

man, his responsibility and the final judgment connected therewith were first considered, followed by a discussion of the nature of sin; punishment; Satan and the fall.

Everyone present was impressed with the systematic arrangement and consideration of the subject in hand, also the exhaustive yet brief manner in which the lecturer disposed of his work, quotations from the holy scriptures being richly interspersed for the study of the attentive student.

After prayer the class adjourned on one week.

BUSINESS NEWS AND NOTES.

The merchants of Brigham City note an improved condition of business in their locality during the past week, and the outlook for them, from present indications, is quite hopeful. Much of the volume of trade done is on the exchange plan, the merchants taking from farmers and others, in return for goods, that which the customers are able to produce.

The woolen mills in the city are turning out a fine grade of manufactures. The institution is a branch of the Brigham City Mercantile and Manufacturing association's business, and has lain idle for a number of years. It was decided last fall to resume its operations, and A. A. Jensen, Bishop of the Third ward of Brigham, was selected as manager. When he started in he had on hand \$100 in change and 150 pounds of wool. Two thousand dollars was borrowed, and the mills were started. It requires a good deal of energy and determination in the face of adverse circumstances, especially such as the past year has presented, to keep going. But this end was accomplished, and a sort of general accommodation business, such as paying for their wool in cloth, etc., was conducted.

A substantial building, constructed of stone and brick and located east of town, is occupied as a factory. It is 45 x 150 feet, and is two and a half stories high. The machinery is driven by water power. The capacity of the mills in consumption of wool is a thousand pounds per week. Eight hands are now employed—a number that will be greatly increased as soon as the state of trade will warrant.

The goods produced are of a most excellent quality; these consist of jeans, linseys, dress goods, flannels, blankets, yarns, batte, etc. Nothing of a shoddy character is manufactured. As an example of the cheapness with which the goods are put on the market, it may be said that full suits of Brigham City cloth are marked down to \$6 for boys and \$10 for men—the prices ranging up according to the grade of cloth. It is hoped that the resumption of work in the mills is permanent, that they may be numbered among the established industries of the Territory.

Those who are engaged in the dairy business in and around Salt Lake are not very enthusiastic over the financial results of their ventures. "It's a losing business," said a well-known dairyman today. "There isn't a man in it who is meeting expenses and making decent wages. Milk at 15 cents a gallon does not pay for feeding and care in the city or close by, and the people in the business today would be glad

to get out if they could only realize a portion of their investment. With bad debts and low prices the loss is heavy. In one or two instances where parties keep hogs as well as cows they are keeping even. The hog raising business pays at present prices. It costs about the same to raise a calf or a pig to one year old. The former is worth \$6 to \$8 at the end of the time, and the pig will bring \$18 to \$20 easily. Milk can be purchased outside of town at 6 to 8 cents a gallon, and some people are buying at that price and retailing in town. But the straight dairyman who furnishes good, fresh milk is doing well when he can get \$20 a month out of as large a business as he can care for." The figures here given are, of course, in the wholesale trade.

Calvin W. Moore, a Mexican war veteran who now resides at Lawrence, Emery county, has been granted a pension.

The mine-owners in the Aspen district, after four months of wasted time, have agreed upon a schedule of wages and announce their readiness to resume work, says the *Denver News*. For miners and men engaged in kindred work the scale provides \$2.25 per day, with 50 cents extra for shaft and wet work. Should silver advance beyond 75 cents per ounce, 25 cents will be added to the daily stipend. Carpenters, timber-men and trackmen are to receive \$2.75, and men who handle machine drills will get \$3. For an eight-hour shift, firemen will get \$2.75, engineers \$3.50 and pumpmen \$3.50. In any mine where the men shall vote to work ten hours the men are to eat on the company's time and will receive \$2.75 per day. The miners' union has not yet acceded to these terms, and it is doubtful if it will. The union held a meeting, at which it was resolved "that the board of arbitration having been given full power to settle all labor matters for the union, it is the sense of this union that no man go to work until we receive the report from the board of arbitration." The board of arbitration is not now organized. As agreed upon it was to consist of four men from the union, four to represent the owners of mines, and one to be selected by these eight. The union elected four members last Monday, but the mine-owners failed to appoint their quota. This looks like trouble. Meantime the smelters will run on ore produced in more fortunate localities.

Hailey, Idaho, *Times*: A. E. Nichols of Salt Lake City, who is one of the heaviest owners of the Star mine, has been in town a few days looking into the company's affairs. Immediately on arriving he paid off the employees to date, shut down the mine, and proceeded to look around for a new manager. Thomas Flynn was offered the position, practically on his own terms, but Mr. Flynn is retained by another company which he refused to name, but that will go to work December 1st. They are, therefore, looking elsewhere. The Star mine is now generally conceded to be showing "the biggest thing on the river." There are three veins of ore in sight, which in the aggregate, show a thickness of thirty to fifty-four inches of ore—of which seven and one-half to sixteen inches in one vein is first-class, and eight inches in the other veins is the same. There are be-

sides fully two feet of second-class ore. Mr. Flynn visited the mine yesterday by request, and stated it to be his conviction that from two to four carloads of ore per week can be extracted right along. Mr. Nichols says that from this time on there will be money here to meet all liabilities when due; that he does not know how to do business in any other way, neither do his partners.

The 'Denver Retail Clerks' union has a damage suit on its hands, the amount asked for of the organization being \$1000. But the more important part of the questions involved is the judicial determination of the right of the union to blacklist and thereby damage the business of a no-union man. Morris Newman, who owns a furnishing store in Denver has not complied with the union rules to close at 6 p.m. each day. In consequence of this the union blacklisted him and printed and distributed circulars. Some of these were distributed by men placed in front of his store. He asked the court to issue an injunction forbidding this distribution, and it was granted.

Mr. H. P. Prout of the Consolidated Implement company is "going" this section in the collecting business, says the *Millard county Blade*. The gentleman reports "short grass." Grain is plentiful, but cash almost an impossibility. As wheat is 51 cents a bushel in Salt Lake City, and railroad freight 22 cents per 100 pounds, it means that farmers must sell at 30 cents per bushel to pay their machine notes. If the people of Utah do not acquire some useful information on the bad policy of getting into debt, before the present squeeze is over, it will not be for lack of opportunities.

Considerable change in the running of railway trains is likely soon to be made on both the through lines for the winter traffic. The Southern Pacific intends changing the time of arrival and departure of trains in Ogden, the arrival time to be about three hours later than it is at present. Among the promised alterations are an increased train service.

It is also stated that the Union Pacific will resume daily service south of Juab, partly in consequence of the infliction of a fine because the mail contract had not been lived up to.

An Idaho official says the leading silver mines of the Wood river country can operate with silver several cents below its present market price. The ore in that section is very rich and the ore bodies exceedingly large, consequently the mines there will be able to continue operations as long as any other silver producers in the country. In the past four weeks some rich strikes have been made on the Wood river, notably to the Idaho Democrat, which was at one time owned by Boise parties.

The director of the mint is gathering statistics of the mining industry in the western states and territories for the year 1893. The various mine owners are being furnished with blanks on which to make reports of the business done and industrial labor connected therewith. If the call made is properly responded to, the compilation is expected to make a very interesting document.