

LOCAL AND OTHER MATTERS.

FROM THURSDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 18.

Our Agent.—Brother Richard G. Lambert, of the business department of this office, leaves for the north to-morrow on a tour through the settlements in the interests of this paper. We commend him to the good graces of the readers of the News and wish him every success.

"Didn't Think it Was Loaded."—Last Tuesday, at Farmington, a man who had recently purchased a new rifle, was explaining the loading part of the magazine to a younger member of the household, using by way of illustration, instead of a blackboard, a cartridge which had refused several times to go off. But the missile, it appears, was only waiting a more favorable opportunity to "make things fly," for it exploded in the gun-proprietor's hand, and pieces of the shell inflicted a painful wound on two of the fingers and the thumb. One piece passed near enough to the junior member's hand to scratch it a trifle, but the all happened not to hit anybody. Text!

Death of Thomas Howells.—It will be observed by a notice elsewhere that Elder Thomas Howells, of the 15th Ward, is dead. This will be a great surprise to his friends, very few of whom were aware of his illness. He was constitutionally strong, hearty man, and appeared naturally to have a considerable span of life. He was an old settler, having come here three years after the first settlement of the valley. He was employed about 20 years as stonecutter on the Temple Block, as known as a straightforward, honest man, and of unvarying integrity to his convictions. His bereaved family have the sympathy of a host of friends.

Funeral Services.—The funeral services over the remains of Sister Emma C. Mumford, were held as an announcement at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Marian T. Tattle, Twelfth Ward, to-day, beginning at 11 a.m. The services are under the joint direction of the residing authorities of the Twelfth and Eighteenth Wards, of the latter of which the deceased had been a member. A choir of selected voices, led by Brother H. G. Whitney, furnished music suitable to the occasion, and the opening prayer was read by Elder Wm. B. Barton. The speakers were Elder H. W. Ashtab and Bishops O. F. Whitney and H. B. Clawson. Father Samuel Asplen pronounced the benediction. The remains were conveyed to the City Cemetery and followed by an extended concourse of mourners to their final place of repose.

THE PIONEER PATENT ROLLER MILL.

A NEW ERA IN UTAH FLOUR MAKING.

Among the numerous monuments of industry erected by the capital enterprise of prominent citizens, the recently completed Pioneer Merchant Patent Roller Flour Mill F. Armstrong & Co. This capacious building, which is situated on City Creek, in immediate proximity to what was formerly the Kimball Mill property in the Eighteenth Ward, is a four-story brick structure, with machine room attached, containing of three upper floors and a basement. It was commenced last April and finished in June. Its proprietors and proprietors, to whose credit it is due that our Territory to-day boast the possession of one of the highest and latest improved milling facilities known, are of Utah's solid and reliable business men and residents of Salt Lake City, viz: Francis Armstrong, George Romney, George H. Taylor and Elias Morris.

The machinery was purchased of the celebrated John T. Noye Manufacturing Company, of Buffalo, New York, who sometime last August sent out from their establishment Mr. A. Gleason, to supervise the putting of the machinery. This work was completed several days since, the starting up of the new enterprise was delayed a few days beyond the time anticipated, pending the arrival from Buffalo of Mr. Ira Wescott, superintendent of the Noye Company, who brought with him a Mr. John Brining, from the Commercial Mills of Detroit, Michigan, one of the best millers in that location, who has been engaged to be in charge of the Armstrong mill

for the ensuing twelve months. It was under the direction of Mr. Wescott, who is himself one of the best practical millers in the United States, and has superintended the putting up of mills similar to this in London, Glasgow and Edinburgh, that the machinery was put in perfect running order and the new concern commenced operations day before yesterday. An attempt to carry the reader through a description of the various processes of flour-making, is as unnecessary as it would be tedious. This article will therefore confine itself to an enumeration of the several sets of machinery, which as before stated, are all of the highest class, with the very latest improvements in milling machinery known to modern times.

