

a large herd. The animals will be weighed when they go upon the ground, and again at a future time agreed upon, and their owner will pay for all the additional beef they have laid on their bones in the meantime. All the feed, in addition to the pulp, needed by stock treated to regular doses of the stringy stuff is a little hay to supply the necessary "roughness." This utilization of the factory refuse will not only be a source of revenue to the sugar company but will also be a benefit to the local beef market.

Returning to the juice, which has been expressed from the beets by the diffusion battery, it travels from that piece of machinery to the carbonators, or lime pans, which have the important duty to perform of clarifying the saccharine liquid. This result is reached by precipitation of the impurities. It is next subjected to the manipulation of the filter presses, which complete the work of the carbonators by means of divorce—the pure liquid being effectually separated from the impurities heretofore precipitated. The liquid then goes to the evaporators, where it is relieved of all surplus water and becomes a thick saccharine syrup. From thence it goes to the vacuum pans, where it is boiled until it becomes a dense grain, as thick as allowable, and still be subject to easy manipulation by the mixer, to which it then travels, to be knocked about vigorously to keep it from settling.

From the mixer the material is transferred to the centrifugal, a really wonderful piece of mechanism. It has 1500 revolutions a minute. The grain is here separated from the syrup and the former is thence conducted to the drier. The latter is a large boiler-shaped contrivance, which revolves in a horizontal position. At the completion of each revolution it is struck by a wooden hammer, the object of these blows being to cause a vibration, which prevents the syrup from adhering to the sides of the interior of the evaporator.

The syrup has been in the meantime conveyed to tanks, where it generally remains until the closing portion of the season, then to be put through a second, and even perhaps a third process, for the purpose of extracting from it a lower grade of sugar.

The granulated result of the interesting process has, during this time, descended from the drier to the sacks, each of which are labeled thus: "Utah Sugar Company. One hundred pounds granulated Sugar, Lehi, Utah." The product is then ready for the market. It will be a plume in the cap of the

Territory when the initial production, in the shape of beautiful refined sugar, will be ready for the dealer and consumer. This result may be confidently expected within a few days from date.

THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

THE highly seasoned sensation which the non-interested public has been promising itself upon the return of Dr. Briggs from Europe is liable to prove a crushing disappointment. During the general discussion of his case in the Presbyterian assembly and the set-to that followed among the trustees of the university in which he was a professor, Briggs made a bold show of independence and professed much eagerness for his trial before the court of ecclesiastics. He circulated his views through the papers pretty extensively, and seemed altogether satisfied with the opportunity his notoriety afforded him to get his ideas before the public.

A few months in Europe seems to have greatly modified his ardor. His position, even among those who lean to his side of the controversy, is not so hopeful since the cool weather has set in, and he now talks of taking advantage of that alternative in his church which grants forgiveness to his class of offenders upon confession of inability to express themselves at all times precisely as they mean.

Dr. Briggs has been prominent among sectarian educators for over twenty years, and was only a short time before his trouble with the church advanced to the chair of professor of Biblical theology in the leading Presbyterian college of the United States. It will be a singular spectacle he will now make in claiming amnesty upon the grounds of being incapable of expressing himself clearly. Such a plea if admitted by the court of ecclesiastics will not only manifest a general cowardice with all concerned, but will show conclusively that there was much more of salary than of conscience in the doctor's church and scripture operations.

The fact is, the attitude which Briggs has assumed is a very strange and inconsistent one for a man of his intelligence to take. It is not a rare or unreasonable thing for the members of the Presbyterian church to rebel against the so-called revision process which its creeds are now undergoing. But for a leading member of any church to deny in public, as Briggs has done, his belief in the fundamental doctrines of his creed, and while setting up a new religious code upon his own plan, still, to claim the right of recognition as a biblical authority and to teach in the church schools and preach his new fangled doctrines from the church pulpits, is one of the rarest pieces of impudence that any church has yet confronted.

As for the Briggs interpretation of the Bible, it is distinctly modern and altogether taking among "progressive" religionists. It is a theory of Scripture that is strictly up with the times and its promulgation, in spite of the thunderbolts of wrath from high church quarters, has drawn to

its author a following so strong as to threaten the dissolution of the church. This is the reason that the more politic ministers in the beginning worked very hard to put a temporary injunction upon both the doctor and his accusers, hoping that a few months of quiet would bring both to their senses and save the church.

But while such a compromise was satisfactory to the accusers, the ambitious professor, with the university trustees at his back refused to subside, and really forced an investigation which from the beginning has been pursued with fear and trembling. The case may come to a sudden termination through Briggs being induced to yield in the manner we have explained. Otherwise the affair is liable to drag on for a year or more. The conditions are such that the Presbyterian church people cannot now relent very much without dangerously compromising their creed.

EARLY CLOSING MOVEMENT.

An out-of-doors meeting was held in front of Lipman, Wallerstein & Co.'s clothing store Monday night by a number of organizations working under and belonging to the Federated Trades' Union. The demonstration was made by retail clerks in favor of the early closing movement, and the music and speeches were received with applause. An open barouche, in which Mr. Sleater, of the Federated Trades, acted as master of ceremonies, was used by the speakers in addressing the crowd.

JUDGE POWERS

was the first speaker. He believed that organization was necessary in all things where success was expected. As to the justness of the subject under discussion, there was a question of fairness to one class and equally good results to the other. Some of the merchants had consented to fix a reasonable hour for closing their business houses, but a small number were objecting to this course, claiming the right to govern themselves according to business chances and as their own interests might dictate. The question of the quantity of the goods sold did not cut a figure in the matter at all. It was only this—could not all agree upon reasonable business hours, and by strictly adhering thereto dispose of just as much, and at the same time allow their employees an opportunity for reasonable hours of rest and recreation? Only by such a course can the best efforts be brought out of them.

"All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is just as true of the old Jacks as the young Jacks, and when our large business men once realized that it is flesh and blood they are dealing with and desirous of reaching out to, they will be the largest gainers thereby. Moral suasion is a power all must feel. It is right for men to meet and properly express their wants and demand all rights not in conflict with others. This is a case of mutual benefit, "I help you and you help me, and together we will do more for ourselves than by disconnected efforts."

JUDGE BOWMAN

was next introduced. He said: "You are here tonight simply to ask that all shall live up to fair and honest