

ulating stuff as anti-"Mormon" purveyors amply provide!

The effect produced by the *World* correspondent's own contributions, offer evidence sufficient on this point. Written from a "Gentile" standpoint and with no leanings towards the peculiar institutions and sentiments of the "Mormons," they have assumed more than common interest. But how many who read them attribute improper motives to the writer! They say the "Mormons" have "hoodwinked" him, or the "Mormons" have "bought" him. And rival papers abuse the *World* in unmeasured terms, for, as they term it, "defending and apologizing for Mormonism," by the publication of letters stating facts in place of the fiction which is usually put forth when Utah is the subject. Here is a specimen of the spirit in which the *World's* correspondence from this city is received by the New York press. The *Star* exclaims:

"Shades of Jefferson and Jackson, has it come to this? Shall this alleged blue-blooded Mormon in the *World* office, this hungry subscription hunter, this pernicious immoralist, this University Club rowdy, shunt the democratic party on the broad gauge to Mormonism at his own sweet will? But when he prates of the impartial common sense of the democratic masses, he simply puts his ass' foot in his mouth and confesses his lying ignorance.

We have unveiled the Mormon in the *World* office. His name is Rev. W. H. Hurlbert. Let him live—as a terrible example and a warning to other would-be Mormons."

The paper which calls itself the *Truth* vents its anger as follows:

"Truly William Henry Hurlbert stands alone, not only among journalists, in defending Mormonism, but among men the globe over. A raddled, battered, broken parasite at Dives' table; a physical and moral wreck, through his own indulgence at the expense of others; a pauper, who has found his level in the vilest mire of Bohemia, and whose dotage is dribbling out its expiring vitality as the patron of the foulest creed that ever lowered man to the level of the swine, and the protector of the Camilles of our stage; the picture Theodore Winthrop painted years ago in 'Cecil Dreeme' has been fully realized by the development of its original, the fattened pander of our guerrilla millionaires, the ready tool of the inventor of Black Friday and a mousetrap."

All this Billing gate and vituperation hurled against Hurlbert, is caused by a mild setting forth of the real situation of Utah affairs from a gentleman whose services he secured, and who has the ability and the nerve to look at and describe things in his own way, with no disposition to deceive the public. Now suppose these letters or anything like them had been written by a "Mormon." In the first place it is not likely that the *World* would have published them. It is very certain that other influential journals would have rejected them. Even when base and palpable falsehoods concerning the Mormons have been admitted to their columns, they have refused to insert refutations although couched in language that could not be complained of. *Harper's Magazine* some time ago contained an article composed of untruths from beginning to end about the "Mormons" and accompanied by no word or syllable of proof by way of attempt to substantiate them. Yet the same journal declined to insert a reply, on the lofty ground that the anti-"Mormon" article was in accord with popular sentiment and it would not be for the profit of the magazine to publish anything in opposition to it.

Talk about the "Mormons" finding opportunities through the press of the country to defend their cause, so much misunderstood! Why every avenue of that kind, almost, has been closed against us, and to attempt replies to all the libels and slanders that are uttered concerning us would employ the full time of many persons whose abilities are needed in other directions.

Still we recognize the importance of using every available means to, place before the world our doctrines, system, institutions, status and aims, and of correcting as far as possible errors in relation to these matters. Books, pamphlets and newspaper articles containing the truth should be circulated, and we ought to do all in our power in this direction, leaving the result with the Almighty,

and the free agency of men and women. And there are many of our friends in Utah who could aid in the good work by the occasional expenditure of a little money in the purchase and distribution of such works as are suitable to send abroad. Missionaries frequently write of the good effects produced wherever the *Deseret News* is in circulation, and state that it always opens the way for them among thinking people. We trust that the power of the press will be brought to bear more extensively than in the past for the dissemination of the truth concerning the "Mormons" and their creed, and we recognize its great importance in the work of proselytism and the correction of erroneous and slanderous publications.