The machine room, which is partly on the east side and partly in the rear of the main building, is fitted up with a one hundred horsepower Cummer steam engine, with patent automatic governor, which furnishes the entire motive power of the establishment. Near at hand is a Cope and Maxwell steam pump, and in a separate compartment adjoining, a tubular boiler 16 feet in length with a 4½ feet shell diameter. The engine and its appurtenances are at present in charge of Bishop Nathan Davis, the well known machinist of this city. We now descend to the basement floor where among the first objects that attract the eye is the main line shaft and pulleys, which connect with the engine in the adjoining room, and drive all the machinery about the building. All the elevators to the bolting reels above start from this floor. Here also is located a milling or wheat separator, a brush scouring machine, and the lower end of the wheat storage garner, which reaches up to the highest floor, but the foundation of which rests upon the solid earth, and is constructed independently of the building. The receptacle of wheat from the weigh-hopper above, likewise leads down to this floor from the one overhead, and the bran storage will also be placed here. The first floor, or the one above the basement, contains a line shaft of pulleys, to which the power from below is transmitted by belts, and by means of which all the machinery above the first floor is kept in motion. All the rolls, which are of the celebrated Stevens patent, are on this floor, and to the right of the apartment is situated the concentrated mill, or wheat granulator, where the wheat is first broken, and by a series of scalping processes converted into flour, middlings and bran. There are three double sets of the Stevens rolls, the offices of which are various; for instance, one is for granulated germ middlings, another for coarse and fine purified middlings, another for A. middlings and low grade material. From here by means of elevators the different materials from each set of rolls go above to their respective reels. On the same floor are the flour packer, for packing sacks and barrels, and the office, the former to the right and the latter to the left of the principal entrance.

On the second floor is located a chest of four reels, two Smith middlings purifiers, another line shaft of pulleys and the flour packing garners. The third and last floor contains two sets of two reels each, above which is placed the dust collector the office of which is to collect the dust from the purifiers' fans and send it off with the feed and offal. Here is also an aspirator or winnower of germ middlings, a Smith purifier, a bran duster and a receptacle for wheat just over the head of the concentrated mill. The heads of all the elevators are on this floor and the flour is all collected here and sent down by the spouts to the packing chests or garners in the room below. A peculiarity of this mill is that it manufactures only two commodities, viz: flour and bran, by means of which system it is claimed (and obviously with good reason) that a higher grade of flour is produced than by the ordinary method of extracting shorts, bran, etc., thereby depriving the flour of its vitality. The mill will grind any kind of grain excepting corn, and at present has a productive capacity of 125 barrels (25,000 lbs) every twenty-four hours. With the proposed addition of two double sets of rollers the capacity will be extended to 200 barrels per day.

FROM FRIDAY'S DAILY, OCT. 19.

An Afflicted Household.—Our deepest sentiments of condolence go out to Brother David Q. Calder and

family, in the loss of one more of their loved ones by the cruel hand of death. Their little son Joseph H., aged 13 years, died this morning a victim to diphtheria, making the third child Brother Calder has laid away in the grave within the last two weeks from the same fell disease, and the fourth child this season, the first one dying from heart disease. Several years ago the same household was stricken with diphtheria, and buried five of their little ones, one after another. The bare thought of it is heartrending. We can only say, God comfort the hearts of the afflicted.

Bloomington Broom.—At the little town of Bloomington, on the Rio Virgen, about four miles south of the St. George Temple, is located the only broom factory in Southern Utah. It is owned and operated by Brother William H. Carpenter and son, who expect to turn out a great many brooms this season. The senior member of the firm has had an experience of forty years in the business, and good judges have pronounced his workmanship to be of a superior character. Our informant by letter, Brother James A. Larson, says that Mr. Joseph W. Carpenter, editor and proprietor of the Union and Village Echo had been publishing his paper in Bloomington during the summer, but had since moved to St. George.

Sandy Items.—"Sancho," our Sandy correspondent, sends a few notes from that locality. About the same amount of ore as last reported is coming in from the mines. The Pioneer Sampling Mill receives forty or fifty carloads of ore per week from Tintic, and about half that amount from other places. This gives employment to sixteen men. Scott and Anderson are receiving over fifty tons per day, and give employment to about eight men at the Mill, besides having a large number of teams hauling ore from Butterfield Canyon. The Mingo works have abandoned the sinking of the artesian well, and will raise the water with a pump. They are steadily improving their works. A large smoke stack, 140 feet in height is nearing completion. It is connected with the furnaces by a large flue, thereby saving all the dust, which without it would be lost, and constituting a great saving to the company. The works are ably managed by Mr. Knapp at the present time. More dwelling houses are going up in Sandy. The town and its vicinity supports four stores and two blacksmith shops, all doing a good business.

