

**CHEESE VS. BEEF FOR FOOD.**—Aside from economizing labor, the cheese factory system has developed another great principal—the means of producing cheap food. An abundance of cheap, nutritious food is essential to the highest civilization of any nation. Poverty and crime always accompany a scarcity of food. Cheap food is one of the elements of the intellectual progress of the American people. The increase of our population is attended by a scarcity of meats, and the price is already beyond the means of the poor, and this difficulty must be still further increased. It is an urgent question what other form of animal food can be substituted for beef. In the opinion of the speaker, the dairy must be the means of solving the difficulty.

To illustrate his meaning more fully, Mr. Willard drew a comparison between the relative cost of producing beef and cheese:

A good steer, at four years old, will produce a 1,000 pounds of beef; and three would produce 3,000 pounds net. A good cow will yield from 500 to 600 pounds of cheese per year. Taking her product at 450 pounds per year for twelve years, allowing nothing for the first two years of her life, gives 4,500 pounds of wholesome food. In other words, three steers representing twelve years growth give 3,000 pounds against 4,500 pounds from the cow in the same time.

A pound of cheese being equal to two pounds of beef in nutritive value increases the difference still more, giving 9,000 pounds of food from the dairy to 3,000 pounds of meat. The loss of bone and cost of cooking add still another item to the difference.—*Willard's address before the Vermont Dairymen's Convention*

#### NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

THE Narrow Gauge Railroad is growing in favor, and projects for building roads of this description are under consideration in many different countries. A company has been formed to build an iron track, thirty inches wide, from Piqua to Celina, a distance of forty-four miles, in Northwestern Ohio, on a line parallel to and not far from the Miami and Erie Canal. A road of the ordinary gauge would cost \$1,500,000, and the company are confident that they can build a narrow road for one-third of that sum.

The *Chicago Railway Review* thus describes the character of this projected road:

"The right of way is to be 15 feet, in place of 40 feet; 20th, instead of 56th iron will be required; the locomotives, weighing six tons instead of 30, will draw from ten to twenty loaded freight cars, each having a capacity of two and a half tons; under freight and passenger cars alike (the latter seating twenty persons), four-wheel trucks will be placed; the ties will, of course, be nearer than on the wide gauge; while, finally, on account of the lightness of car equipment, in comparison with capacity, and of the central position of the trucks, both higher gradients and sharper curves are practicable, greatly reducing cost of excavation and other important items of construction."

The *Review*, in the same article, speaking about the narrow gauge road, says:

"A road of this kind for transporting coal is already in operation (the only one in this country, as yet,) between Akron and Massillon, Ohio. A system of narrow gauge railways is also projected from Toronto, Canada, as feeders to the wide gauge roads now centering there. We learn that parties interested in the proposed Buffalo and Springfield Road are now examining the Canada system, with a view to the adoption of the narrow gauge. The Kansas and Denver Pacific Companies also contemplate reaching the mining regions near Denver, and probably, at no distant day, penetrating the great mountain peaks, and perhaps passing over the entire range, by narrow gauge roads, costing only one-seventh as much as the present gauge, where the latter is practicable. In all these cases the data showing the entire practicability of these roads, and giving the cost of construction and operation, are such as to reduce the prospect of any such enterprise to a certainty."

The *Alta California* quotes these extracts from the *Railway Review*, and in an article upon the subject of narrow gauge roads says:

"If the narrow gauge is preferable to the wide track anywhere, it should be in California. In that State there are numerous and long valleys some of which only average two and others four miles in width. It mentions several places in the State where it would be useful and better adapted for the traffic than the wide track. 'Indeed,' it says, 'we suspect that on account of the economy in running expense, it

might be advisable to take up the heavy iron of the wide track in one of our smallest valleys, and replace it with lighter iron and a narrow track. The wide track does very well for the transcontinental road and for the main coast line that is to connect San Diego with Puget Sound, but elsewhere it is needlessly expensive, especially in the mountains where grading is very costly."

Arguments which favor the building of railroads on the narrow track plan in California, apply with equal and greater force to their construction in this Territory. From all that we have been able to learn about these narrow gauge roads, they are the kind best adapted for the traffic and travel of Utah, and we hope at some day not far distant to see one running from this part of the Territory to its Southern boundary.

THE Senate and House of Representatives at Washington are both now graced with the presence of a negro member, the former with Mr. Revels, of Mississippi, the latter with Mr. J. W. Rainey, of South Carolina. The admission of Revels into the Senate, last year, was one of the events of the session, and excited unusual interest and comment, the senator being warmly congratulated by many of his fellow members immediately after taking the oath of office. The admission of Rainey was a very different affair. He was sworn in on the 18th instant, and though many inquiries had been made for the "negro member," the reception he met with was extremely cool,—positively freezing.

