

EDITORIALS.

QUICKER SEA ROUTES.

THE *Toronto Globe* says:

"The scheme for constructing a railway across Newfoundland as a linking system of swift transportation between New York and Europe has been indorsed by the Assembly of that Province. By making the ocean voyage as short as possible, selecting points on the east coast of Newfoundland and the west of Ireland, and thus reducing the voyage to 1,700 miles—and establishing connection with fast express trains on both sides of the Atlantic—it is proposed to effect a saving of time between London and New York, amounting to forty-eight hours. The syndicate intend to do things on a large scale, employing ten steamships for the ocean traffic, and anticipate a monopoly of mail carrying and conveying 200,000 passengers annually. In order to secure the advantages accruing from the diversion of this traffic from its present channels to the Newfoundland route, the government have been lavish in their concessions to the enterprise. They have granted 5,000 acres of selected land for every mile of railroad constructed, with a complete monopoly for 45 years and immunity from taxation on all railway material during that time. An annual subsidy or the indorsement of bonds to the extent of \$3,000,000 is also in contemplation and will depend on the verdict of the electors in the contest which takes place in the fall."

Should this plan be adopted, and we can see nothing unreasonable in the programme, the prediction made some years ago that the Atlantic would yet be crossed in six days will be more than verified, although at the time ridiculed and scouted as the wild vagary of a Utopian dreamer. Should such vessels as the *Alaska* be employed, which made her last trip on the old course in six days, nineteen hours and twenty-five minutes, it would be possible to cross the stormy Atlantic in four days, nineteen hours and twenty-five minutes.

It is well known that the usual route from Europe to the Pacific Coast of America is by the way of Cape Horn. The distance is at least five thousand miles less than by the way of the Cape of Good Hope. But, especially in winter time, it is a rough and stormy route, and an English sailing ship has demonstrated that the other is the quicker and more excellent way.

The *MacMillan*, heavily laden, made the passage from Antwerp to San Diego, California, via the Cape of Good Hope in one hundred and twenty eight days. This was three days less than the time of the German vessel *Jupiter*, which started about the same time via Cape Horn. The *Wardale*, an English sailing ship, made the journey from Liverpool to San Francisco, some time ago, by way of the Cape of Good Hope in one hundred and twenty six days.

The *New York Herald* suggests that by crossing the Equator about thirty degrees east of the meridian which the *MacMillan* crossed in her trip, the time of the passage may be greatly shortened. It is probable that the Cape of Good Hope route will be preferred to the shorter way, not only by European vessels but also by ships from the North Atlantic ports of this country.

This is a fast age. A saving of a day in steam travel across the Atlantic, and of three days in ship freights from Europe to the Coast of California are both to be taken into account as of commercial value.

PUNISHMENT FOR LYING.

At Richmond, Virginia, a young man has been stricken dumb, as the people believe, in punishment for lying. It appears that he told wilful falsehoods and was suddenly seized with dumbness. He is a member of the church in charge of the Rev. John Jasper, the colored preacher who proclaims in the face of all the astronomers and philosophers of the nineteenth century that "the sun do move," and that it stood still at the command of Joshua.

If the same punishment were inflicted upon the pious preachers who make it a business to lie about the "Mormons," as that which the follower of Mr. Jasper is suffering, many Methodist and other exhorters would become useless in the pulpit. There are several anti-"Mormon"

editors who, if justice were equally dealt out in this world, would not only become unable to talk, but their hands would be smitten with permanent paralysis.

As a specimen of the Methodist style of lying about the "Mormons," we offer the following from Rev. T. B. Hilton, now on the regular spring begging tour in the East, spoken at St. Paul's M. E. Church, and reported in the *New York Tribune* of June 5th:

"The Mormons dread the influence of education upon their children. Said President Taylor: 'Before I would allow my children to attend a Gentile school I would drive a knife into their hearts.' A frequent remark about the Mormon homes made by the women is, 'Home is a hell upon earth.' Polygamy is a crime that should be stamped out, and not until it is, will the women be freed from the slavery so abject that it even now compels them to send a monster petition to Congress affirming that polygamy is a blessing."

This will do to accompany the story he told in Brooklyn about Brigham Young professing to have power to make a new leg grow on a man's body (which had lost a member, and to be noted by the recording angel for the day when those who love and make a lie will be sure to receive their just deserts.

IT CAN BE DONE.

THE beet sugar industry does not seem to flourish in the United States to as great extent as might be expected. France produces annually about 300,000 tons of merchantable sugar from the beet, worth in the market nearly \$30,000,000. The whole production of this kind of sugar in the world is about 1,400,000 tons. Several factories have been successfully operated in various parts of this country, and California has tried its hand at the business with varying results.

The greatest drawback to the industry, it appears, has been a lack of the proper kind of raw material. Beets can be produced without difficulty, but the roots must be raised of the proper variety on the right kind of soil. If grown on alkali land they are unfit for sugar making. It is well known to farmers that the beet will draw alkali from the soil, and they often plant it in this Territory for this very purpose.