IMPORTANT TO SORGHUM AND BEET GROWERS.

THE following circular has been sent to us from the Agricultural Department, and we commend it to Utah farmers and persons engaged in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane or the sugar beet:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1882.

To the Manufacturers of Sugar from Sorghum, Beets, and other Sugar-Producing Plants in the United States:

Congress in the appropriation for this Department, for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1882, has provided for "experiments in the manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum, Beets, and other sugar producing plants."

In view of the experiments which have already been made at this Department, I have determined to institute the following plan for the coming season, in obedience to the act referred to.

Provision has been made for continuing the chemical analysis of sorghum at the laboratory of the Department, should this be deemed necessary, in order to add to the information already obtained by investigations not only here, but also in the Agricultural Colleges of this country.

On assuming the duties of my office, in 1881, I found 135 acres of sorghum containing 52 varieties which had been planted in Washington for the use of the Department. On being informed that the time had arrived for manufacturing sirup and sugar, I engaged the services of an expert in sugar making who had been highly recommended for the position of superintendent, and operations were commenced on September 26 at the mill, erected by my predecessor, on the grounds. These operations were continued with slight interruptions until the latter part of October, at which time the supply of cane became exhausted. Forty-two acres of the crop were overtaken by frost before being sufficiently ripe for use, and this portion of the crop was so badly damaged as to be unfit for manufacture. The yield of cane per acre, on the 93 acres gathered was two-and-a-half tons; the number of gallons of sirup obtained was 2,977; and the number of pounds of sugar was 165. The expense of raising the cane was \$6,539.45; and the expense of converting the cane into sirup and sugar was \$1,667.59—an aggregate of \$8,207.04.

The manufacture of sorghum at the Department therefore has been found to be so expensive and unsatisfactory, that the work can evidently be better conducted elsewhere. To repeat the experiment of last year would be unwise under any circumstances, and it is made doubly so by the impossibility of procuring the sorghum cane at any reasonable price in this neighborhood, after this discouraging crops of last year, and by the additional fact that the appropriation is not available until too late in the season for planting to begin.

While therefore such scientific investigation as is deemed necessary at this Department will be continued—the experiment of manufacturing can be better conducted by those who have thus far furnished us all the valuable information we have; and this work I refer to the manufacturers themselves, to whom I submit the following proposition:

Each manufacturer is requested to submit an account of his work to this Department, covering the following points, viz:

1. An accurate account of the number of acres of sorghum brought to his mill; the number of tons of cane manufactured; the yield of sorghum per acre; the mode of fertilizing; the time of planting; the time required for maturing the plant; and the value of the crop as food for cattle after the juice has been expressed.

2. The amount of sugar manufactured; the amount yielded per ton of cane; the quality of the sugar; the amount of sirup manufactured; the process of manufacture; the machinery used; the success of the evaporator; the vacuum-pan and the centrifugal in the work of manufacturing.

3. The number of hands employed in the mill; the cost of fuel; the cost of machinery; the wages paid for labor; and the price of sorghum at the mill if not raised by the manufacturer.

The returns when received will be submitted to a competent committee for examination, and in order to compensate the manufacturers for the work of making these returns, I propose to pay for the ten best returns the sum of \$1200 each,—the decision to be made by the aforesaid committee. Each return must be sworn to before a competent officer

SUGAR BEETS.

I have distributed to ninety persons a supply of the best sugar beet seed which I could obtain, and I would request each person having received this seed to send to this Department a statement of the amount of land planted by him; the yield per acre; the fertilizers used; the value of the crop in the market. I also request each person making this experiment to forward to this Department a sample of the crop for analysis. The directions for this will be issued hereafter. An accurate statement of the process of manufacturing beet sugar in this country is of great importance, and I propose to compensate the manufacturers for preparing such statement by the payment of the sum of \$1200 for each of the two best returns submitted to a committee as in the case of sorghum.

OTHER SUGAR-PRODUCING PLANTS.

