

To this heavy tariff is due much of the effort which has been made to manufacture sugar from the beet and still later from the Amber and other varieties of sorghum, which have been more or less recommended.

California, Iowa, Illinois, Maine, and some other States have endeavored to localize this industry, and some five thousand tons per annum gives testimony that with wider experience and the exercise of judgment as to locality and soil, the results will be every year more and more favorable. There is one thing pretty evident in regard to the cultivation of the beet, and that is, that excessive rainfall is detrimental to the gathering of the saccharine matter. Wet seasons in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Ireland and Holland are always followed by a reduction in the density of the beet juice, and consequent sugar, and the same will hold good in the seaboard or other States of this country where rain is in abundance. It has also been found that the quantity and quality of saccharine stored in the beet is very much affected by the soil in which it is grown; where alkali abounds it is almost fatal to granulation, and in some States the sorry experience of Utah has been repeated time and again; even where there exists enough chemical ability to neutralize a mineral, the suggestion is never out of place to prefer that land where such mineral is at a minimum.

The dry climate of this Territory is admirably adapted to beet cultivation, and common experience in fruit raising in most of our cities gives the key to the best kind of soil upon which to plant. If you want a good peach grow it on bench land; if you want a good rich grape, or melon, a sandy or semi gravelly bench, warm and well drained is the place to find it; try the same fruit, peach, grape or melon in the lower wards of this city, and an expert only would be able to mark the sameness in view of the difference.

In our early experience we had not this knowledge. Those who went into beet culture, sought for soil where beets would grow to mammoth proportions; the consequence was our factory was alkali, and we have not recovered from it after nearly thirty years. In the northern section of Utah, there are two prominent places which seem to be admirably adapted to this industry. Provo Bench is one, but a better place is that great tract of country located in Cache County, reaching from nearly opposite and west of Logan to Franklin in the north, and reaching quite up to the foothills on the semi-circle of the northwest, and down to Cub river in the opposite direction. There, there is no alkali; the elements long since sent that down to the Great Salt Lake, and the temperature of Cache is every way desirable.

The fact that we import and consume two hundred car loads per annum, places sugar making in the front rank as a necessary industry in the future of our Territory, and one which should receive the earnest consideration of "Boards of Trade" and leading men throughout all our settlements. The immense national debt of the United States, requiring on sugar a tariff of sixty per cent., and our distance from either seaboard or refinery, involving a railroad tariff of thirty dollars per ton freight, should lead many to consider the propriety and advantage of making, if possible, our sugar here at home.

It is a good time now to test these localities. Get the best seed of the best and purest white sugar beet. If this comes successfully, fifteen to twenty thousand dollars will establish a plant or factory. Then further experiment will give the needed experience, and with sugar for the people and a permanent market for this product of the soil, there would be labor in winter for many who are idle, feed in the refuse now of the factory for much stock, and the production of beef to help as elsewhere in giving interest in the investment. Then if sugar can be cheaply made, our local consumption may increase from what it is now (nearly 30 pounds per capita) until it reaches the startling figures given in the returns of the mother country.

THE FLICKERING OF THE LIGHT.

The flickering of the electric light seems as yet an objection that has not been overcome in this city. It may be that with more experience

in the management this may be obviated. At present it is a great drawback to the light, making it unpleasant to all beholders and particularly so to those who have to remain and work in it.

European observers state that the frequent variations in intensity to which the light is subject give rise to sudden and frequent changes in the pupil, and, consequently, in the "accommodation" of the eye, by which is meant the alternate contraction and dilation of the pupil, by which it suits itself to the variations of light. Such a light, therefore causes not only muscular fatigue, but also a considerable degree of blurring and indistinctness in the retinal image. The eye suffers both when the light is too dim and when it is too bright. In the former case the object must be brought close to be clearly seen, and an increased accommodative effort is called for which in most cases results in near-sightedness. In the latter case, the simple intensity of the light produces undue contraction of the pupil, and an increase of tension within the eye.

THE METHODIST METHOD WITH THE "MORMONS."

The Methodists of the Eastern New York Conference have had their say on the "Mormon" question. The meetings of that conference were characterized by a conspicuous lack of a Christian spirit. Some of the Reverend (?) gentlemen amused themselves by calling each other names and using language that might be thought appropriate for the Bowery or Five Points, but were disgustingly out of place in an assembly of Methodist divines.

The Sun says, concerning the polygamy part of the deliberations:

"The resolutions approved President Garfield's treatment of the subject in his inaugural address, and urged immediate measures by Congress to enforce existing laws and frame new ones to blot it out; or, if these should prove insufficient, then call on the military to suppress the Mormons by force.

The resolutions were adopted, and copies were ordered to be sent to President Garfield and Senators Conkling and Platt."