The Iron Industry.—Brother Henry Lunt, who recently returned to his home in Cedar City, called in at this office the day before leaving. He took occasion to speak of the iron industry in Utah, and of the great future before the people in which this important enterprise of iron manufacture is destined to play a prominent part. The subject, it appears, was mooted at an early day in our history. Brother Lunt, himself, one of the oldest settlers in Southern Utah, was sent down there thirty-two years ago, when Parowan and its adjacent towns were settled with a direct view to the manufacture of iron. He assisted to make the first iron ever produced in the Territory, and as early as 1853 brought up to this city a pair of home-made handirons. Brother Lunt, though well advanced in years, feels that he will yet live to see the iron industry flourish in southern Utah and become a paying business. He looks upon the formation of the Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah as a prophetic movement in that direction. Great credit, he thinks, is due to Bishop Thos. Taylor, for his spirited and successful opposition to the adverse claims and law suits of those parties who desired to gain possession of the valuable mining property which is at last secured to its rightful owners. The mines referred to are in Iron County, about twenty miles from Cedar, and contain more iron ore, he says, than it would be possible to work up in a thousand years. The patents for seven mines are held by the officers of the Iron Manufacturing Company of Utah.

Affairs in Ashley.—C. C. Bartlett of Ashley, Uintan County, sends a few items from that place which were a little late in coming to hand.

Conference was held in that part of the Wasatch Stake, on the 15th and 16th inst., at which President A. Hatch made some very pointed remarks. Latter-day Saints who sold and drank whiskey he said could not be fellow-

shipped, and at a Priesthood meeting held subsequently advocated the founding of a model "Mormon" town, patterning in one respect after the town of Greeley, Colorado, wherein any man possessing or permitting a saloon or place of like character would forfeit the title to his land. Steps had since been taken to secure the land for such a townsite.

The rapid strides made in the material advancement of that valley was evidenced by a retrospection of its history. In 1879, 1,500 bushels of grain were raised, cut with cradles and threshed by two old worn-out threshers. In 1880, from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels were raised, all cut with cradles, repaired by one of the old machines, repaired at considerable expense for that season. In 1881, about 35,000 or 40,000 bushels were raised, and four self-raking reapers, one McCormick harvester, and in the fall a new threshing machine helped the farmers with the grain. The year 1882 saw about 60,000 bushels, three self-binders and one or two more self-rakers, and two new threshers were added to those already enumerated. The present year will probably produce 60,000 bushels, with six more self-binders and one more new threshing added to the list. Lots of grain got very ripe before it could be cut. Resources for grain raising there are almost unlimited, and there is room for many more people. The climate is said to be fully equal to that of Salt Lake Valley.

Ashley is sadly in need of school teachers. There is not a professional teacher in the county. A man, or woman (or both) capable of teaching a good school, and who would be willing to take a little money and a good deal of produce for pay, would do well there. The same remarks would apply to a blacksmith and shoemaker. The night of the 21st witnessed the first frost, which however, was not universal. The outlook for a market for grain was rather limited. Fort Thornburg having been abandoned. Many people signed a petition to have the soldiers remain.

FROM SATURDAY'S DAILY OCT. 20.

A New Invention.—Mr. Burdette Folsom, of this city, is the inventor of something new in reaping machines, which possesses several entirely new mechanical movements. One of these is a wheel of three revolving cog, which work into a larger wheel, and owing to its peculiar construction makes a very material change in the speed and power of the machine. Another peculiarity is that the knife and sheath both move, meeting each other like a pair of shears. The inventor claims that it will move much faster with the same power, and will weigh from one hundred and fifty to two hundred pounds lighter than ordinary reapers. The model of it, which we understand has already been patented, was constructed entirely by Mr. Folsom at his place of business on South Temple Street. His brother Hyrum is part owner with him in the new contrivance.

