

his self-respect by treating him as a mendicant. In any plans for relief that shall be considered for the coming winter we trust this thought will be borne in mind. What resources there are will then be made to go as far as possible; the beneficiaries will be helping themselves and others at the same time; the professional idler will be quickly singled out and appropriately treated, and we will escape much of the undesirable invasion that invariably follows the advertisement of wholesale and indiscriminate charity. The duty of the hour is to devise ways of giving labor to resident workmen, and means with which to pay them. And he will be the best politician, the best churchman, the best business man and the best friend who, out of the multitude of our advantages, requirements and opportunities, shall evolve and successfully inaugurate a plan answering these needs.

### CATTLE AND SUGAR BEETS.

Now that the sugar factory at Lehi is again in operation, there is available for owners of animals a large quantity of beet pulp for feeding. This refuse of the factory is by no means wholly waste matter; on the contrary it is valuable for fattening cattle, and as it is purchasable at a low price its feeding is profitable. Some of those who fed the beet pulp last year and who made careful observations of the result say that this was surprising in its beneficial nature. The tests made in feeding several thousand head of cattle at Grand Island, Neb., also proved so satisfactory that there is now no difficulty in disposing of the pulp to cattle owners near the factory.

Of course the advantage of this particular class of food is confined at present to those in the locality of the sugar works, as it would not pay to ship the pulp any great distance, even if there were sufficient produced to supply an extensive demand. But the fact of the value of the pulp as food is suggestive of the idea that the beet itself is of still greater value. Theoretically, those who know the various elements composing the sugar beet say that in connection with some of the common grasses it combines to make food of a very high order for animals, as it possesses special flesh making qualities. Acting upon this theory, in connection with the favorable demonstrations of the practical work already referred to, the state of Colorado is now making some interesting tests. Ten acres of beets, averaging twenty-five to thirty tons to the acre, supply this division of the food material that is to be used for fifty-two steers. The latter are to be fed on lucern and sugar beets, and are to be placed on the beef market in February, after four months' feeding. Both lucern and beets are to be weighed out regularly, and the feeding is to be carried out on a strictly scientific basis, so that by actual experience the specific results may be ascertained. The program decided on is to give each animal five pounds of sugar beets per day, and all the lucern it can eat right along. The beets are to be increased to twenty-five pounds per day by the close of the season, when it is expected that the quanti-

ty of hay consumed will be small. The gradual process of feeding the sugar beets is adopted for the reason that to change suddenly to a beet diet from that to which the animals have been accustomed might prove injurious.

If this experiment with the sugar beet itself should confirm the estimate already made of the nutritive qualities of the root, its detail will be of a most interesting character to farmers in this Territory. There would be found not only an advantage in the cultivation of sugar beets for feed, but such cultivation would pave the way for the raising of beets for further sugar manufacture, especially in those districts not covered by the requirements of the present factory, but which, in the course of events, will need such an institution. In the meantime Utah feeders of sugar beet pulp would confer a favor by carefully noting and giving to the public the precise results of the procedure; while the outcome of any feeding of the beets direct would be both interesting and valuable as a matter of instruction. It is an item of some importance to know whether it is profitable to raise sugar beets for any other purpose than sugar manufacture; and if the inquiry can be decisively answered in the affirmative, and that purpose be demonstrated to be the fattening of animals for the food market, then another and very important industrial problem in this Territory will have been partially solved at least—that of facilitating the production of good meats and of cheapening its cost.

### SACRELIGIOUS.

It is common to urge that the heat of a political campaign, the zeal of party workers, and the enthusiasm of stump speakers, mitigate the offensiveness of language and sentiments which, under other circumstances, would be unendurable. But a feature has developed more or less prominently during the present campaign in this Territory which is not to be excused on these nor any other grounds. We refer to the flippant use which political speakers and writers make of the name of the Almighty, and their attempts at expounding the Divine will or Divine manifestations in respect to politics.

It is very well understood, without as well as within the Church to which a majority of the people of this Territory belong, that its members are in the habit of seeking light and wisdom from a source higher than human intelligence, whenever they are in doubt as to the course of action they should take in respect to matters of serious moment; hence the strong appeals to the sentiment on which this habit is founded, which are made by men who seek to influence or win the support of members of the Church referred to. In the hope of securing votes, political speakers, in several instances to which our attention has been directed, and in reports of speeches which we have read from various parts of the Territory, have gone so far beyond the ordinary and proper realm of political debate, as to present this or that candidate as a "chosen instrument of Providence," and to attempt to convince their hearers that it was the will of the Deity that voters should

support certain men, platforms or political doctrines.

According to our view, such talk from the political rostrum is in the utmost degree sacrilegious. Not even the exigencies of a hotly contested political campaign will justify a Latter-day Saint in indulging in it, or listening to it with patience; and a second thought will show to any member of the Church that he is under no obligation to receive, as binding upon his conduct or conscience, alleged expositions of the will of the Creator, that emanate from the political stump. The word of the Lord does not come to the Latter-day Saints through any such channel. The highest human authority to which the Latter-day Saints are under obligation, by virtue of their Church membership and religious professions, to look for counsel, has suggested to them, distinctly and repeatedly, to investigate for themselves as individuals the teachings of all political parties extant in the country, and the merits and capabilities of the candidates they respectively put forth, and then vote according to the conscientious convictions which are produced by such investigation. They have been advised to be pure and to keep aloof from the evils and abuses that usually characterize electoral campaigns. Further than this there has been no announcement of the will of the Lord upon the subject; and we trust our readers will take early and constant opportunity to rebuke with all severity every attempt thus to use the sacred name, either by comparison or intimation, in the realm of the scramble. Such a line of argument should be entirely abandoned; it is improper from every standpoint, and ought to meet with the condemnation of all who are opposed to seeing that which is holy dragged in mire and filth. There is neither wit nor logic in it, and it is an insult to the intelligence of the auditors, most of whom, in this Territory at least, have far more respect and reverence for sacred things and names than they have desire for the success of any political party or candidate.

### "UTAH, CRADLE OF IRRIGATION."

The NEWS has already congratulated the people of Utah, more particularly the Pioneers and their descendants, on the honor which has been slow in coming to, but is now bestowed without stint upon, the methods and the policy adopted by the earliest residents for the settlement of these valleys. Newspapers in all parts of the "arid West," and even many in the "humid East," have devoted much commendation since the Irrigation convention in Denver to the example furnished by this Territory, and the magnificent results that had followed it—a subject that was brought to the immediate attention of the congress and the country in the felicitous address of Hon. George Q. Cannon, which these columns contained in full. Referring to this feature of the Denver gathering, along with many other words of praise for Utah men and methods, not only in the convention, but in the years that are past, the *Irrigation Age* for October has the following:

No attempt is made in this editorial