Maynard of Tennessee shook hands with him, and two or three of the members from South Carolina congratulated him, that was all; and it is believed that he was greatly disappointed at the coolness with which he was treated, and felt considerably out of place.

This gentleman takes the place of Whittemore, the Clerical Congressman who has gained for himself undying fame by having preaching to the "Mormons" in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, and being expelled from Congress for venality, in selling the nomination to certain cadetships, placed at his disposal through his election to the House of Representatives. Whatever Rainey may be, he can scarcely fill the dignified position he now occupies with less credit or reflect greater dishonor upon his constituents than his predecessor.

Mr. Rainey is a native of Georgetown, thirty-nine years of age; is a light mulatto, with long, dark, straight glossy hair, bushy side whiskers, with decidedly Caucasian features, and looks more like a Cuban than a negro. His father and mother were both slaves. His first vote was given in favor of General Banks' San Domingo resolution.

The presence of negro members in the Congressional Halls at Washington furnishes the strongest possible evidence of the remarkable change that has taken place within the last few years, in public feeling towards the negro race; and also inaugurates a happy and propitious era in the history of the descendants of Ham. Some assert that they are equally worthy and capable with the white race; if this be so, with the suffrage in their hands and representatives of their own race in the National and State halls of legislation, they may soon hope to prove it.

#### THE TERRITORIAL MAIL SERVICE.

FOR about a year past the mail service of this Territory has been miserably mismanaged. From nearly all parts of the Territory complaint after complaint, of mail irregularities has been forwarded to this office for publication in the News. In several instances they were published and the attention of the post office Authorities in this City was called to the same. Some of the most flagrant of the complaints we received we refrained from publishing, the evidence of neglect being so apparent that rather than expose it, we preferred to call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter privately, believing that would have the best effect. On one or two occasions the Special Mail Agent of the Territory, promised that the matter should receive his attention and be promptly remedied.

Complaints of detention and non-arrival of letters and papers have continued to reach us as usual, but for several months past we have refrained, except in one or two instances, from publishing them, hoping and expecting that the promises of the Agent would be fulfilled; but we are sorry to

say that our expectations are disappointed; and, having received a telegram on the subject, this morning, from A. M. Musser Esq., now travelling in Cache Co., we have resolved to give it insertion. It reads as follows:

"LOGAN, UTAH, Dec. 24.

*Editor News:*—How long, after the many repeated and well-grounded complaints made through your paper about the irregularities, uncertainties and trying delays in the mail service, will it be before the proper authorities will remedy the crying evil? A letter, mailed by myself in your city, reached here in ten days; sixty of the eighty-eight miles distance it came by rail. Another letter, mailed by myself at Ogden, was ten days reaching the city by rail. I presume I have heard a thousand complaints all over the Territory of the tardiness and uncertainties of the mails; and this state of things has existed for more than a year, and seems to be growing worse. Instead of the accredited mail agent of the Territory employing so much time in removing many of the well-tried veteran postmasters of the Territory, and in several instances substituting untried men of doubtful character, if he were to employ his time remedying the evils so long and justly complained of, methinks the government he professes to represent, and the people whose convenience and interests he is here to promote, would hold his labors in far more esteem. A few monster petitions, addressed through the Hon. W. H. Hooper to the Postmaster-General, would abate the nuisance so loudly but unheededly complained of. Hundreds of affidavits concerning these abuses can be had and forwarded to the Department at Washington. Regards.

Musser."

Such long continued mismanagement in a branch of the public service, so important as the postal, is utterly inexcusable. Before the appointment of a special Mail Agent, complaints of mail irregularities were very rare, twenty times more so than now, and being so long continued and frequent, we are reluctantly compelled to believe that if the gentleman holding that office, pays any attention to his business at all, it is to disarrange and to work inconvenience to the people of the Territory rather than otherwise.

If the above telegram from Mr. Musser has no effect in bringing about an abatement of the nuisance referred to we hope that the people unitedly, in every district where this culpable and wilful neglect and dereliction of duty exists on the part of the servants of the Government and public, will take the course suggested, and immediately send monster petitions, to Washington, and if necessary repeat them, until men are appointed to superintend the mail service of the Territory who will make it and the convenience of the public, instead of their own whims and caprice, their first business and duty.

