

## A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

THE prospects are that the so-called "Christian Industrial Home" in this city will be devoted to a more sensible and useful purpose than that designed by its founders. The proposition favored in Congress is to give it to Utah for an institution for deaf mutes.

This will be of some real benefit. The building is adapted for the purpose. Such a place is needed. Now it stands as a monument of folly and mendacity; folly on the part of the legislators of the nation in appropriating money on the pleas of deceptive persons, and mendacity on the part of those who maligned the "Mormons" to get the money.

As an institution for the deaf and dumb it will be changed to a mark of magnanimity in the government, and will be of great good to the unfortunates who are deprived of speech and hearing. We hope there will be no disagreement in Congress on this desirable change.

## UTAH'S ADAPTATION FOR GRAPE CULTURE.

THIS morning Mr. D. Lebecher, of Akron, Ohio, stated in the hearing of the writer that Utah is admirably adapted for grape culture, and in that respect is at least equal to California. The material difference is that in this Territory the hardy kinds only should be planted. The same gentleman insists also that the grape can be successfully produced here without irrigation; that it can be raised on any land without water on which sagebrush grows; that a warm, gravelly soil is best adapted for the purpose. As a matter of course much depends on proper cultivation, the principal consideration connected with which is the frequent agitation of the soil by plowing, together with judicious pruning.

If this claim be correct, the information it embodies is of vast importance, as it opens up a means of profitable utilization of vast stretches of arid lands in this region which are beyond the reach of water. Mr. Lebecher ought to be well-informed on the subject, as he has had extensive experience in grape-culture and has studied its adaptability to the various soils and climates of the country. Those who wish to observe an object lesson can, however, have an opportunity of doing so by visiting the farm of Mr. Allwood Brown, situated on the bench land in the eastern part of Centerville, Davis county, about twelve miles north of this city. That gentleman had ten acres of his land planted in grape vines a year ago. One half of the land was under water and the other half dry. The vines are doing splendidly; even the dormant buds are in some instances fruiting. Remarkable to state, the vines on the land which has had no water are doing better than those on the division subjected to irrigation. So far as developed, the clusters number from three to five on each shoot.

A number of land owners have become convinced that Mr. Lebecher is correct in his claim in relation to the

grape-culture capacity of this section of the country, and are establishing vineyards. Mr. Geo. C. Lambert has had six acres planted, Mr. George Arbogast, six acres, Mr. Hyrum Groesbeck has devoted considerable acreage to the same purpose, while President Angus M. Cannon and Mr. John Beck have made arrangements to each have ten acres planted. It may also be stated that Mr. Allwood Brown of Centerville is so satisfied with his initial enterprise in this respect that he has concluded to set out other five acres, which will make fifteen acres on his premises alone.

As evidence of the feasibility of what Mr. Lebecher states, it may be noted as a corroborative fact that excellent grapes have been raised by some of the residents on the "North bench" without any irrigation. If this can be done on a small scale, why not extensively, under similar conditions? We deem the subject of sufficient importance to devote space to it.

Mr. Lebecher is father-in-law to our fellow-townsmen Mr. George Arbogast

## DECORATION DAY.

It has been said that envy is the vice of republics and ingratitude their most marked characteristic. This saying will not apply to the Republic of the United States of America. Any person who gives a thought to what transpired yesterday all over this broad land must admit that neither envy nor ingratitude are characteristic of our country.

President Harrison, accompanied by Governor Flower, participated in Memorial Day exercises at Rochester, New York. Ex-President Hayes was among the leading figures in the celebration at Columbus, Ohio. And so on down to the humblest citizen in the land was the memory of the departed honored and respected. In Chicago the Union and Confederate ex-soldiers joined to observe the day.

In the matter of provision for the survivors of the civil war there has been no penuriousness. The total cost for pensions for the current year, ending June 30 next, will aggregate about \$142,000,000. There are now 600,000 applications before the bureau under the old and new pension laws; and it is possible that in the near future the annual outlay for pensions will amount for some time to come to about \$200,000,000 annually. In the nature of circumstances the increase can not go on much longer. Once the zenith is reached, the decreasing process will be rapid.

There are 19 pensioners of the war of the revolution still on the rolls. They are all women, the wives of old soldiers, and they vary in age from 80 to 100. There are also a number on the rolls from the war of 1812, and the Mexican war. All this disproves the old remark that republics are invariably ungrateful. In some respects our own has been lavishly the reverse.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 31.—Governor Tillman received a telegram from Gray Court today stating that the negro, Dave Shaw, under arrest for larceny of \$40 was taken from the officers by a mob and lynched.

## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ON Tuesday next, June 7th, the National Republican Convention will meet at Minneapolis. The names most prominently mentioned as candidates for the nomination are Blaine, Harrison and Sherman. Owing to the letter written by Mr. Blaine to Mr. Clarkson, chairman of the National Republican Committee, last February, it is still contended that he is not in the race. In that letter Mr. Blaine said:

"I am not a candidate for the Presidency, and my name will not go before the Republican National Convention for the nomination. I make this announcement in due season."

This would seem to be explicit enough, yet Mr. Clarkson is still in the front with the name of Mr. Blaine. So is Fassett of New York and Filley of Missouri.

A few days more will disclose the real situation, and if Mr. Blaine is in the race it will be so stated authoritatively. In 1888 his withdrawal did not come until forty eight hours after the convention assembled, but then he was in Europe and not as familiar with the drift of opinion as he is now, being at home.

The theory entertained by the Blaine men is that Harrison could not carry New York, and that he would lose some of the western Republican States, owing to his attitude on silver.

## SEX, COLOR AND NATIVITY.

BULLETIN 183 of the Eleventh Census relates to population by color, sex and nativity in the three States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The population of these three States aggregated in 1890 12,700,800 against \$10,498,000 in 1880, thus showing an increase of 21 per cent. for the decade. The total number of males in 1890 was 50.11 per cent., while the females made 49.89 per cent. of the whole population of these States.

The increase in the foreign born population of New York since 1880 is 29.69 per cent., in New Jersey 48.39 per cent., and in Pennsylvania 43.87 per cent. In 1880 the increases in foreigners for the same States were respectively 6.42 per cent., 17.34 per cent. and 7.80 per cent. These figures are striking, and show that if this alienization goes on New York and Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey would soon be outside the United States.

In the State of New York the total foreign born population is 1,571,000, in New Jersey 329,000 and in Pennsylvania about 846,000. The total colored population of New York is 74,000; of New Jersey 48,350, and of Pennsylvania 110,000. In New Jersey the colored race makes 3.35 per cent. of the population, while in the two other States the percentage is much less.

In New York State 26.19 per cent. of the entire population is foreign born, of New Jersey 22.77 per cent. and of Pennsylvania 16.08 per cent.

The native white of foreign parents, that is, one or both parents foreign born, in 1890 represented for these States as a whole 25.79 per cent. of the