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IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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## WHO WILL TAKE HOLD.

UTAH is shipping away every year a very large quantity of raw wool. Part of the product of the Territory is made up at home, and the cloths, blankets and shawls manufactured here are vastly superior in quality to the goods of the same classes made in the eastern States. The finish may not be so fine, but the wool used is genuine, while the custom in the eastern mills has become general to mix in with cotton, fillings made from old woolen rags and faced with but a very small proportion of honest wool. Great skill is displayed in making these fabrics look fine and good on the surface, so as to deceive the ordinary purchaser. If our home factories would put a better finish on their goods they would excel in all respects the woolen manufactures of the east, and take their proper place in the markets of the country.

But there is and will be for some time, under present conditions, a mass of raw material that cannot be used at home. It will continue to be shipped away and its sale be regulated by eastern dealers who do pretty much as they please with it. We think all our home grown wool should be manufactured at home, securing larger profits to sheep owners and keeping much money in the Territory for home circulation. How can this be done?

Start worsted factories. Or let some of our existing woolen mills make branches of their establishments for this purpose. This would utilize a large quantity of material that is now sent away and furnish employment for many idle hands.

There is a man in town who was reared to this business in Bradford, England, but who has been in the United States over twenty years and has superintended large worsted factories in Rhode Island. He has been in Utah about two years. He has recently returned from the East, where he took 950 pounds of raw Utah wool to have it made into "tops." That is, wool prepared so as to be made at once into yarn. A sample "top" may be seen in the store of Cutler Bros. He has investigated the matter and finds that he can make worsted yarns from Utah wool, giving a better price than now paid for the raw material, and put them on the market at a less price than they are now sold for in the East.

Common yarns, he says, can be spun here and sold for 80 to 90 cents a pound, superior to eastern kinds that sell for \$1.00 to \$1.10. Also from these "tops" Spanish and Saxony yarns for knitting can be made here for \$1.00 to \$1.20 per pound, which are

wholesaled in the East at \$1.60 to \$1.75 and retailed at from \$2.40 to \$2.80 per pound. He has samples and price lists which explain this.

Machinery for one comb, with which he can work up 700 pounds of wool a day, can be had for \$10,000; cash \$2,000 and the rest at six per cent. interest. He can rent the old Ogden factory with good water power for a low figure, and will guarantee to clear the cost of the machinery in a year. This may seem rather roseate to practical business men, but it is worth looking into.

He started the Valley worsted mills in Providence, Rhode Island, and managed them for seven years, beginning with two combs and leaving thirteen combs and 500 hands when he went to another factory. The profits were very large and he is confident of similar results in Utah, if the necessary machinery is obtained.

We advise our moneyed friends who desire to start new home industries to see Jonas Wilkinson, who can be heard from at Cutler Brothers. He is thoroughly familiar with the business, and we believe can convince them that there is money in it, and that it would grow into a great and profitable industry. Here is something practical for home industrialists to take hold of and see what there is in it. Who will take the lead?

## APRIL WEATHER IN SALT LAKE.

MR. GEORGE W. SALISBURY, observer, weather bureau in this city, has just issued his report for April. His summary shows a mean barometer for the month of 30,000. The highest 30.351 occurred on the 5th, the lowest 29.651 on the 15th. The mean temperature for the month was 47.4 degrees; the highest, 78 degrees, being reached on the 29th, the lowest, 26 degrees, on the 1st. The greatest daily range of temperature, 33 degrees, occurred on the 28th, the least, 5 degrees, on the 12th.

The highest mean temperature for April during seventeen years occurred in 1888, when 55.5 degrees were recorded, and the lowest, 45.8 degrees, in 1883. The mean temperature for April for the period of seventeen years past was 50.8 degrees.

The total precipitation for April was 1.90 inches. The highest precipitation, 4.43 degrees, for seventeen years occurred in 1886, the lowest, 1.49, in 1891.

During April there were seventeen cloudy, nine partly cloudy, and four cloudless days. On the 18th and 28th frost was reported. Snow to the amount of 1.5 inches fell during the month.

## VOTING BY MACHINERY.

WHEREVER the Australian ballot system has been adopted in elections in this country officials invariably discovered two grave objections to its use. In the first place the voter found it difficult to pick out the names of his candidates in the official ballot, where there is no classification of parties. Time and labor were consumed in this effort and then it was not always successful, because even educated persons

made blunders. After the election the sorting and counting was another tedious process, and like the voters the election officers made mistakes.

Now, science comes to the rescue of the Australian system, and both of the defects mentioned are likely to be remedied. A gentleman named Myers has invented a voting machine which, it is claimed, will prevent error and fraud, and even help the voter to be honest. It was briefly alluded to in our columns on Tuesday as tried at an election recently held in Lockport, New York, and where it realized all that was claimed for it.

The machine is constructed upon the principle of a cash register. On its face are a number of buttons, the name of a candidate being marked above each. The voter presses the button representing his candidate, whose name is immediately stamped on the sheet below. At the same time the buttons representing all other candidates for that office are locked by the movement which the voter makes in pressing his button. This prevents a voter from voting for more than one person for the same office, and it also prevents repetition. When the voter leaves the booth, and closes the door, the machine then automatically releases all the buttons and is ready for the next.

The machine is a very intricate contrivance, and only a personal inspection, or perhaps elaborated diagrams, could make its features understood. At the Lockport election twenty candidates were voted for. The slowest voter took two minutes, and the quickest nine seconds, to record his vote. The result of the election was known ten minutes after the last man had cast his vote. There is on the face of the machine an index visible to everybody which shows the total vote cast, but not the political character of the ballots.

A great deal is expected from this machine, and one feat in particular is claimed for it, that is, it will absolutely kill the old "machine" which counted, falsified and repeated at elections.

## CATTLE SWINDLING IN WYOMING.

THE cattlemen of Wyoming have made grave charges of stealing against the rustlers and the small ranchers who are opposed to the cattle kings, and there may be good grounds for complaint in some instances. But from what we have heard there is another kind of stealing in vogue in that State, which may account for some of the troubles that afflict the companies which own large herds and fail to receive expected dividends. It is exposed by a gentleman in this city, in the annexed communication, which no doubt contains an explanation of one of the mysteries of the cattle business:

It was in the year '80 or '81 that the following took place: A young man from Utah was cow punching for a Wyoming firm. On several occasions when calves were branded, the foreman would be afflicted with crossing of the eyes, and his book which he dropped was picked up by my informant, and to his surprise he noticed that the number had multiplied by ten—thus on one occasion they had