

EDITORIALS.

A SIMPLE SUGAR EXTRACTOR.

THE success attending experiments made last year with the sorghum cane in sugar manufacture, has induced a large number of farmers in different parts of the country to try their hands at producing their own "sweetening." The great drawback in the process of making sugar by private parties and small companies, will be the expense of the necessary machinery. This will doubtless prove a hindrance to farmers in Utah who would like to compete for the bonus offered by our Legislature, for the best seven thousand pounds of sugar manufactured in Utah from cane grown in the Territory. But we notice in the *Rural New Yorker*, of May 22, an engraving of a simple centrifugal sugar extractor which is likely to meet the requirement of cane growers unable to purchase expensive apparatus. This machine is the invention of Mr. I. A. Hedges, President of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, who says that it is "serving the needs of beginners in this industry," and refers to Mr. J. W. Allen of Jackson County, Mo., who tried it, never expecting to make any sugar, but he found it well crystallized, and upon getting a centrifugal and swinging it out, he found himself in possession of a quantity of sugar, exceeding any made from sorghum, before tested by the sugar refiners. And he adds, "this certainly is highly encouraging, and great was Mr. Allen's joy to find on the first working of his centrifugal, a bucketful of melado, or mush sugar, all swung out dry in less than five minutes, and this too, in the presence of many who were skeptical about the production of sugar from that source."

This little machine is made to run by hand, but others larger in size are constructed for water, horse or steam power, for more extensive sugar works.

A sugar maker, in an article in the same paper, descanting on the necessity of care in the cultivation of the cane, says there is no crop more susceptible of favorable or unfavorable effects from conditions of soil and climate. He received a sample of cane last year, the juice of which he found strongly impregnated with salt, and on inquiry he learned that it had been grown on the salineland of Utah, near the shores of the Great Salt Lake. He says that he has worked up cane grown on land freshly manured with horse stable manure, and "the steam from the evaporators as well as the flavor of the syrup testified strongly to the fact."

Those who contemplate growing cane for the purpose of sugar making, should make a note of these hints, and make further inquiries concerning the centrifugal sugar extractor.

NO TERRITORIAL FAIR.

WE have received the following minutes of a special meeting of the directors of the Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society with a request for publication:

At a special meeting of the Directors of the D. A. and M. Society, held on Saturday evening in the City Hall, the subject of holding a Territorial Fair in this city, this fall, was freely and fully discussed, all the directors participating in the discussion.

The Society being without funds and not owning a suitable building to hold an exhibition in, and in view of the cost of fitting up places for the proper and safe display of in and out door exhibits, it was deemed, under the circumstances, inadvisable to attempt to hold a fair during the coming Fall.

Aside from the expenses of these exhibitions, which must be met by those who incur them, in the absence of any public resource set aside for that purpose, such undertakings require a great deal of the personal supervision and care of the directors, (who receive nothing for their labors) and in view of possible losses arising from rain, fire, and other unforeseen causes and being anxious to preserve the exhibits from damage, the exhibitors from consequent loss, and at the same time to make the fair pay, so as to meet the immediate expenses of the exhibition and the resulting premiums to successful

exhibitors, the responsibilities of the directors are necessarily very great.

As these annual territorial fairs are for the general good of all classes of citizens, stimulating, as they are calculated to do, the development of our immense resources and exciting commendable enterprise all over the Territory, regrets were freely expressed because the late Legislative Assembly failed to appropriate a necessary sum for such exhibitions.

All these considerations taken into account, a motion unanimously prevailed that the directors of the society cannot consistently undertake to hold a Territorial Fair this fall."

We regret very much that the directors have been compelled to come to the conclusion expressed above. Exhibitions of the products of the Territory are calculated to accomplish a vast amount of good. Farmers and stock raisers in witnessing the results of skill, experience and intelligent direction of labor, are stirred up to thought and emulation, and the result is, better crops and finer animals. Local manufactures receive an impetus by the presentation of their handiwork to the public eye, and the inventive receive suggestions for improvement and new undertakings. The public taste is cultivated by inspecting works of art and the beauties of nature, and people of all ages and both sexes are profited and encouraged in seeing what has been done, and reflecting on what can be done with the vast resources of our mountain home.