#### NEW YORK "HERALD'S" CORRESPONDENT ON UTAH AFFAIRS.

THE New York *Herald* has lately published a correspondent's letter from Utah. The letter was a rehash of the balderdash of which we have heard so much of late about the deep designs of the "Mormon" people in drilling, with a little filling thrown in to show what wonderful things would have been done, had the late Governor Shaffer lived. It was a very plain attempt to garble and misrepresent facts, to gloss over outrages and make them appear justifiable and to convey the most erroneous impression about affairs in this city, with the hope that public prejudice would be created against the people of Utah. The letter was written with the evident design of furthering the schemes of the infamous "ring" in this city, by bringing the affairs of Utah before the public in an unfavorable and false light just as Congress had met. It was hoped by the writer and his colleagues that it would attract attention. But the *Herald* published it without comment. For six days after its appearance it remained unnoticed. The labor of its preparation was likely to be lost; for, instead of creating a sensation, it was not deemed worthy of even an editorial notice. At last, nearly a week after its publication, some one of the *Herald's* staff, we suppose, was appealed to by some friend of the "ring" in New York, and an article was written, in which allusion was made to the letter of "our Utah correspondent, in one of our late issues."

This article of the *Herald's*, taken altogether, is a singular one. The writer is alarmed at the prospect, which he seems to think is imminent, of a conflict between the inhabitants of this Territory and those whom he calls "Gentiles," and upon this idea, he says, he cannot approve the hasty temper of any man, if such there be, who would

not exhaust every art of patient, deliberative statesmanship to insure that it shall cease without bloodshed and the sacrifice of helpless lives. It would be a subject of great reproach to the President and his advisers, it adds, if this tragedy-comedy of polygamic Mormonism were to end in a veritable tragedy which would set platform oratory on fire throughout all the land.

The article concludes with the following remarks:

"Upon this point we shall be brief to-day, because we may recur hereafter more fully to this weighty subject, which challenges Christian charity and legislative skill in no common degree, and which it would be a veritable triumph to deal with successfully. We would observe, then, and emphasize the observation for the benefit of every serious man within the Union, that, so far as we know, there is no precedent in history for the successful breaking up by legislative acts of a polygamic system. The problem of doing this touches upon the most subtle and delicate difficulties with which the legislator and administration have to deal—the regulation of the sexual life which certain men and women may choose within four walls to lead. The sword it is which in past ages has cut such knots, as when Dominic carried fire and sword through Languedoc in the Middle Ages and exterminated the Albigenses. We are certainly not going to use any such means now; and, therefore, we are bound to be patient and thoughtful, to find out what peaceful and legislative means are appropriate to accomplishing an object which never yet has been arrived at without massacre, proscription, extermination. The thing can be done, we are satisfied; and we shall shortly make some suggestions on the subject. The problem, we are satisfied, is not beyond the reach of statesmanship; but it cannot be solved by mere laws punishing polygamy as such and suddenly summoning to the felon's dock a set of men whom we have for so many years recognized as proprietors, local officers, and so forth, and whose offence has been so long condoned. We must approach this question remembering our responsibility for the past; and we are satisfied that so dealing with it we can rectify the evil peacefully for the future."

How will this statement suit the temper of the "Utah correspondents?" His letter was written with a view to induce violent measures. The *Herald*, however, is misinformed when it concludes the people of this Territory desire difficulty. We know such persons as the writer of the Utah correspondence and his associates would like to make it appear that there is a danger of this kind. This they do to further their infamous schemes. They have been trying for a long period to provoke a difficulty; but have not succeeded; and the "ring" here is dying for want of something of the kind. There has not been a step taken here for some time back, by a certain class of persons, that has not had for its object the creating of difficulty; and the most outrageous and oppressive measures have been resorted to with the hope that the "Mormon" people could be provoked into resistance. Thus far their hopes have not been gratified, and it will not be the fault of the citizens of this Territory if they ever shall be.

*Figaro* says he has reflected a good deal on the lapse of ages, and prefers, on the whole, the age of seventeen.

The difference between a horse dealer and a horse stealer is not always a pronounced one, although it should be.

A modest young woman, stopping at a hotel in Hartford, refused to sleep in a room paneled with birdseye maple.

It begins to look ominous when the woman of the period wants her club; she used to be satisfied with her broomstick.

A jilted swain spitefully says: "Eve did not know as much as her daughters of the present day. Had they been in her place, instead of being deceived, they would have deceived the devil."

"My dear sir," said a candidate accosting a sturdy wag on the day of election, "I am very glad to see you." "You needn't be," replied the wag, "I have voted."

"Please, sir, I don't think Mr. Dosim takes his physic regular," said a doctor's boy to his employer. "Why, so?" "Cause, vy, he's getting well so precious fast."

A good sort of man was recently asked to subscribe for a chandelier for the church. "Now," said he, "what's the use of a chandelier? After you get it, you can't get any one to play on it."

A Chicago bridegroom is reported to have recently given a clergyman a bogus check for \$37, and received back \$32 in good money.