

EDITORIALS.

THE ALLEGED CAVE DISCOVERY.

In another part of the paper will be found a very interesting account of the discovery of a cave in Ohio of several stone tombs containing gigantic mummies, embalmed after the manner of the Egyptians, the features being of Israelitish cast; also of tablets containing characters resembling Hebrew, and of a book of thin copper plates covered with engraved letters.

The account is given by a correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, and has been copied into several papers; among them the New York World, which treats the matter with some ridicule and asks at the head of the copied article, "Was the Deceased of Cardiff?" This indicates that the World looks on the whole thing as a hoax and a fraud like that of the "Cardiff Giant."

We reproduce the article at the request of several of our subscribers. The public must form their own conclusions as to the genuineness of the story. Should further investigation prove the truth of these alleged discoveries, they will furnish another corroboration to the Book of Mormon, and add another item to the long list of proofs as to its historical accuracy. If the account should turn out to be one of the numerous fictions of the modern newspaper reporter, it will make no difference to the Book, the truth of which has been so fully substantiated.

It will be remembered that the Israelitish origin of the Nephites and Lamanites is shown forth in the Book of Mormon, and also the fact that they wrote their records on metal plates in the "language of the Hebrews" modified by "the learning of the Egyptians." We refer to these facts to be viewed in connection with the account of the alleged discovery, and leave the subject to our readers without further comment.

ADULTERATION AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

The appropriation by the Legislature as a premium for the manufacture of sugar in Utah from Utah products, is a wise and timely measure. We have shown in these columns that this Territory can produce its own sugar and molasses, and that with proper encouragement the manufacture of these needful articles can be made so profitable that there will be no need for importations.

There is another side to this question. The sugars and syrups brought into the markets of the world are largely adulterated, and one great advantage of the home made goods will be their purity and genuineness. On this subject we copy the following letter from Professor Mariner to Mr. G. T. Angell, of Boston, who has collected some valuable information on the subject of food adulterations:

"Dear Sir.—In answer to your questions, I would say that I have been an analytical chemist to this city 23 years; am a graduate of the Lawrence Scientific School, chemical department of Harvard University, and was during two years assistant of Professor Horsford in the laboratory. I have devoted myself entirely to chemical analysis and teaching chemical students ever since. I think I have had much the largest chemical practice of any man in the West. At the request of a highly respectable citizen of Chicago, I have examined 14 brands of sugar, bought, as I understood, in this city; some granulated, some white, some colored, some coarse and some fine. I tested them thoroughly for impurities. In twelve of the samples I found, in the form of a chloride, an active poison. The other constituents I can furnish if you desire. I have examined several syrups made essentially and entirely of glucose, and found in them chlorides of tin, calcium, iron and magnesia, and in quantities which made them very poisonous. In one case a whole neighborhood was poisoned, and I was told of one death. I have in several cases found sugar of lead in vinegar. I use no vinegar myself. I look with suspicion upon our vinegar. I use fruit acid in place of it,—lemon juice, etc. I never eat pickles. I have found in various cases they were poisoned with lead

and copper. I have tested to some extent the cheap tinware sold in our markets, and have no hesitation in saying that there is great danger in using fruits, vegetables, meats or fish put up in tin cans of any kind. They are liable to contain lead and tin, both active poisons. Terra alba is largely used in cream of tartar, confectionery, and pretty universally for adulteration. I have found in many baking powders alum instead of cream of tartar—a thing dangerous and injurious in all cases. I should say that I have come to expect adulteration, and to fear dangerous adulteration, in almost every article of the grocery kind. I have had large experience in the analysis of colored poisonous articles of clothing, being employed by one of the largest dry goods firms of this city. I examined, I think, sixteen samples, and nearly all of them were poisonous. I have also analyzed for other parties. In one case a child nearly died from wearing colored stockings. I would like to add that I have analyzed numerous samples of cosmetics and powders used on the face and hair. Almost all the hair cosmetics, including most of those in common use, I have found to be very poisonous, and many of the face powders and preparations I have found to contain arsenic or lead. I should not be surprised if 20,000 people in Chicago to-day were injuring their health and endangering their lives by the use of these cosmetics and powders. You can hardly overestimate the present danger to public health from the large and growing sale of the poisonous and dangerously adulterated articles in our markets, and you have my thanks and earnest wishes for your success in your efforts to call public attention to this subject. I see no efficient remedy except through "Protective Health Associations," such as you suggest. Those who want protection must, in this country, protect themselves. I have little faith in laws which are to depend upon public officers for their enforcement. I would say that I have personally known Dr. R. M. Piper, of this city, more than twenty years. He has no equal in the West as a microscopist, and has had wide experience as a chemist and physician. I should say most decidedly that there is no scientific man in Chicago whose evidence would be entitled to receive higher credit in our courts.