There were many demands upon the limited revenue of the Territory at the recent session of the Legislature. The committee on claims and appropriations spent much time in considering them and making a selection of the most pressing. That they did not report favorably on the requested appropriation for a Territorial fair was not because they were opposed to such exhibitions, or failed to recognize the benefit of such displays, but because they considered other demands more essential to the public good, and perhaps in consequence of a failure to see the responsibility of the Territory to pay the expenses of such expositions.

We think, however, that the sum necessary for the erection of a permanent building for the D. A. and M. Society—which is a Territorial creation, the work of the Legislative Assembly—and for the cost of a yearly fair and its premiums, would be money well and profitably expended. We hope that by the time of the next meeting of the Assembly the territorial finances will be in such a condition as to warrant reasonable outlay for these purposes, and that the members will appreciate not only the importance of the claims of the Society, but the propriety of sustaining it in its public work for the public good, by substantial support out of the public funds. We are sorry that there is to be no Territorial Fair in 1880.

ARIZONA'S PRE-HISTORIC RUINS.

ARIZONA, where our people are establishing themselves as successful tillers of the soil shepherds and stockraisers, abo remarkable relics of the ancient people whose history is recorded in the Book of Mormon. That Territory has been hitherto famous only for the struggles of the white settlers and the achievements or soldiers in subduing the wild and ferocious Apaches. But to the antiquarian and explorer it will be found a rich field for archeological investigation. The following description of some of the remains, called pre-historic, of the race which has disappeared from the land, is from the pen of Dr. E. T. Lockwood, and published in the *Germantown Telegraph*. It will be interesting to many of our readers, especially to those who can see in its sentences testimony in support of the sacred record, exhumed from the hill Cumorah and translated by the gift and power of God:

"Among the most prominent traces of a past civilization are the remains of towns or cities in the Rio-Salinus (Salt River) valley, where remain to be seen undecayed parts of many buildings, houses mostly—these remains extending in some places, two, in others three miles, showing the cities to be of considerable size and populous. In one of these pre-historic towns (situated six miles east of Phoenix, county-town of Maricopa County) is a

fort-like building, two hundred and seventy-five feet long and one hundred and thirty feet wide. It was doubtless constructed for protection of the towns people from assaults by invading foes; and these, doubtless surrounding Indians. Thirty feet of debris surrounds this vast structure, and at a distance appears a mound. The walls are from six to ten feet high, and about six feet thick, and from the great thickness of these concrete walls may be inferred the design of the structure. Traces of several cross-walls are visible, also an outer wall surrounding it. On the south side, this outer wall is thirty feet distant from the main wall, on the east sixty feet, on the north one hundred feet, and on the west about sixty feet. Remains on the north and northwest indicate wings, used doubtless as guard-houses. Near the south wall is the remains of a ditch, and a little farther south is a large reservoir; and around about the town are remains of several reservoirs. The pioneer excavators of these canals and reservoirs must have been versed in engineering, as recent surveys indicate, since no attempt could improve the location, etc.

In some places the main canal made for conveying the water from Salt River to this old town (or city) is fifty feet wide and eight to ten feet deep. Eight miles from the beginning of this great canal it was divided into three branches, obviously for the irrigation of the greater part of the immense plateau, mesa, that surrounds the town remains.

In many other parts of the Gila valley, mesa, are found remains of irrigating canals, broken pottery, buildings, towns, villages, etc. Near "Gila bend" are the "Painted Rocks," whereupon are carved various hieroglyphics, representing rudely, men, birds, reptiles and other real or imaginary objects, checker-boards, camels, turtles, with semi-sculptured unknown figures, all serving to impress the mind of the intelligent tourist of an intelligent pre-historic race.

