

ledge to their fellow men, hoping to receive their reward hereafter, it would be folly for them to go abroad as missionaries, since there is no earthly inducement for them to do so. The Gospel has effectually met that objection, by not creating a class of preachers whose living depends upon their orthodoxy. That is a great and essential difference between the position of the Saints and their Christian brethren.

Whatever reason people may have for not going to church in the world, they do not apply to Mormonism. This system accepts all truth, however revealed, by science or otherwise, as coming from God. It fosters tolerance and gives no encouragement to hypocrisy in any way, while its aim is to point out the means by which mankind shall be bound together in a universal brotherhood and attain happiness both here and hereafter.

THE WHEAT PROBLEM.

Col. Webber, of Z. C. M. I., and "An Idahoan" from our neighboring state on the north, have essayed answers to the wheat problem as propounded by a Cache Valley correspondent some weeks ago. They agreed as to the probable low price of wheat this fall, and offered intelligent views on the prospects for that commodity generally, and the best manner of disposing of our surplus. The following excellent letter will be regarded as a thoughtful and practical contribution to the important discussion:

Editor Deseret News:

Your idea of opening up a general discussion of the probable price that wheat will bring this fall and "what is to be done" with the large crop that is now being threshed, is a good one. I doubt if wheat will be as low as it now seems that it must be; yet it will be low enough at best. The corn crop in Kansas and Nebraska will be very short, and wheat, I think, will go up some, partly through sympathy and partly from the shortage in grain. Should prices rule as they now are in Chicago and San Francisco it is clear that for all wheat that is shipped the price will be from 25 cents to 30 cents per bushel.

So much for the probable price. The "what to do with it" is, I think, the most important topic at present. Feed it to the hogs and the cattle and the cows, is the best answer. People who live in the vicinity of a creamery can get about 70 cents per cwt. for milk. Give the cow about 4 lbs. of grain per day with all the hay and straw she can eat and she will return about 20 lbs. of milk. This will be worth 14 cts. Besides the grain she will eat from 20 to 30 lbs. of hay, and this at \$6 per ton will come to from 6 to 9 cts., leaving from 5 to 8 cts. to pay for the 4 lbs. of grain.

On the other hand, if steers are fed, they, too, will do fairly well on 4 lbs. of grain per day if fed for about five months, or say 150 days. This will require ten bushels to each steer. If feeding begins the first of January the steers will be ready to ship the first of June. At that time they will bring beef prices in Omaha or Chicago. The fairly finished product can then be shipped instead of stockers and feeders that always weigh so little and generally bring the lowest figure. By feeding the

steer this ten bushels of wheat he will weigh at least 100 pounds more than if fed on hay alone, and will sell for about half a cent per pound more. On a 1,200 pound steer, at 3½ cents per pound, this will give \$9.50 for the ten bushels of wheat. It will pay every one who has the wheat and steers to try it.

For quick and sure returns the hog leads, unless it be the cow, when under favorable conditions she gives sure returns twice each day. Wheat, however, is an excellent food for hogs. He is a poor man in the business who cannot feed wheat to hogs and make it bring over 55 cents per bushel. Let all of the early Spring and late Fall pigs be put up in large yards, or if fed in the fields, so much the better. Make them good troughs and feed the wheat to them either ground or whole. On the average it will take about 4 lbs. of the wheat to make a pound of pork. This will return 60 cents per bushel for the wheat. With pigs fed at the Experiment station this last winter we obtained much better returns than this. Our bulletin on the subject is now in the press and will be out soon. Pigs that weigh say from 100 to 150 pounds now may be made ready for the market in from 60 to 90 days. Next, look out for the Fall pigs and begin feeding them all they will eat just as soon as they will eat at all. At seven months old, the balance at ten months, one-half of them will be ready for the market and will sell at a good figure either at home or if shipped. During the winter more care is needed, but this need hinder none as there is generally less of other work to do during the winter season. A pig should be fed heavily from the beginning to the end in order to make a paying investment of him. Then he can be put on the market as a finished product.

In this connection it may not be out of place to say a word in regard to the current fear that our Kansas and Nebraska market for stockers and feeders is gone for this year. I consider this a hardship for them but a blessing in disguise for us. As the matter now stands we raise the hogs and cattle and sell them at the lowest figure while they are yet immature. Those people buy them and feed them well for a short period and sell them at the top price. At the ruling price of grain they can buy both our hogs and grain, ship them there, feed them, make them up into hams and bacon and ship them back. How long the Utah farmer will stand this, I for one am unable to say. The Utah farmer alone can answer. Surely not many years more. A. A. MILLS,

Supt. Farm Exp. Work Agr'l College Exp. Station, Logan, Utah.

IT WAS MURDER.

The parachute business no doubt has a great number of admirers, judging by the crowds that can be attracted by a balloon ascension and the jump therefrom that usually attends such performance. But when it comes to proceedings like those attending the death of fourteen-year-old Tillie Sebern, at Anderson, Indiana, it is time that the law interfered to stop such exhibitions, or at least to restrain them within limits where danger of injury comes only to adults willing to engage in the foolhardy business. Of late it has become noticeable that most of the ascensions of this character are made by women; and it has been freely asserted, but not fully

proven, that most of these have done so as a matter of compulsion. The Sebern case supplies the evidence that in one case at least this is the fact, and if justice is done the proprietor of the show will be made to answer for murdering the child.

The telegraphic statement of the event told how at a picnic on August 1 a balloon ascension and parachute descent were arranged for, and that Miss Sebern, who went up with the balloon, jumped but lost her hold and fell, being instantly killed. The authorities of the town have investigated the case, and have made a report. This says that through the careless manner in which the parachute was fastened it failed to open until about 150 feet from where the jump was made, when it spread and checked the aeronaut's descent so quickly that she lost her hold on the trapeze, and the life belt, which was around her waist and should have held her, broke because it was too rotten to stand the pressure. Beyond these findings, which should be almost sufficient to hang the man responsible for the condition described, the officers ascertained that two hours before the time for the ascension the child became fearful of the consequences and refused to go up. The manager, who called himself Professor Morgan, but whose real name is said to be William Lewis, gave her liquor to brace her nerves, until she was intoxicated when she left the ground. He also had induced the girl to run away from home to engage in a professional life.

There may be no way, and it might not be advisable, to check venturesome persons who voluntarily risk their lives in this class of entertainment. But a very proper law on the statute books would be one that forbids the participation of minors in such performances, under severe penalties. And if the report of the officers in this particular case be true, the parachute professor should be made to meet the penalty of his awful crime.

MARRYING COUSINS.

The question is again asked:

Are first cousins prohibited by law in Utah from being united to each other in marriage?

No; they are as free as those of no blood-relationship to wed each other. First cousins are, however, the closest relatives who can be legally joined in wedlock in this Territory.

The inquiry above stated doubtless arose from the incident at the Salt Lake county clerk's office, where a couple applied for information on this topic and were told that the law forbade cousins marrying. It was also stated that the attache of the office inquired of several attorneys and each confirmed the statement. If this be the case, then the legal gentlemen referred to must have forgotten themselves, for the statute is quite plain on the subject. The congressional law, passed in 1887, makes it an offense "if any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity, computed