These are nice proceedings for a representative body of professed ministers of the loving Savior. When certain of his disciples, in their unthinking zeal asked whether they should call for fire from heaven to come down upon persons opposed to them, Jesus exclaimed, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of. For the Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." It is the spirit which slew the prophets, crucified the Savior, imprisoned and beheaded the Apostles, boiled the Saints in oil, broke the bones of the martyrs on the rack, kindled the fires of Smithfield, urged on the mobs in Missouri, prompted the Methodist Bogard, who headed the incendiaries, murderers and violators who raided the "Mormons" in the rise of our Church, and incites these later rabid, hell-inspired impostors who have appropriated the title of "Christian" ministers, and who "come in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves."

"Call on the military to suppress the 'Mormons' by force!" This is the Gospel of modern Methodism. This is the kind of influence that the Methodist Church seeks to bring to bear upon the State. This is the argument with which these pious people expect to overthrow the supposed errors of "Mormonism." This is how they seek to convert the Latter-day Saints from the alleged errors of their ways! Hirelings, who under pretence of religion, make merchandise of the souls of men, they see that their craft is in danger from the light of this system which they cannot overturn by reason or scripture, and therefore they cry out for the military to suppress its votaries by force. Woe unto them, the hypocrites! They are pictured in vivid colors by the Apostle Peter in his epistle to the early Christians, and, as he says, "their judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their damnation slumbereth not."

In the great day of justice, when all shall receive according to their works, it will be found more tolerable for the infidels who believed not at all in Christ, than for these canting, psalm-singing pretenders, who, with the name of the Lord on their lips and murder in their hearts, call for bloodshed and destruction

upon a people whose fault is a practical belief in the religion of the Bible.

THE WAYS OF COURTS ARE PECULIAR.

THE unsatisfactory condition of affairs in this city, created by the singular rulings of Judge Hunter in the liquor and billiards cases, is pretty well understood by our readers. While the municipal authorities are prevented by the fiat of the Federal Courts from exercising their chartered powers "for the peace, good order, convenience and cleanliness" of the city, and for "the health, safety and happiness of the inhabitants thereof," it is impossible to establish such regulations as are desirable to the large majority of the citizens, for the control of the traffic which it is the object of all promoters of public morals to restrain if not suppress.

The peculiar reasoning by which the ordinance licensing liquor dealers and that regulating billiard saloons have been declared invalid, has encouraged the most reckless of those engaged in the business to defy the city and run without license or control. The reputable dealers do not manifest a desire for the chaos which must ensue unless some definite understanding and regulation are established. One of the most respectable of the latter, in order to make a test of the rulings of Judge Hunter and the validity of the liquor ordinance, submitted on Monday to a nominal arrest in order to bring the case before the Supreme Court. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained on Tuesday, but the hearing of the case was postponed until next June.

What is the meaning of this? Evidently that the Judges do not want to adjudicate on these matters so as to establish harmony, but prefer to let the conflict between the traffickers in intoxicants and the municipal authorities continue, so that those who choose to do so may defy wholesome restrictions. It is a little singular, to say the least, that the Supreme Court, after only a two days' session, could not find time to settle this case, when a law-supporting man desired judicial action, while in the case of defiers of the law, one of the same judges could sit in chambers at 11 o'clock at night, to issue a habeas corpus for their benefit.

We are not aware of any desire among the respectable citizens of Salt Lake to think harshly of either of the occupants of the Utah judicial bench, but we must say that this refusal to settle an important question in the interest of law and order, while similar questions have been so summarily settled in the interests of disorder, is not viewed as an evidence of that justice and regard for good government which should be exhibited by officers of their high position and authority.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Of the 600,000 male adults in Illinois, 400,000 drink beer, wine and whisky. Of the last mentioned, 40,000 drink to excess, the remaining 360,000 being moderate drinkers. The Chicago Tribune, which gives the figures, thinks there are 200,000 total abstinence men in the State.

Thirty millions were expended by England on the Afghan war; seven millions have already been spent on South African troubles, and large amounts are now being appropriated to place the army and navy in a condition to resist the impending troubles at home. The British taxpayer cannot be blamed for growling.

J. L. York, the lecturer, writing from California to the New York Truth Seeker on the subject of the decline of religion says: I think with Talmage, that the vital power of so-called religion is dead, and that only the fashionable formality of modern churchism remains which can hardly be stirred into life by the craft of Moody and Sankey.

Agents are canvassing the country inducing people to subscribe in advance for copies of the revised New Testament at \$1.50 a volume. As it will be but a few days after the arrival of the book in the United States before it will be peddled at two-bits, and in a short time at ten cents a copy, people should not be in a hurry to play into the hands of scripture speculators.