The promise of 1000 pounds of corn-stalk sugar per acre, which was made in 1841, and has often been repeated with great confidence, both at the expense of the corn crop and in addition to it, not yet having been fulfilled in manufacture, the experiments not having been satisfactory, and the business not having been followed up, it is not deemed necessary to institute sugar making experiments in this direction during the present year. The same may be said of many esculents which have been classed as sugar producers.

All proposals to enter upon this work for the Department must be laid before the Commissioner on or before August 1st, 1882.

GEO. B. LORING, Commissioner of Agriculture.

ANTELOPEAN FANCIES.

A FRIEND in Colorado has sent us a paper called the *Antelope* which contains an article on "the Mormons," by the editor, Mrs. Caroline M. Churchill. He requests us to reply through the *News*. We have read the article carefully and can find little or nothing in it really worthy of notice. The writer claims to have visited Salt Lake City, and "dwelt in the tents" of the saints, and therefore pretends to speak as an authority. But it is evident that her stay was brief and that she relied for her information upon the experiences or fabrications of others, and really knows no more about Utah and the "Mormons" than the people do who support the *Antelope*.

As specimen passages from the article we clip the following:

"When the Mormon children of either sex reach a certain age, twelve years, I think, they are taken to the Endowment House, a sad red edifice located near the Tabernacle, there consecrated to their peculiar duties."

"They are taught to be reticent, to be wary of their enemies; and it is difficult to obtain information from the true Mormon."

"The prophet's residence, known as his home, is called the Beehive. The simile does not hold good in this instance, for among bees the males do all the work while the queen gives orders. Among the 'Mormons' the women do the work while the men do the overseeing."

"The women dress in calico, have rag carpets, and are exceedingly plain in mental attainments."

"They call Brigham 'Press.' This is evidence of great familiarity, a privilege so much coveted by the vulgar."

This rubbish, with which the writer was doubtless supplied by some carriage driver or other equally reliable authority, will serve to show the character of the whole article, but we will make another extract or two:

"Let one's knowledge of human nature or the affairs of the world be ever so great, it is quite impossible to draw upon one's imagination for the disgusting results of such an institution as polygamy."

This being the case, why did the lady attempt such a useless task? And why should it be considered necessary to "draw upon one's imagination" for "disgusting results?" Like other travelers who come here with ears open and eyes protruding, eager for something improper as the necessary results of polygamic life, she was prepared for "disgusting results," and failing to see them, has endeavored to "draw upon her imagination" for them. This is the common method, but it should be anything but satisfactory to thinking readers. She continues:

"The most shocking evils arising from this abomination must ever remain a mystery to the great mass of mankind, as the details are too disgusting for publication, unless it should be for the purpose of elucidating some scientific facts that become the province of a medical

Journalist. I will say for myself that this institution afforded me some of the broadest, most comprehensive and important lessons in human nature that I have had an opportunity of acquiring in a lifetime, especially upon the gracious qualities of my own sex, for I am credibly informed by both Mormons and Gentiles of the faithfulness of the women in the marriage relations. Nor does the existence of this institution argue the certain depravity of the masculine nature."

It will be seen that her imagination has pictured "the most shocking evils," and things "too disgusting for publication," while the only real information she obtained was of a nature to dispel the purring ideas a too vivid and not too pure imagination had conjured up. The marital faithfulness of the women and the lack of evidence of depravity in the men conveying such a broad, comprehensive and important lesson ought to have prevailed over the *Antelopean* fancies which have run away with Mrs. Churchill's common sense and feminine delicacy of thought.

We do not propose to answer the vain imaginings of the *Antelope*, nor the stupid stories which are told to unsophisticated travelers who are anxious to be stuffed, some of which are repeated in the article quoted from. They suit the notions of the multitude, and anything we might say to the contrary would have but little effect in correcting errors that are more palatable to a certain class of minds than the plain, simple and unexciting truth. Let the *Antelope* run on in its own wild way.

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