

a dissertation on Free-Masonry, as to engage a preacher of any orthodox sect to write up "Mormonism". In the first place there is not one of them that understands the subject. In the second place, most of them are so charged with hostility to it that they are incapable of dealing with it fairly.

It has been established beyond reasonable doubt and successful dispute, that Sidney Rigdon knew nothing about the Book of Mormon until many months after it was printed and published. And no one who has carefully examined the Book could rationally come to the conclusion that a preacher and writer with the scholarly attainments of Mr. Rigdon, had anything to do with its compilation. It is certain, too, that even if the book is of human origin, it was not produced under the influence of any so-called "Disciple" or Campbellite, for the doctrines it contains are opposed to notions entertained by that body, and are far in advance of its theology as well as that of every other religious sect in Christendom.

If publishers of encyclopedias and dictionaries and works of religious reference desire to make their books reliable, they will treat the "Mormon" question in the same way they would treat other questions. That is go to the recognized and authorized expositors for explanations of "Mormon" principles and a relation of "Mormon" history, and give both as thus obtained unless it can be proven that anything so stated is contradicted by known facts.

There has never been a book written, or sermon or lecture delivered, by a pronounced anti-"Mormon" but was a misstatement either of incidents or doctrines and was imbued with a spirit of "conspicuous inexactitude."

### THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Now that the production of sugar from beets is about to become an established industry in Utah Territory, any literature pertaining to the subject should be acceptable. In Iowa and in Nebraska the question of sugar raising is becoming one of prime import.

At Grand Island there is a journal entitled the *Beet Sugar Enterprise* entirely devoted to the beet sugar issue. M. A. Lunn, its editor, has a very instructive letter in the *Davenport Democrat* relating to his special study, the beet. He says that the first requirement for the success of a beet sugar factory is a sufficiency of beets. To get this sufficiency the farmers must have full and complete knowledge as to the best method of planting, husbanding and harvesting the beet.

The main object of the farmer must

be, how to obtain the beets which contain the largest per centage of sugar. The distance between the rows, and between the several plants must be determined by the fertility, the humidity and aridity of the soil. Land must be kept perfectly clean of weeds. Fall ploughing is recommended, and a system of harrowing and second ploughing deep into the soil, will help to produce both quantity and quality of the beet. Of course, farmers must be governed by local peculiarities of soil and climate, as no general rule would apply to the whole country.

With regard to the profits arising from beet growing Mr. Lunn says:

"Farmers are desirous of knowing in advance the number of tons per acre that would be considered an average crop in an ordinary season. I have reason to believe that fifteen tons should safely be relied upon, and will give the following basis of calculation: If the beets are planted in rows a distance of eighteen inches apart and thinned out to six inches apart in the row there will be 58,080 in one acre; and allowing a discount of 8,080 plants for various causes preventing maturity, we will still have remaining 50,000 plants. Should these average but one pound each at harvest time, this would give 50,000 pounds, or 25 tons. This estimate now could be reduced forty per cent and still have fifteen tons per acre. At the California scale of prices, which Mr. Oxhard will follow next year, the beet grower will receive \$4 per ton for beets that analyze fourteen per cent of sugar, and fifty cents per ton additional for each one per cent of sugar above fourteen per cent, requiring a co-efficient purity of about 80. The average percentage of sugar in the beets for the past two years in Nebraska has been above 16 per cent, and from my knowledge of the soil of Iowa I think it is equally as good. Thus it can be seen there is great profit in growing beets at these prices, providing only 15 tons per acre are grown, and that the expense in growing them, including the delivery to the factory, should even amount to the sum of \$30 per acre, which has been the cost by several farmers who kept an exact account of the various expenses connected with growing beets here the past season."

Mr. Lunn advises farmers to go into beet raising in an experimental manner. He would have them cultivate small patches in various soils, and note all the particulars of growth and treatment. In this way no great expense nor heavy loss would result, and the amount of knowledge gained would be invaluable when collated and classified, as it certainly would where a factory in the hands of progressive men is established.

Jay Gould's new railroad scheme will embrace \$800,000,000 worth of railroad property. In a word it comprises railroad property from the lakes to Mexico City. The railroad mileage of the United States is 151,000 miles. Gould will control and own fully one-fifth of the total. The Santa Fe is included in his new deal, and possibly the Rio Grande Western. Look out for cyclones now.

### PRIVATE PROPERTY THREATENED WITH ESCHEAT.

Following is the full text of the information filed by the Attorney General of the United States in the Third District Court:

In the District Court of the Third Judicial District for the Territory of Utah.—In the matter of proceedings for forfeiture of certain real estate, formerly held and owned by the Corporation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Before the Honorable Charles S. Zane, Judge of said Court.

And now on the 12th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, comes W. H. Miller, Attorney General of the United States, and with him Charles S. Varian, Attorney of the United States for the Territory of Utah, who appear for and on behalf of the United States, and give this Honorable Court to understand and be informed as follows, to-wit:

First.—That on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1855, by an act of the Territorial Assembly of the Territory of Utah, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints became an incorporated body for religious and charitable purposes, and from said date continued to be a corporation of the nature and kind above set out up to and until the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1887.

Second.—That on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1862, the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled, "An Act to Punish and Prevent the Practice of Polygamy in the Territories of the United States and other places, and disapproving and annulling certain acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah," which said act, among other things, provided in substance and effect, that it should not be lawful for any corporation or association, for religious or charitable purposes, to acquire or hold real estate in any Territory of the United States during the existence of the Territorial government, of a greater value than \$50,000, and that all real estate acquired or held by any such corporation or association contrary to the provisions of said act should be forfeited and escheated to the United States.

Third.—That on the third day of March, A. D. 1887, the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled, "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 5352 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in reference to bigamy and for other purposes, and approved March 22, 1882,'" and in and by which said act it was provided, amongst other things, that it should be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States to institute and prosecute proceedings to forfeit and escheat to the United States the property of all corporations obtained or held in violation of the act of July 1, 1862, above mentioned; and it was moreover provided by said act of Congress, that the act of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, hereinbefore referred to, incorporating the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, should, and it thereby was disapproved and annulled, and that such corporation should be, and it thereby was dissolved, and for other purposes set out in said act: wherefore, the said corporation of the said Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints became, and from henceforth was, a defunct corporation.

Fourth.—And the said Attorney-General of the United States and the attorney of Utah Territory aforesaid inform this Honorable Court further that on the 3rd day of March, A. D. 1887, when said corporation became dissolved as aforesaid, it owned and held by and through one John Taylor, its trustee-in-trust, and by and through certain other persons upon secret