This noted object of curiosity is situated 125 miles from fort Yuma (on the Colorado river,) near the Gila river, and nine miles from the spot where the Oatman family were murdered by a few renegade Indians (supposed to belong to the Tonto tribe) in 1851. One hundred miles farther up the Gila many scattered relics are to be found. Here outlines of canals and reservoirs; there the debris of time-decayed houses, towns; here on some hill and mountain are the remains of what have once been high stone walls; and in many places stone axes, stone hammers, stone metals (for corn-grinding). In and around some of these old ruins are specimens of various kinds, glazed and unglazed, painted and unpainted; the painting and glazing upon some of these relics is still bright, as if freshly applied. It would be both instructive and interesting to know of what this paint was made; and still more so the history of its makers and the people for whom it was made.

But follow me now, intelligent reader, to one of the most conspicuous and famous of these many ruins—to the noted "Casa Grande"—Great House. Its concrete walls are now nearly forty feet high and five feet thick at their base. This old castle is sixty-three by forty-five feet, and about four miles (south) from the Gila river and twelve miles from Florence, the county town of Pinal (Pe-nal) county, and is surrounded by a large mesa, or plain, perhaps twenty to forty miles in extent. The great irrigating canal that was made to convey water from the Gila to various parts of this great plateau, and to this old castle and its environs, begins about thirty miles up and east from this old central ruin. From the Pima Indians, who now occupy this part of the Territory, no clue can now be obtained as to when and by whom these ruins were made. They know (or pretend to know) nothing about them."

A JOURNALISTIC SUMMERSAULT.

THE New York *Herald* has never been accused of political constancy. Its vacillations are too numerous to lay it open to such a charge. It is noted for its weathercock turnings and twistings as much as for its enterprise and newsgathering genius. But its latest summersault is the most sudden and complete turnover that we ever remember in its history.

Ever since General Grant "declined the honor" of the company of a *Herald* reporter on one of his tours of pleasure and observation, the paper has dubbed him invariably "the ex-President," not mentioning his name in any of its editorials. The *Herald* has also opposed most strenuously the re-election of Grant, and has openly denounced the third term policy. Hamilton Fish was its nominee for the Presidency announced as the only fitting candidate for the Republican party.

But Fish does not want the position, and has pronounced in favor of Grant. The Illinois convention having also declared in Grant's favor, the *Herald* now turns round and goes with the crowd; drops Fish as if he was hot from the frying pan, and hoists the colors of General Grant as the coming man. It is not now "the ex-President," but "General Grant," the name and title repeated two or three times in a brief paragraph, and the successful soldier is lauded to the skies and compared favorably with Washington.

The third term too is all right now, and the desire of the Republican party to bestow this distinction on Grant is cited in a leader, as "a higher mark of confidence than any party has ever been willing to bestow on any citizen since the death of him who was 'first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.'"

All dangers from such an anomaly in our institutions have vanished into thin air, and it is announced that, "if the people desire to elect General Grant again they are entitled to have their way and take whatever risks may attend the setting of a new precedent, since there is nothing in the Constitution to restrain their choice."

The following is the closing paragraph to another *Herald* article on this subject:

"General Grant is the only fit candidate for the Presidency. Of course, we do not mean by this that no other citizen of the United States would make a good administration. But those who are best qualified refuse to run against him, declaring their opinion of his superior fitness. The practical choice lies between him and his immediate rivals, and in this restricted field we have no hesitation in saying that he is the only fit candidate."

The question in political circles will now be, what was the material inducement for this remarkable political flop over of the leading journal in the country?

THE WORK SPREADING IN EUROPE.

ENCOURAGING reports continue to come in from the various Conferences of the Church in Great Britain to the office at Liverpool. Elder Peter Reid writes to the *Millennial Star*, from Newcastle-on-Tyne of an eighteen days' trip among the branches, traveling and holding open air meetings, of the labors of tract societies, and great interest in the work. He had baptized twelve persons, and says that twenty-three had been added to the Church in that district since the last conference meeting.

