

gether. While sugar is not, strictly speaking, a necessity in the economy of human life, it is also not to be classed among the luxuries, as luxurious as its moderate use is, for it is so attainable, and in some cases so indispensable, as to be one of the common necessities.

It will be a great day for Utah when it produces all the sugar our people can legitimately consume. Not only would the saving spoken of be effected, but employment at remunerative rates would be afforded a large number of people in and adjacent to the works and in the raising and transportation of beets. Besides this, very many acres of presently useless soil would be made fruitful and profitable, so that there would be a general gain "all along the line."

Perhaps, however, the greatest consideration in one respect has not been mentioned. We refer to the sense of patriotic independence which any people must feel at the accomplishment of such an object as absolute self-sustenance in even one important department. It is not that there is any desire to suspend business relations or commercial comity with any part of the country or any nation of the world for that matter; but that we do desire to develop within our midst and by our hands the hitherto dormant resources of our Territory, and, in more senses than one, taste the sweetness of our own products.

There are a good many people who think the vegetables which grow in their own gardens and the fruits produced by their own trees, are if anything a little better than that of other people; and as long as such rivalry has a tendency to inculcate industry, carefulness and tact, and has not necessarily even a shade of enmity, it may be set down as not only harmless but in most cases actually beneficial.

Success and profit in abundance to the Lehi sugar works!

NO "SUDDEN LIGHT."

THE organ of the ring remnant of the "Liberal" party quotes this sentence from the DESERET NEWS:

"It is desirable that the people of Utah shall become thorough acquainted with the science of civil government, and particularly with the doctrines of American republicanism."

It makes the annexed comments, followed by a lot of similar nonsense:

"This is in Volume XXIV and No. 163 of our contemporary. The question arises: 'What has the News been doing through those twenty-four volumes, and why this new departure?'"

The answer is that through these "twenty-four volumes" the DESERET

NEWS has been disseminating information, defending the people of Utah against the intentional falsehoods and gross misrepresentations of papers and persons of the same stripe as the ring organ and its unprincipled scribes, and maintaining the principles of human liberty and popular government.

The expression quoted from is no new departure of the DESERET NEWS. It has advised the people for many years to give attention to the science of civil government and the doctrines that are comprehended in the Constitution of the United States.

As to the editor—seeing that he is personally dragged into this question, after the gentlemanly style of the ring organ—he has not "run this paper through twenty-four volumes," neither has he received any "sudden great light" on this question. He has personally and through the DESERET NEWS advocated the study of political economy and the principles of Republican government, and contended for freedom and equality before the law.

We fear that the *Tribune* is insensible to either "sudden" or gradual light, but that, saturated with venom and shrouded in the darkness of bigotry, it will continue to ignore changes that are clear to all rational observers and persist in demanding the political destruction of citizens who dissent from its vagaries. Talk about "thin and transparent." Nothing could be more attenuated and diaphanous than the long drawn out drool by which the *Tribune* seeks daily to mystify its readers and induce the ring remnants to hold together, in opposition to both Republican and Democratic doctrines and movements. In these progressive times it is entitled to a great deal of pity.

PEACEFUL EUROPE.

TO ALL outward appearance, Europe is just now more reposeful than at any time in its history for a hundred years at least. This, in view of the fact that diplomats, statesmen and close observers generally have not only conceded but claimed for a dozen years or more that the great powers were on the very verge of a vast and destructive conflict; if they were right as to the war feeling prevalent and only wrong as to the imminence of a struggle, we may properly regard the presently placid condition of things political abroad as the awful hush that precedes a mighty storm. This is borne out by the facts that not one of the nations presumably harboring the war spirit—Germany, Russia, France,

Austria and Italy—have curtailed their standing armies by so much as one soldier, or have ordered the displacement of one sailor or one gun from their battle ships; furthermore, their armaments are subjects of daily, almost incessant, inspection and repairs and improvements are put in wherever suggested. Frontier fortifications are jealously overlooked and the slightest movement out of the common by either officials or people in any one of those nations is at once a subject of the most profound distrust, a source of the most painful unrest. These panicky conditions can be but the outward manifestation of that deep and intense feeling of hostility and enmity which prevail in official circles at least in the quarters named, and but serve to still further illustrate that the apparent peace and good will are simply the inaction of a sleeping tiger—that Europe is in good truth resting upon a volcano.

With Moltke in the grave and Bismarck hopelessly estranged from the Emperor, Germany is in no such position for war now as it was a few years ago. We doubt if there is a leader in the entire nation who could arouse even a part of it to such a pitch of enthusiasm as was created among the masses when the late Emperor William threw the responsibility of the Franco-German war upon the former power and in person took the field to fight for Fatherland. The people are loyal to their government and their sovereign, but a call to arms and an order to the field now would be obeyed simply as a matter of duty and of discipline; there would now be no such a rush to the front with a great shout as would practically close places of business and altogether close universities and schools. Perhaps the people of the other powers are in possession of a similar feeling, but not, we take it, to the same extent as in Germany. However that may be, whenever war does break out, there will be found enough men and munitions to make it a long and bloody one.

A BLOW TO STOCK GAMBLING.

CALIFORNIA is taking measures which seem to look toward vigorous action against the selling of futures in stocks. There is a provision in the State constitution which provides that all contracts for the sale of shares of capital stock of any corporation or association on margin, or to be delivered at a future day, shall be void, and that any money paid on such contracts may be recovered by the party paying it by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction.

A case has just been before the State