Yours respectfully,
G. A. MARINER,
Analytical Chemist.

The Dr. Piper referred to in the letter has given the results of analytical experiments which confirm the statements of Prof. Mariner. We think there are abundant reasons why Utah should manufacture its own sugar and syrup, and also its own vinegar, leaving the poisonous counterfeits to an evil and adulterating generation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Ten thousand sheep, which started early last summer from Oregon for Montana, have arrived in good condition.

Rev. Dr. Wild, of New York, a Congregationalist minister, who believes that England is Ephraim and America Manassah, predicts that Gen. Grant will yet become Dictator of the United States with a life lease of office.

O'Leary, the pedestrian, has determined to make another effort. He will shortly engage in a six days' contest with Weston, who made such a marvellous record in London a few months ago. The match will take place in San Francisco sometime in March.

Kossuth is about to publish the memoirs of his life, and has issued an appeal for subscriptions. It is sad to learn that the veteran orator, now in his seventy-eighth year, has been forced to undertake this task in order to earn money, since he lives entirely by the produce of his pen.

The following under the head of "Important to Litigious People," appears in the New York Herald. It should be a warning to those who are anxious to rush into the meshes of the law: "A year ago a Newark man owned a house and a claim for \$40. He went to law to recover the latter. It cost him his house. Yesterday he cut his throat."

Prof. Doremus, the celebrated New York chemist, announces the discovery by Mr. D. M. Lamb, of a process by which the finest fabrics, silks, satins, velvets, laces, feathers,

furs, broadcloths and everything that is worn may be made waterproof and moth proof at a cost of a single cent a yard. It does not injure the texture, neither can its presence be detected by sight or scent. The value of such a discovery is beyond estimate.

A new translation of the Holy Scriptures is being prosecuted at the present time by committees of American and English scholars. The committee of each nation is subdivided into two bodies, one of whom revises the Old and the other the New Testament. The American gentlemen, among whom are President Woolsey, of Princeton College, Chancellor Crosby, of New York, Drs. Chambers, Hitchcock, Shaft and others of like eminence, have made rapid progress with their work, have finished the revision of the New Testament and the Apocalypse, and have got as far as the Book of Job in the Old Testament. The whole work will be finished in about three years.

The National Republican Convention will be composed of 746 delegates, apportioned to States and Territories as follows: Alabama, 20; Arkansas, 12; California, 12; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 12; Delaware, 6; Florida, 8; Georgia, 22; Illinois, 12; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 22; Kansas, 10; Kentucky, 24; Louisiana, 16; Maine, 14; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 26; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 10; Mississippi, 16; Missouri, 30; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 10; New Jersey, 18; New York, 70; North Carolina, 20; Ohio, 44; Oregon, 6; Pennsylvania, 53; Rhode Island, 8; South Carolina, 14; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 16; Vermont, 10; Virginia, 22; West Virginia, 10; Wisconsin, 20; District of Columbia, 2; Arizona, 1; Dakota, 1; Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; New Mexico, 1; Utah, 1; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1.