What Next?—The following ridiculous falsehood is palmed upon the public by the Chicago Tribune:

A ghastly burial ceremony that is practised by the Mormons rivets the hold polygamy has on the superstition of these creatures. Every wife that is buried has a black cloth laid on her face, and the Mormon women are taught to believe that on the resurrection day, when the righteous are called into the joys of their Lord, no hand but that of a husband can remove the cloth, and that unless the cloth is lifted by his hand she must remain in outer darkness forever. A woman who believes that—and the Mormon women believe it—can't help behaving herself, no matter how many wives her husband takes. She has to keep on the right side of the only man who can take off that cloth.

For a lie made out of whole cloth, and black cloth at that, commend us to the average Chicago editor when he deals with the "Mormon" question.

Missionary Life in Norway.—Elder Andrew Amundsen, writing from Bergen, Norway, September 11th, to the *Millennial Star*, says:

"Since I wrote last I have had several tramps into the country, distributing tracts, talking with the people and holding meetings when the opportunity was offered, but, as the people are very busy at present with their harvest, we did not succeed very well. I visited the great ice mountain of Hardanger.

It is about 7,000 feet high, 60 miles long and not quite so wide, and covered with perpetual ice, several hundred feet deep, and as clear as crystal. Tradition has it that quite a large village was buried under this ice, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants. Vegetation grows right up to the base of this mountain, and people live there and cultivate the soil and raise fruit. All that the people here know about 'Mormonism' is what they have learned from newspapers, and the reports published generally consist of the most abominable falsehoods. Occasionally I find a person honest and liberal enough to listen to my testimony. Wherever I can hear of a priest, I generally call upon and lay before him the principles of the Gospel, and so far have been treated kindly. We find the people generally very much wrapped up in what the clergy say, and very ignorant. They can repeat the Lord's prayer, and that is about the extent of their knowledge of the scriptures. This is a hard, rocky country, and the people are somewhat of the same nature. They will listen to falsehood, rather than the truth. I feel there is a great work for us to perform in warning these people. We are really the pioneers of the Gospel in this part of the country. In our travels we have quite a varied experience. One night we sleep in a good bed at a hotel, and perhaps the next in an old barn, covered up in the hay, wet, hungry and tired, and having nothing but a few berries to satisfy our appetites. However, we are contented, and know that we are engaged in the Lord's work."

DIPHTHERIA.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Credible information having been communicated to me that there are at present in our city a number of children afflicted with that loathsome contagion diphtheria, I deem it proper, in view of the singular fatality which almost invariably attends it, and for the purpose of preventing, so far as possible, its gain, any greater prevalence, to offer to the public generally a few words of caution, and to request and advise the observance of the following measures:

1. Directly upon the onset of any throat trouble let it be determined as definitely as possible what the disease is.
2. If symptoms of diphtheria are shown, isolate the sick one so far as possible. If there are other children in the family, isolate them also; they have been exposed and are liable to be taken sick at any time.
3. No one—adults or children—should be allowed to visit the infected house, except those in attendance upon, or nursing the sick.
4. All rags or clothes used by a patient should, as far as possible, be burned—not thrown out, or allowed to lie around. Clothing, bedding and blankets should be thoroughly disinfected (preferably by fumes of burning sulphur) before putting in wash.
5. The discharges of the patient should never be emptied into water closets or privies or thrown out upon the ground—but disinfected thoroughly and buried in lime.
6. All disinfectants used should be made as strong as possible and plenty of fresh air allowed in the sick room.
7. Strict cleanliness in and around the house and premises is imperative; it tends both to prevent and mitigate the disease.
8. After recovery or death close the rooms up tight and burn sulphur in them for 24 hours; afterwards proceed to clean them with all possible thoroughness.
9. When death occurs, the body should be buried at once—no delay. A public funeral should not be allowed to take place under any circumstances, and a coffin once closed should not be opened again.
10. Those who remain with and nurse the sick should change their clothing before mingling with others. By carefully observing these precautions, the spread of the disease may be circumscribed and it is to be hoped families will for their own benefit as well as for that of their neighbors, see the necessity of complying with these suggestions.

Respectfully,
WM. JENNINGS, Mayor.

Physicians prescribe Brown's Iron Bitters for indigestion, weakness, low spirits, etc.