We have no doubt that beet sugar can be profitably made in Utah, if the industry is started and conducted on business principles and the roots are produced on land suitable to the production of the pure sugar beet. A sugar factory in Alvarado, in Alameda County, California, has recently made a report of its earnings which show a profit for one year of 30 per cent. on the money invested. This is a pretty fair return, enough we should think to satisfy the investor. Good merchantable sugar has been turned out and sold at eight cents a pound.

This ought to encourage the investment of capital in that industry in the Golden State. It would be a great thing for California if it could produce a large portion of the beet sugar used in America, which it is able to do with its large area of suitable land and its climate adapted to the growth of the raw material, especially if it were not so opposed to the employment of Chinese labor.

Utah has similar advantages, and, success in California would stimulate the industry here. We expect to see the day when sugar will be produced and manufactured in these valleys from Amber cane and the sugar beet, sufficient to supply the home market at least, and give good paying dividends to those courageous enough to invest capital in a laudable home industry.

A PROFITABLE LATE CROP.

We published a short time ago an account of the profitable use of sorghum as fodder for sheep. Further testimony of the value of this kind of feed comes from the Mississippi Valley. A farmer in that region sowed last year six hundred pounds of Amber seed, broadcast, on timothy sod. The season was very dry and corn planted at the same time did but poorly. The cane grew finely, was cut with a common machine, just after tasseling out, was allowed to remain on the ground four or five days, and was

then bound in bundles and stacked like grain.

It was fed out to cows, horses and sheep, and all ate it with avidity. They wintered on it in splendid style and in a trial of the comparative virtues of corn fodder and sorghum fodder with milch cows, in each case accompanied with corn and bran, the increase of butter proved the sorghum fodder to be vastly superior, the increased yield being about twenty-five per cent.

The farmer who made this experiment thinks that if he had sown in drills and used more seed—he only used half a bushel to the acre—the result would have been much better. He found that the cane fodder was well preserved in the stack, without tendency to rot or mould.

In places where feed for stock is difficult to raise, and also a late crop for land where early sowing has been a failure, many Utah farmers might find it profitable to raise a cane fodder crop, seeing that it is palatable and hearty food for horses and horned stock, as well as sheep, and that this climate is very favorable to its production.

A MOTOR PROTEST.

Editor *Deseret News*:

I respectfully request you to grant me a hearing as one of a class whose rights no one in the City Council seem called on to respect.

We are not in the habit of writing to the papers, although myself and some of my co-peers furnish considerable assistance in printing them; but as no one seems inclined to do us justice, I concluded to try for myself and my brethren who are threatened with an untimely end, not for want of breath, but for lack of water after June, 1882.

In the minutes of a meeting of the City Council, on Thursday last, it is reported that "Councilor Riter called attention to the fact that the water motors consumed a vast amount of water. This set me to thinking how it was possible for a respectable motor, as I have always tried to be, to consume any water; I have no absorbent material in my construction, and my outlet is very much larger than my inlet, and I am morally certain that the councilor himself must necessarily consume very much more water than I do, in fact, if his anatomy were like mine, he could neither consume nor retain water."

It would be just as consistent to charge the water pipes with consuming water, as all that we can in any way make available, as any expert in hydrokinetics can confirm, is the moving weight or *vis viva* of the water, and it is just as serviceable for irrigation or similar purposes as after we have utilized it as before.

As to the "vast amount" the councilor must have been misinformed, as from all that I can learn the whole amount that all of us, including the elevators, can use, is only equal to 70 or 80 house services, and at the present time such a resolution is peculiarly out of place, considering that there is running to waste down North Temple Street sufficient waste water to drive 100 such motors as myself.

It seems strange, that, while we are doing good service to the community, we should be the subjects of oppressive restrictions, while lawn sprinklers are allowed to run almost independently. We do work for our employers and benefit the public, while lawns are but a luxury indulged in by the rich and imitated by others. If it had been asserted that lawns consumed a vast amount of water there might have been some truth in it, as they absorb about all the water which can be thrown on them, they serve but to please the eye as they are generally kept too damp for children to play on, or others to walk on.

I am not acquainted with the legal aspects of the questions, but I have heard it said by those supposed to know, that the city had just as clear a right to grant the use of the water for motors as to allow its consumption for lawns, neither less or more.

It seems to me that the wiser part of statesmanship is to provide for the wants and necessities of the community and not to attempt any solution by cutting the knot. Alexanders do not at present abound and perhaps just as well that they do not, but ordinary men think that to prohibit entirely the use of water which during eight months in the year is running to waste, is considerably like such a solution.

If the City authorities would have

among their officers an expert of experience in hydraulic engineering as they now have in legal matters, his advice and action might be of benefit to them and dispense with some of the expedients, engineering and otherwise, which have been used at different times.

It might probably be found that the use of meters in connection with the water service, would soon settle the difficulty, as regards the amount used. Meters are used in several eastern cities, giving good satisfaction after years of use, and at least seven firms are busy in their manufacture, and cities that have started to use them are increasing their orders. It might then be found that one lawn sprinkler as frequently used, was using up and actually consuming as much water as would develop fully one horse power in a motor.