It appears that Great Britain is still adding to its dominions. According to the London Daily News: "With the sanction of the home government, Saibai, Talbot, Deliverance and other islands have been annexed to Queensland. In fact, that colony has been provided with a new maritime boundary, which considerably extends its limit seaward. Captain Pennefather, a naval officer, has been sent to Torres Straits in the colonial schooner Pearl, to cruise among the Islands and visit the various fishing stations; at the same time his instructions require him to perform any special duty to which he may be ordered by the magistrates at Thursday Island. The excuse made for these annexations is that the pearl fisheries in the Straits have attracted so large a population, that it has become impossible to preserve order among them or to bring them within the jurisdiction of British law unless the islands are annexed."

A vigorous war of words is going on in Germany, between the Jews and their Teutonic fellow countrymen. It is estimated that in the German States there are no less than 600,000 of the Israelites, and the number is continually increasing, until it is said that the country is being overrun by northern Jews, "who are eating up the country in all fields of activity, besides seizing on the periodical press. The fight is a sharp one, and is becoming a subject of national discussion. The rival races speak of each other in this playful manner: "The anti-Jews say that the great enemy of the German nation works neither with plow, nor trowel, nor hammer, nor pick-axe, nor spade; that he escapes military service by being flat-footed, bow-legged, hump-backed and weak-backed; that he monopolizes commerce and controls the money market; that he is pushing, restless, intrusive, gets all the best places for himself, and lives in the country as if it were a tavern. To which the Jews reply, that for ages they were shut out from all employment but that of money-changer or trader; that their physical defects are the results of the wretched existence long led by the race under Christian oppression; that they make no money by any means not open to every body, and that they use it for as noble purposes as the Christian; that they are as public-spirited and as patriotic; that the race has given Germany Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer and Heine, and the world Spinoza, Moses and Jesus Christ.

An apiary is to be established by Americans on the Island of Cyprus in the Mediterranean, to raise queen bees for American bee-keepers.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS IN CERTAIN CASES.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That whenever by reason of sickness, or other unavoidable cause of absence of the judge of any District Court of this Territory, no judge attend such Court on the day appointed, within five hours of the appointed time, the Marshal in attendance, or the Clerk of the Court, shall adjourn the Court until the next day, at 10 o'clock; and if no judge attend on that day before noon, the said Marshal or Clerk shall adjourn the Court until the following day; and so on from day to day for five days. If no judge attend for five days, said Marshal or Clerk shall adjourn the Court for the term.

ORSON PRATT, Sen.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LORENZO SNOW,
President of the Council.
Approved Feb. 17, 1880.
GEO. W. EMERY,
Governor.

AN ACT

FOR THE PROTECTION OF BEE CULTURE.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That it shall be the duty of the County Court of each County to appoint from among the Bee-keepers of the County, one or more suitable persons as inspectors of bees.

Sec. 2. These inspectors shall be appointed biennially, viz: On the first Monday in March of each alternate year, or at the first regular sitting of the Court thereafter, and shall perform the duties of bee inspectors for two years, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. Said inspectors shall qualify by taking and subscribing an official oath and giving bonds, with sureties, to be approved by their respective County Courts, and said bonds to be filed with the clerks of said courts.

Sec. 3. In determining the fitness of a person to fill the position of inspector, the Court may be guided by the wishes of the majority of the bee-keepers owning or keeping bees in their respective counties, and it shall be deemed lawful for any inspector, if he so desires, to invite one or more persons to assist him in prosecuting his inspections, provided, that no charge is made for this voluntary service.

Sec. 4. In the complaint of any person to the effect that in his opinion the disease known as foul brood exists among the bees of any person or persons, whether owners or custodians, it shall be the duty of the inspector residing nearest to where the foul brood is suspected to exist, to immediately inspect the bees believed thus to be infected, and if said inspector finds that foul brood does exist, he shall there and then instruct said bee-keeper to wholly destroy said bees and hives in which it is found by immediately burning or burying them.

