

of liberty," that her father intends inflicting upon the country a series of lectures, a statement which probably furnishes the key to the closet in which his secret motives are kept. If he wanted cheap notoriety whereby to secure audiences and money, he has undoubtedly gained his object. But deceptions of this kind can only succeed for a limited period. Those men who followed him on the weary march to Washington, suffering hunger and exposure while he was riding comfortably in a carriage and enjoying first class hotel accommodations, may awake to the fact that they were fooled by a skilful will-o'-the-wisp arrangement, and resent it. Certain it is that the invasion of the Coxeyites of Washington will produce as little impression on the institutions of the country as would the discharge of an Indian arrow against Ensign Peak, and be equally resultless as regards the laboring interests of the country.

Y. M. C. A. JUBILEE.

It will be fifty years next month since George Williams, then a London clerk, now an esteemed merchant, brought to the point of organization the first Young Men's Christian association. The semi-centennial anniversary of this occurrence will be observed in a great jubilee, lasting from the first to the seventh of June, and attended by the parent association as well as by delegates from associations all over the world. The Church of England has placed at the service of the convention Westminster abbey and St. Paul's cathedral, but the congregations will merely be preached to in those historic buildings, and will not themselves preach. The opening service will be in the abbey, and the bishop of London will preach; later the bishop of Ripon will preach at the public thanksgiving service in St. Paul's. There will be various receptions, at one of which Mr. Williams, the founder, will make an address of welcome, and another day is to be distinguished by a reception by the mayor and corporation of the city of London in Guildhall; the whole jubilee winding up with an excursion to Windsor castle by special permission of the queen. The proceedings at the regular meetings of the convention will be carried on in English, German and French; and the delegates will lunch and dine all together in a great pavilion on the banks of the Thames, and there will be speaking and music.

A MATTER OF TRAINING.

An item of frequent observation is the fact that a person deprived of one of the natural senses of hearing or sight often develops one or other of the remaining senses or some of the mental faculties to a remarkable extent. For instance, a deaf person not infrequently has a wonderfully keen eyesight or marked delicateness in the sense of feeling, while one who is blind will develop a most acute sense of hearing. The ability to do this modifies to a slight extent the affliction of a person deprived of one of the senses named, though of course it

does not supply any part of the deficiency.

A notable instance of where the development of a faculty in the manner stated was of material aid to the afflicted person is that of Owen P. Jones, an old resident of Utah, who recently died at Brigham City. Mr. Jones was deprived of sight when he was about thirty years of age, through an accident. He came to Utah, and after brief stays in several places, settled down in the capital of Box Elder, where he became a mail carrier. It is related of him that the way in which he was able to deliver letters and papers correctly was this: He would have the postmaster read to him the addresses, and would arrange letters and papers in the order of his route, as he knew every home in town. Then as he went on his rounds the mail would be in its place, and he remembered every person for whom he had received anything. If a person met him on his rounds and inquired for a letter, he would readily and promptly respond, and if there was one he knew just where to find it. He accomplished this by a constant exercise of his memory toward the desired end.

What was accomplished by the blind man in this regard is a suggestion that, as the development of the particular faculty which became so noticeable was wholly the result of training, a similar result might be attained where desirable among people not so afflicted. The looseness that characterizes the methods of many people is usually the result of a neglect to closely apply the mind rather than any inaptness on the part of the person. The senses may be made more acute by judicious training; the memory, the power of concentration of thought, and other mental faculties, may be improved, strengthened and developed by careful cultivation. It is largely a matter of self-education—a fact that it is important to keep in sight by those who earnestly seek to develop their faculties to a high degree of utility.

THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Utah people have been elated at the success which has attended the establishing of the sugar factory here, and already have learned to feel that it would be a calamity not to have it a permanent institution of the country. The sugar consumption of Utah is yet largely in excess of the local production, and we cannot rest satisfied until the Territory becomes an exporter instead of an importer. In the country at large \$110,000,000 is the value of foreign sugar imported, in addition to the cost of transportation, thus showing the enormous field there is for the sugar industry of the United States. The cost of the annual purchase of sugar, therefore, is not less than \$125,000,000, or greater than the average value of the wheat exports of the nation for the past ten years, and far more than the value of the product of its gold and silver mines for the same period.

The *China Champion* in arguing for a larger sugar production for California, gives some interesting facts that

are equally applicable to Utah, as follows:

1. That we have a market for sugar at home at the present time which will consume the product of at least 1,000,000 acres of land; that the per capita consumption of sugar here is rapidly increasing, which, with our great increase in population, creates and insures a constantly increasing demand, our imports of 1891 exceeding our imports of 1889 by more than 500,000 tons.
2. That the production of beet sugar is increasing much more rapidly than that of cane sugar.
3. That the production of sugar beets here at a profit has been clearly demonstrated, and, therefore, has ceased to be an experiment.
4. That the culture of the sugar beet, when understood, is simple, and does not require skilled labor.
5. That beets can be sent direct from the harvest field to the manufactory without further preparation or storage.
6. That the culture of the sugar beet does not require any considerable investment of capital by the grower.
7. That the implements required for the production of sugar beets are simple and inexpensive as compared to those required for the production of wheat.
8. That the soil upon which beets have been successfully grown is left in prime condition for other crops.
9. That we have a large area of comparatively low-priced lands upon which sugar beets can be grown successfully.
10. That the profit of the grower is greater than the average of other crops.
11. That four months after the crop is planted it can be harvested and at once converted into money.
12. That with patient and persistent application and investigation any person of ordinary intelligence can successfully produce the sugar beets upon suitable lands within the belt described.

BACK THEM UP.

It was suggested in the last issue of the NEWS that influences were being brought to bear to place the City Council in a position of consenting to and harmonizing with the extravagant policy being followed in the direction of some public affairs. Thus far the Council has not shown a disposition to accede to these demands, and may not do so. The general effort has been to carry the city safely through to a settled and prosperous financial condition. It is this effort which has replaced the municipality's credit in its enviable position. The work before the Council, however, presents some serious and difficult questions which, as pointed out in the NEWS, inevitably involve an increase of taxation that will be a heavy burden upon the property owner. How to make this burden as light as possible is a problem that will require in its solution much thought and good judgment.

As the taxpayers have a direct interest in these matters it would seem injudicious, and even unfair, to leave the councilmen to bear alone the burden of pressure brought against them. There is a great deal of talk about being progressive and of making public improvements and giving employment to local workmen, all of which is good in its place and when given a close construction. But when it is made the vehicle of securing needlessly lavish expenditures of the taxpayers' funds, while at the same time some of those taxpayers can get barely enough food