar disease:

HOYTSTVILLE, Summit Co., November 23, 1880.

A. M. Musser, S. L. City:

It was in the winter of 1876—7 while on a mission east that I first noticed that a small gathering of