I would like to hear what my friends, the elevators have to advance as I suppose they are included. Have they any absorbent in their constructions which uses up or hypothecates the water? or do they honestly discharge all that they use for the benefit of the public in other directions?

Yours, etc.,

HY-DRO-MO-TOR.

"MORMON" IMMIGRATION AND POLYGAMY.

We learn from Washington and other papers, that when the company of Swiss Saints who had made preparations to emigrate to Utah left Basle, en route to Liverpool for the United States, the American Consul promptly reported their departure to the Government at Washington. This act is highly commended by certain newspapers, which do not seem to understand the facts in the case at all.

The *American Register*, commenting on the subject of Mormon immigration, says: "Polygamy can never be sustained by votaries from the ranks of the American women, who loathe and despise the whole Mormon system," and that "it can never be wholly suppressed so long as the lecherous emissaries of the Mormon church are permitted to drag their nets among the ignorant and poverty-stricken people of Europe."

We reiterate the truth we have announced many times, that "the emissaries of the Mormon Church" as our missionaries are frequently called by opponents, are sent out, not to advocate polygamy or to gather up persons who favor it, for the purpose of fostering and supporting it, but to preach the fundamental principles of the Gospel of Christ and the gathering of His people according to His word. Follow them into any nation or place where they penetrate, laboring without pecuniary reward, and it will be found that they preach faith, repentance, baptism for the remission of sins and the gift of the Holy Ghost by the laying on of hands; and when people receive their testimony that God has revealed himself in this age of the world and re-established His Church on the earth with all its ancient signs and powers, believers are exhorted to go out from Babylon, that is confusion, and gather to Zion.

It is the work and mission of the Elders to preach, baptize, confirm by the laying on of hands and aid in gathering the elect from the four corners of the earth. Polygamy does not enter into their minds except as it is forced upon their attention by the inquiries of others. They are then ready to explain and defend the doctrine of the Church in relation to marriage. But they are not sent to seek for "recruits for harems," nor to find women, young or old, to "perpetuate polygamy," as supposed by many who do not understand our faith or our intentions.

It is also a mistake to think that our Elders choose the poverty-stricken and ignorant classes among which to perform their work of proselytism. They go to all people among whom they can find "ears to hear." Rich or poor, high or low, priests or congregations, their mission is to all. If "the common people hear them gladly," and "to the poor the Gospel is preached," it is the old story repeated. So it was in the days of Jesus. The fault is not theirs; the blame, if any, is with the proud and self-sufficient, who, wrapped up in the egotism of modern Christianity, cannot conceive the idea that they have been mistaken and that the jarring sects of the century are only systems of men, and therefore

close their eyes to the light

And these "emissaries" are "lecherous." They are men of sacrifice, patience, temperance, chastity rare to be met with in this wicked and adulterous generation. They are under compulsion to keep themselves unspotted from the world, and it is well known the Church that when an abroad suffers himself to be come by temptation and give to lust, his influence fails, known by its effects upon usefulness is destroyed, and disgraced in his own eyes and sight of God and his brethren.

"Mormon" immigrants who land at Castle Garden, the relative number of them no respect from other immigrants. They come chiefly in the aged men and women and middle-aged people with the children come over in the company of the "Mormon" men. There is no special gathering of men. Except that they are all of a better class than the common run of arrivals—more under better regulations and for transfer to the railroad being open to the wives of New land sharks, they resemble ship-loads of people from the sea. They are not of the best classes, but chiefly people who have been enough to save part, if not a cost of their passage to Utah.

Another mistake of the is in regard to the nation women who favor plural instead of the "Mormon" being "loathed and despised American women," it is a the most ardent and prominent advocates of "Mormon" missionaries of the United States of them hailing from New and tracing their ancestry the earliest settlers. And the which talk so much twaddle polygamy gaining its support a foreign element, would be if they knew the sentiment large number of American who have learned that our looking at it even from a standpoint, is far preferable social corruption which "reformers" are desirous of eradicating in its place. It is "voting the ranks of American women have led the van in this great revolution of the age, women of other nations have entered into it followed their brave

The Consular road may much attention as they our emigration; it will bear and the more it is examined objection can be found to gamy and "Mormon" immigrants are separate and distinct

HOW THE TRUTH RECEIVED.

THE correspondent of the *World* who has been in Utah, and has raised the rabid anti-"Mormons" has refused to see through and to repeat the falsehoods drop freely from their tongue of his letters finds no fault with the majority of of Utah, because they have availed themselves of the power of the press to publish the "Mormon" question before the American public under the impression that ing papers and magazine country would open their freely to articles written by "Mormon" writers, and that might be presented to state of fiction with which the been flooded in relation to its people.

The gentleman is to some perhaps, correct. It is there has been little endeavor, comparatively, to answer the falsehood and filth which for the press, both male and have supplied to their paper it would be useless to set a task. For while the "Mormonism," which have culled in novels and articles are chiefly rehearsed and musty messes, spite little fresh condiment, suited to the common appetite of the times is sensational. The pabulum in order to take with the must be of this order, and trifle purient its popularity increased. How vain, offer the simple unflavored those who hunger and thirst just such highly seasoned