Elder D. C. Dunbar, writing from Church Gresley, Derbyshire, says the Leicester district has made astonishing progress during the past year. "Sunday schools, tract societies and other promising organizations have been established, and the large number of additions to the Church, as reported by Elders Cliff and Snow, just recently, justify me in stating that 'all is well' in this part of the Lord's vineyard. Of the Mansfield district, he says: 'We have baptized thirteen persons in that district since I last reported, and Elder Rampton informs me there are several more applicants, who will probably come to Nottingham to have the ordinance administered as soon as practicable. Bro. Sims, of the Belper Branch, also desires to know when we can obtain a suitable place, etc., as there are five or six applicants for baptism in that neighborhood; most of them, I believe, are youths.' Open air meetings and tract distribution were awakening the people to investigate and the Elders were zealous in their efforts to spread the truth.

Elder E. B. Snow in a letter from Masborough, Yorkshire, gives inter-

esting particulars of missionary labors in that region, with favorable reception from strangers, and the baptism of three converts.

Elder A. G. Barber sends word from the Norwich Conference, of the Elders traveling without purse or scrip and being well received. He says: "At Lowestoft Brother Hunter baptized a young man, and, in another part of the district had applications for baptism to which they expect to attend soon. Elder Moody reports 'all well' in his district, with five baptisms of late." Quite a revival of interest had been created in Yarmouth, also in Shipdham, Letton Green and Hingham, a large number of pamphlets was being distributed and a spirit of inquiry was aroused.

President S. L. Balliff wrote from Bern on the 30th of April, of several baptisms and fair prospects in many parts of the Swiss and German Mission. Elders Enz and A. Cannon had baptized two persons in Speyer, one of whom had been a Baptist preacher. Encouraging reports also were received from Italy, where several prominent persons were convinced of the truth and were studying the works of the Church.

Thus the work prospers, and through the diligence of the Elders the truth is being disseminated, while the blessings of the Eternal Father crown with success the labors of His ministers, not only in the places named but all over the world where they are permitted to "thrust in the sickle and reap." Evarts had better write another circular.

THE WHITTAKER "OUTRAGE."

THE findings of the court of inquiry in the Whittaker case appear in our telegraphic dispatches; they are to the effect that the "outrage" was perpetrated by himself. Some of our readers perhaps have not kept track of the daily report of this remarkable case, so we will briefly recount the particulars.

At six o'clock on the morning of the 6th of April Johnson C. Whittaker, a colored cadet at West Point Military Academy, was found on the floor of his room, bound hand and foot, with his ears slightly cut and bleeding, a pillow under his head and he in a stupor or half asleep. When questioned he stated that three masked men, two wearing dark clothes and the other gray, entered his room shortly after midnight, choked and pounded him, and after threatening him with death if he made a noise, proceeded to tie him to the bedstead. One said, "Let's mark him like they do hogs down South," when they cut the lower part of his ears and struck him on the head. He then went into an unconscious condition from which he was awakened when discovered.

An Indian club with blood on it was found in the room and a broken looking glass, but nothing by which his alleged assailants could be traced. The surgeon who was present when he was found said he was neither stunned nor asleep, but seemed to him to be shamming. Whittaker, when accused of doing this himself in order to gain sympathy and excuse for failure to pass his coming examination, indignantly denied the charge. An investigation followed in which the Government was represented, and everything likely to lead to the facts was closely scrutinized.

Whittaker claimed to have previously received a note, warning him of some punishment likely to be inflicted upon him. This was put in evidence and a number of writing experts were engaged to whom this was submitted with specimens of the handwriting of all the cadets, Whittaker's included. The cadets were also personally examined but none would acknowledge any connection with the affair.

From the examination it was proven that the colored cadet had been quietly ignored during his entire time in the academy. Even the common and censurable practice of hazing was omitted in his case. He was "sent to Coventry" and made to feel by this treatment that he was considered immeasurably inferior to the white cadets on account of his race.

The findings of the court are certainly in accordance with the evidence. Whether they are according to the facts it is very difficult to determine. Whittaker has maintained throughout the inquiry all the appearances of outraged inno-