

oats, potatoes, etc., etc." The answer is that the raising of these ordinary products is an old industry that needs no aid of the kind, and is not to be compared with a new industry, that involves the investment of large capital and a series of experiments before its financial success can be demonstrated.

This sugar bounty is not to build up a monopoly. It is not to enrich a few capitalist manufacturers. It is not to afford big prices to a class of agriculturists. It is to make possible the production at home of an article in universal use, at rates that will be profitable to the public, and will ensure the promoters, the makers of the sugar and the farmers who grow the beets, against actual loss while they are working their way to anticipated success.

If that is contrary to Democratic doctrine, so much the worse for the Democratic political creed. But we do not believe it is anything of the kind. This is a local question, this is a special emergency; it should be considered in that light. We believe sugar can be made in Utah at a profit. But to make its manufacture successful, time, labor, experience and experiments are necessary, and to tide over the period while these are going on the extension of the bounty is proposed. We believe the measure is reasonable, prudent and for the public good, and any rule that is so rigid that it cannot bend to these considerations is a poor rule and ought to be snapped in twain.

### THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

YESTERDAY near the beach of Great Salt Lake, in the vicinity of Garfield, a man was observed going through a number of eccentric, because unusual, movements that naturally aroused inquisitiveness as to the cause of his peculiar conduct. He spent some time lying flat on his stomach on an old boat. In one hand was a fish-pole, at the outer end of which was a wide-mouthed bottle, fastened by a brass ring. His eyes were eagerly fixed upon the water around the end of the pole, and at frequent intervals the bottle would dip and a critical examination of its contents ensue. Nearly the entire day was spent between this operation and wandering along the shore, stooping down and keenly examining appearances around the edge of the water, as if the gentleman had lost something of great value and was diligently searching for it. The fact is that he had not lost anything, although he was after what he was very anxious to find. The man referred to was Dr. James E. Talmage, seeking to satisfy his thirst for scientific information. The boat and fish-pole business simply meant that he was trying to catch "brine shrimps," while his in-shore explorations were in the interest of the discovery of new forms of crustaceans. In addition to other prizes secured by the Doctor was a quantity of vegetable matter on which some of the forms of life found in the water of the lake subsist.

Dr. Talmage was accompanied on his trip by Mr. C. R. Savage, who was after sand and salt water, which are to be conspicuous components of souvenirs of the "Dead Sea of America."

Dr. Talmage, in his persistent pursuit of knowledge, reminds one of Thomas Edward, the Scotch naturalist, concerning whose exploits and remarkable attainments Samuel Smiles, the popular English author, has written a most delightful volume. The Doctor exhibited his ruling passion under rather extraordinary circumstances about two years and a half ago. He had been laid up with typhoid fever, by which he was so prostrated that at one time his recovery seemed doubtful. After he had so far recovered as to leave his bed, being still greatly reduced and very feeble, the writer was somewhat amused to discover, on visiting him at his home, that he had a large number of small boys engaged in catching bugs and butterflies, he supplying them with nets for the purpose. It was great fun for the boys, and afforded intense satisfaction to him, as he delighted in classifying and fastening to card boards the results of their work. It was quite interesting to note the satisfaction he evinced on account of having secured in this novel way a number of rare specimens.

Here is an object lesson to young men who wish to travel the road which leads onward to success, no matter what the line of action or the profession may be, so long as it is legitimate. A man to be successful must have a definite aim, and keep his eye on it. The thoughts and energies must be concentrated in one or at most a few directions instead of running along too many roads. Success depends upon a person being in love with his work, enthusiastic in pursuing and performing it, and above all persistent and persevering. Men as a rule do not know their own powers of progress because they do not bring them into play. The plodding, persevering, courageous student or worker will in time far outstrip the man who may have more natural talent but less persistence. This fact has been exemplified in instances without number. Those who are doubtful of this would do well to read all of the works of Samuel Smiles, who has done as much, perhaps, as any other author in the way of stimulating young men to study and work, and consequently to place them upon and help them along the road that leads to success.

### WAIT AND SEE.

It is to be hoped and expected that the Governor will make his nominations of territorial officers with a view to the best interests of the Territory. Many rumors are afloat as to his intentions. We do not believe they are founded upon anything that is known. Two years ago similar reports were in circulation and they turned out to be groundless. We believe his nominations at that time were accepted by the Council without expressed objection.

The public welfare should be the first consideration in these appointments. Services to a party or a faction are not qualifications for an office. Fitness for the post in all possible particulars should be the chief recommendation of an appointee. The character and reputation, as well as the talents, of a man should be taken into account. The public sense of decency

ought not to be ignored, and no man ought to be foisted upon the people who would be personally obnoxious to them.

We believe Governor Thomas will carefully consider the whole question of public needs and suitable candidates, and make his nominations with a view to the best good of the Territory, and not solely to find places for candidates of some influential person or party. At any rate it will be as well to wait until the nominations are made before we attempt to criticize them. To do so in advance may prove a great waste of needless indignation.

### AN IMPATIENT RULER.

THE Emperor of Germany is getting his name up as an indiscreet speech-maker. An interval of silence on his part would help him considerably. Every time he speaks he exhibits irritation towards those of his subjects who criticize the course of his government, which he seems to conclude is well-nigh perfect, and guided by Omnipotence. His latest speech does not only manifest impatience at the animadversions of the critics, but exhibits no small degree of defiance. "My course," he exclaimed, "is the right one, and it will be pursued to the utmost."

A wise ruler will always adopt a course to carry his people with him in his policy. When he falls in that he must fall in everything, for in these days there is potency in the popular voice. William seems to adopt a course to drive his opponents still further away from him, rather than to win them over to his own side, and disaster must result from a course of this kind. The march of events is in the direction of popularization of governments — of fuller liberty to the people. No earthly power can now stop the progress of this operation. It is irresistible. Monarchs and rulers who are unbending despots will learn that fact to their sorrow if they live many years longer.

### SUGAR IN NEBRASKA.

THE Nebraska people are endeavoring to promote the sugar industry by every available means. The Lehi, Utah, sugar factory is held up as a sweet example for their encouragement, by the press, and inducements are offered in the shape of premiums and prizes both to the sugar maker and the beet grower.

The Nebraska State Board of Agriculture offered premiums to the farmers last year and have now renewed them for this year. Each competitor must furnish his own seed and experiment on at least one-fourth of an acre. Eighteen premiums are offered, graded as follows: First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$42.50; fourth, \$40; fifth, \$37.50; sixth, \$35; seventh, \$32.50; eighth, \$30; ninth, \$27.50; tenth, \$25; eleventh, \$22.50; twelfth, \$20; thirteenth, \$17.50; fourteenth, \$15; fifteenth, \$12.50; sixteenth, \$10; seventeenth, \$7.50; eighteenth, \$5.

A number of counties have followed the example of the State Board with offers of these premiums: First, \$50; second, \$45; third, \$40; fourth, \$45;