

out. This building also contains one of the most perfect steam engines ever brought to the West. It is of the latest pattern, 300-horse power, triple expansion, marine type. This engine will start up when work first begins at the plant.

The largest building on the place is the electrolytical refinery, where, by the agency of electricity, the gold, silver and copper are separated. This building is 492 feet long and 204 feet wide, and is covered with an iron double roof. In its walls there are used 1,100,000 brick—350,000 more than in the great smokestack which has been erected near by. The electrolytical building has in it the great 1,000-horse power engine which took first prize at the World's Fair, and which was in operation there in connection with the Westinghouse exhibit. The belt wheel connected with it is 29 feet in diameter, the belt to be used being five feet eight inches wide and an inch and a half thick. In the electrolytical building there will be 400 tanks, and it will have a capacity of 40 tons of refined copper per day exclusive of the gold and silver product. The copper is deposited on sheets of white paper, and when in plates about half an inch thick it is removed for the new deposit. Seventeen days are consumed in precipitating the copper before any is removed. Of the 40 tons to be produced, 15 tons are to be from the smelter at Durango. The copper plant people can ship from Durango via Salt Lake, refine here, and forward the product to the Eastern market 60 cents a ton cheaper than the way it is done now.

Of the ore which the refinery can work on, Mr. Stahlmann says that at the Copper Mountain in Box Elder the company has in sight enough ore ranging from 15 to 20 per cent to keep the plant going six years. There is no gold or silver in this ore, so there will be steady purchase of that containing these precious metals. Silicious ores will be in great demand at the works, as furnaces have to be lined with silica, and ores of this class serve the purpose. Lead ores are not desirable.

LOCAL FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

If the Utah Forestry Association is going to accomplish the work which it was organized to accomplish, a considerable number of local organizations must be formed this summer, and some good, earnest work must be done. One of the first investigations should be to determine how much timber is around the head waters of the principal streams. Every effort should be made to have an abundant timber supply in these places, and before intelligent steps can be taken to preserve even what is now left, it is necessary to know its exact condition.

Below is presented an outline for the constitution and by-laws of a local society. The outline was prepared by Mr. J. M. Romney, a member of the Utah Forestry Association. It is believed that with slight modifications it will answer the needs of local societies in any part of Utah.

C. A. WHITING,
Sec. U. F. A.

1. The name of this organization shall be the———

2. Its object shall be to study and promote the forestry interests of our special neighborhood, and to aid in the broader efforts of the Utah Forestry Association.

3. The signing of these articles and the payment of all regularly assessed dues shall be the full requirements for membership.

4. The officers shall be a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, to serve for the term of one year, and until their successors are duly elected.

5. The officers shall perform such duties as regularly pertain to their respective offices.

6. The president shall have power to appoint committees of one or more members to investigate any special question that may arise within the general purpose of this organization, such as determining present forest areas, securing forest reservations around the headwaters of streams, the trees best adapted to particular localities, the influence of tree culture on bird and insect life, etc., etc.

7. The reports of special investigations may form a part of the business at regular meetings of the organization.

8. All valuable information shall be forwarded by the secretary to the Utah Forestry Association for more general distribution.

9. The organization shall meet regularly on——. It shall be the purpose to make these meetings of interest and profit.

10. An initiation fee of—— and an annual fee of—— shall be assessed against each member to be used strictly in payment of the incidental expenses of the organization.

11. This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds majority of the members present at any regular meeting, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been given at the next preceding meeting.

INTERVIEW WITH A MORMON.

The Quincy, Illinois, *Journal* has an article on the recent visit of Sheriff G. R. Belnap, of Ogden, to Carthage, Quincy and other points in the East. After reciting the particulars of the sheriff's trip into Kansas for a prisoner wanted at Ogden for larceny, the *journal* says:

The sheriff's father, Gilbert Belnap, is a Latter-day Saint, who came from Toronto, Canada, to Nauvoo, whence he went to Nebraska, and thence, in 1851, to Ogden.

Probably because of his father's religious connections, the son, who did not say whether or not he shares those views, concluded that while in this part of the country he would run up to Carthage, Hancock county, to see the old jail, etc. He went up there early yesterday morning, returned yesterday evening and left early this morning for Leavenworth.

His visit to the old historical jail evidently left a deep impression on his mind and he gave a graphic description of it and of the tragic death of Joseph Smith the Prophet and others.

The jail, which is built of rock and contains seven rooms, is now the residence of Attorney Jas. M. Browning, who has built a handsome frame addition.

The story of the murder, as told to

Sheriff Belnap, contains some details that may be new to some of our readers:

There were four men in the room when the attack was made, namely, Joseph Smith, the Prophet; Hyrum his brother; John Taylor and Willard Richards. Hyrum was killed by a bullet that was fired through the closed door. As the attacking party pushed the door in, Joseph Smith was behind the door and thus he was not seen for the time being. Taylor was shot four times. The Prophet ran to a window and jumped out. He was shot before he reached the ground.

After he fell his body was set up against the well and a man ran up with a knife to cut off Smith's head. "Just then," adds Mr. Belnap, "came that strange light that stunned everybody, including the man with the knife."

The well is within the frame addition built by Mr. Browning, and the latter has carefully preserved all of the landmarks and also beautified the space by making grass plots, etc.

Mr. Belnap met Mr. Thos. E. Sharpe, one of the oldest settlers in Carthage, and who, Sheriff Belnap has been told, gave the signal for the attack on the jail. Mr. Belnap added that he could not say whether or not that statement was true.

He should have liked to ask Mr. Sharpe about the matter, but the old man is 78 years of age and has been partially paralyzed in his speaking powers for some four years, and the sheriff would not speak of the matter to him.

Asked whether there is any attempt to practice polygamy in Utah, Sheriff Belnap answered with a vigorous "no, sir." He added that after the construction of the Edmunds law by the Supreme Court, the Mormons accepted the law in good faith.

"The people of Utah," added the sheriff, "understand that quite well. The false reports sent out by office-seeking carpet baggers may fool you eastern people, but we know that the reports are false. Some of these false reports are so ridiculously absurd that it is a wonder that any fair-minded person of average intelligence and education could credit them—but many do. No matter how stupidly foolish a 'book' may be, if it puts a Mormon in the position of violating law, the 'book' is greedily devoured by many people in the East.

"The truth is that the Mormons are attending to their own business, making honest livings, obeying the law and there is not a particle of use of the scandalous and unjust misrepresentations."

After a statement of the union that characterized the plural families with which the sheriff was acquainted and the information that they were provided for by the persons who should do so, the interview proceeded:

Questioned as to the Mormon method of educating their children, the number of Mormon churches in Ogden, etc., the sheriff explained:

The Mormon children attend the public schools. Some of the youth attend Mormon academies. In Ogden, which has a population of about 20,000, the Mormons have a tabernacle, in which all meet on Sunday; and each of the five wards has a meeting house.