We are in receipt of a copy of "Resources of California," which has

now reached its seventh edition. It is written by John S. Hittell, Esq., and published by A. L. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco. It is a comprehensive work of 453 pages, with a map, and embraces the subjects of the topography, society, scenery, commerce, manufactures, agriculture, mining, geology, botany, zoology, law, etc., etc., of the Golden State. Its information is as valuable as it is varied, the style is interesting and the estimate placed upon it by Californians is evidenced by the number of editions through which it has passed. In the latest issue additions have been made bringing it up to the requirements of the times.

Salicylic acid has been improperly recommended for the preservation of fruits, etc. The Committee of Public Hygiene in France has been testing its effect, and after a profound study of this question, and having analyzed in the municipal laboratory of Paris, several products containing salicylic acid, the committee has decided that this substance is dangerous, not only by the direct effects which it produces upon the organism, but indirectly, by permitting the fraudulent introduction of other substances, noxious or at least unhealthy, into alimentary articles, particularly dry wines and beer. The committee concludes that every article of food or drink which contains any quantity of salicylic acid, or any of its derivatives, is to be considered as suspicious, and that it would be advisable to forbid their sale.

It will be remembered that all those connected with the assassination of the Czar, except one woman who is *en ciente*, were hanged, and that her execution was only postponed for a time. Whatever may be thought of the judgment of the court which sentenced these prisoners, not a single advocate will be found we hope for the barbarous treatment inflicted upon the remaining poor wretch. The dispatches say that she was left without food for two whole days in order to cause her to make a confession. She would not do it, and, after fainting seven times, food was brought before her which, from exhaustion, she was unable to touch. The Russian government has the sympathy of all lovers of peace and order in the loss of its Emperor, but it may expect to be execrated and despised by the whole world if it authorizes or permits such dastardly treatment of even the worst of its criminals.

The British navy amounts in the aggregate to 317,000 tons of armored ships, which cost the nation £18,000,000. England possesses 55 ironclads, built and building, exclusive of 10 vessels condemned. France comes next, with 53 effective vessels, having an aggregate tonnage of 184,000, including those now building. Russia is possessed of 29 ships. Turkey can show a fleet of 24 fighting vessels, as good as any afloat. Italy can muster 16 ironclads, and when the *Duella* and *Dandolo* are completed, will possess the two most powerful fighting ships in the continental waters of Europe. The German Empire has 12 vessels, 8 of them efficient sea-going ironclads. Holland possesses 17 ships; Austria, 14; Spain, 7; Denmark, 6; Sweden and Norway, 8; Greece, 3; Portugal, 1. This side the water, Brazil owns 17; Peru, 4 monitors, having lost her sea-going ironclads; Chili, 3; the Argentine Republic, 2; while in Asia, Japan musters a fleet of 4 ironclads, and China has 4 armed gunboats.

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NOTICE.

In the Probate Court in and for Salt Lake County, Territory of Utah.

In the matter of the Guardianship of the persons and estates of Adelaide Hampton, Grant Hampton, William Hampton, Benjamin Hampton and Ray Hampton, Minors.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF SAID Court in said matter notice is hereby given that Wednesday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1881, at 10 a. m. of said day has been appointed by said Court the time and the County Court House of Salt Lake City the place for the hearing of a petition filed therein on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1881, praying for an order of said Court authorizing the Guardians of said minors to sell the property of said minors consisting of 5-8 undivided interest in the following described property, to wit: Sixty feet west front by twenty rods back off the north side of lot 4, of block 97, plat "A" Salt Lake City Survey, when and where all persons interested may appear and show cause if any why the prayer of petitioners should not be granted.

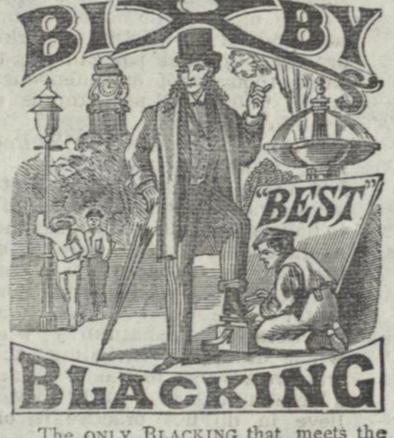
Salt Lake City, April 18, 1881. D. BOCKHOLT, Clerk Probate Court, Salt Lake Co., U. T. w3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

ESTATE OF ANN K. DUNYON, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrators of the Estate of Ann K. Dunyon, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Administrators at the office of Daniel H. Wells, Salt Lake City, in the County of Salt Lake, Territory of Utah. ELMA D. GRAVES, ISAAC J. DUNYON, Administrators of the Estate of Ann K. Dunyon, deceased. Dated at Salt Lake City, April 9, 1881. w114t

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