Sec. 5. If a bee-keeper by his own inspection or through any source other than through a duly appointed inspector, discovers foul brood in his apiary, it shall be his duty to wholly destroy the hives affected, as provided for in Section 4 of this act, failing to do which, he will be held liable to the penalties hereinafter imposed.

Sec. 6. If the bee-keeper in whose colony the foul brood is discovered, either by himself or an inspector, does not immediately wholly destroy said diseased bees and hives in the manner above provided, on the complaint of an inspector or other competent person before the nearest justice of the peace of the precinct in which said bee-keeper keeps his bees, and on sufficient and lawful proof he shall be held liable to a fine not less than five dollars (\$5), nor to exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25), for the first offense, and for each additional offense he shall be liable to a fine not to exceed fifty dollars (\$50).

Sec. 7. To provide for the prosecution of the duties of bee inspectors under this act, the County Courts are hereby authorized to appropriate such sums as may be necessary for these purposes out of the revenues of the several counties.

ORSON PRATT, Sen.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LORENZO SNOW,
President of the Council.
Approved February 16, 1880.
GEO. W. EMERY,
Governor.

AN ACT

PROVIDING FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF SAN JUAN COUNTY, AND CHANGING THE BOUNDARIES OF EMERY COUNTY.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah: That all those portions of the counties of Kane, Iron and Piute lying east of the main channel of the Colorado and Green Rivers and south of parallel 38° 30' North latitude, are hereby made and named San Juan County, which is hereby attached to and made part of the Second Judicial District of this Territory. And all that portion of this Territory lying east of Green River and between the said parallel 38° 30' and a line running due east from the mouth of Price River to the summit of Brown Cliffs, thence following the summit of said cliffs to the eastern boundary of Utah Territory, is hereby attached to and made part of Emery County.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of organizing San Juan County the following officers are hereby appointed: Silas S. Smith, Probate Judge, Platte D. Lyman, Jens Nielsen and Zechariah B. Decker, Selectmen, who shall qualify by taking an oath of office to faithfully perform the duties thereof. They shall hold said offices until the first annual election and until their successors shall be elected and qualified. They shall commence the duties of their offices by proceeding on or before the first Monday in May, 1880, to organize, and to appoint a clerk and an assessor and collector, and such other officers as may be necessary to serve until the regular election. They shall establish the boundaries of precincts, and designate voting places, and appoint judges of election, and give notice of the regular annual election to be held and conducted according to the laws of the Territory. Provided, That at said first election the voters need not be registered as required by law. At said first election candidates for all Territorial, county and precinct officers made elective by law, shall be placed in nomination, and those receiving the highest number of votes shall be entitled to serve the term prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. The county seat shall be located at such point as may receive the highest number of votes therefor, which shall be ascertained and certified to by the officers of the county court who shall count the votes cast at said election.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.

ORSON PRATT, Sen.,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LORENZO SNOW,
President of the Council.
Approved Feb. 17, 1880.
GEO. W. EMERY,
Governor.

Correspondence.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 14, 1880.

Editors Deseret News:

The future United States government bond will be for three and one-half per cent. This is the decision of an almost unanimous ways and means committee of the House, and will no doubt prevail.

So much progress has been made towards the establishment of a new form of government for the Indian Territory that a sub-committee on Territories yesterday reported a bill on the subject. There is necessity for action, not only for the protection of the Indians, but for the opening up of parts of the Territory to other classes of inhabitants.

It is probable at this writing that when the case of Senator Ingalls is called up in the committee next week. The vote will be unanimous against disturbing him.

The most exciting contest ever known over a seat in the House has just been settled so far as the committee on elections can settle it. It is that of Donnelly against Washburne, a Minnesota case. Its importance comes from the fact that, if the House should be called upon to elect a President, and Washburne retain his seat, the vote of Minnesota would be given to the republican candidate, while, if Donnelly secures the seat the representatives of the State would be evenly divided and the State lose its vote. The debate in the House when the case comes up, will be long and bitter.