

according to the clothes they wear, but by the good deeds done while permitted to dwell here on the earth.

The DESERET NEWS is ever hailed with delight out in this remote country. Ever praying for its welfare, we subscribe ourselves your sisters in Zion,

JANE M. WALTON, President,
IRENE HASKELL, Secretary.

OLD AND NEW SYSTEM OF MILLING.

No. 3 MINE, ALMY UTAH CO.,
Wyoming April 1st 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

In the Semi-Weekly NEWS I noticed an extraordinary statement from the pen of Mr. McAllister, to the effect that, in the process of

FLOUR MILLING

the consumer lacked 12 out of 15 ingredients of which the wheat berry is composed. Such a statement is calculated to mislead the bread consumers and bring discredit on the leading millers of Utah.

Such an assertion might have been correct in some exceptional cases a few years ago under the

OLD PROCESS

of flour milling, where the boss, instead of going into a nice warm mill on a frosty winter morning and finding everything going right, would enter an ice-bound mill of the old breast-wheel style with a couple of half starved youths, trying to cut her loose and knock her to pieces at the same time.

The

NEW PROCESS

of milling means nicely turned iron shafting and pulleys, with belt gearing in place of wooden shafts and cog gearing with two or three millwrights slashing around with sledge hammers to keep them wedged, and assisted occasionally by two or three millers making frantic efforts to start the break down.

The old process, or system, that required a man to jump on the buirs every 24 or 26 hours and slash them all over with a pick, so as to grind up 15 bushels of wheat an hour, and make 24 bushels of flour to the 100 bushels of wheat, is

FAST BECOMING OBSOLETE.

The idea of making such flower either for home consumption or to ship abroad is played out. The quantity that every mill ought to grind by stone process is, the quantity that can be ground without being heated whether it is 5, 10 or 20 bushels per hour. If every miller will observe this as a guide, he will do the best work that he is able to do.

Speaking of

HEATING,

I mean, that the grain should not be heated by friction so as to start the juice or essential oil of the grain. If the grain oil is started by friction, that friction produces heat, and that heat dries and evaporates the grain juice, and the virtue of the flour is impaired. The steam that rises from the hot running mill is the vapor from the essential oils of the grain, and if this be lost in the bread, any amount of cooling will not repair the damage.

Blood heat is as high as can be warranted without impairing the product. It may be an ambition with some millers to grind fast, but the old adage is,

"HASTE MAKES WASTE."

One of the great evils of the old school process of milling is low grinding, and its evil effects are only second to those produced by fast grinding, and a miller that runs a heavy mill is likely to look for a medicine to doctor his flour. Bread-eaters much prefer the full life and strength of the grain, and grain once killed by over-grinding and heating will not be brought to life by the best medicines.

Flour milling under the new or patent process means, that the chop shall roll instead of slide between the bars; or, in other words, the substitution of granulating instead of grinding. It also means what could not be accomplished with the defective machinery of the old school system, namely, taking the whole inside of the kernel clean out of the hull, leaving nothing but clean bran, and what is clean bran?

SIMPLY WOODY FIBRE.

By a process of high grinding and gradual reduction, the middlings, which contain the gluten, the most important factor as a flesh-forming principle, is reground, purified and returned to the reels and graded according to its market value; thus the consumer gets just what he pays for.

This means also that the miller by this new or patent process, may realize from 15 to 20 cents more per bushel of the product than by the old style, and showing a good satisfactory balance on the right side of the ledger at the year's end.

In conclusion, I do not wish to be understood as being a practical miller, though as

A PRACTICAL BREAD MAKER

I have devoted no little time and study to the theory of flour milling, and the two are branches closely connected.

One thing, I am pleased to note the rapid strides the leading millers of Utah are making in the way of improvement in this branch of industry. Two of our most extensive and enterprising

merchants of Evanston, Wyoming, use the roller mills flour of Utah, exclusively, in fact, there is scarcely any other than Utah flour to be got in this district. This same flour I have used for over fifteen months, and find it makes the best bread of any flour I have used in a long experience under harness as a commercial baker.

Very respectfully,
ALEX. CROLL.

SCANDINAVIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY.

A STOCK COMPANY FORMED, AND TWO DANISH NEWSPAPERS MERGED INTO ONE.

At a meeting held on Friday evening, April 3d, 1885, by some of the principal Scandinavian business men of this city, it was decided to form a stock company under the name of "The Scandinavian Publishing Company," for the purpose of promoting Scandinavian literature.

The capital stock of the company was put at \$10,000, divided into 2,000 shares \$5 each, and a general invitation was decided to be extended to the people throughout the Territory to subscribe for stock.

Arrangements were made for the purchase of the two now existing Scandinavian newspapers *Bikuben* and *Utah Posten*, of which the company intends to continue the former. An executive committee, to attend to the interest of the company pending incorporation, was formed, and consists of the following gentlemen: A. W. Winberg, Andrew Jensen, J. C. Sandberg, J. Sorensen and P. W. Madsen.

C. A. F. ORLOB, Sec'y.

EXPRESSIONS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE SOCIAL PHASE OF AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Editor Deseret News:

There is a social side to the

PLURAL MARRIAGE PROBLEM,

which certainly should attract some attention from those who are endeavoring to subject the Saints to legal prosecution for polygamous cohabitation. It is very noticeable that the majority of the cases for which prosecutions have been commenced, are not for marrying wives in defiance of the law of 1862, after its constitutionality had been declared by the Supreme court, but for cohabitation with wives long since received into the polygamic households. Some of these relationships were commenced ten, twenty and even thirty years ago. The husbands since those unions, have in some instances become grey and the wives toothless. As to the so-called criminal act for which these veterans are arraigned,

NO WITNESS

could, perhaps, swear to its commission, during twice the period which the law allows as a limitation to the legal proceedings now taken.

It is not with a view to questioning the legality or illegality of the curious line of testimony, which is adopted and deemed sufficient by the Federal officers in these cases, but to suggest a few social considerations, that this article is written.

MARRIAGE,

whether of the monogamic or polygamic order, is usually based, or at least supposed to be based, on the existence of a certain degree of affection between the contracting parties, and that this sacred feeling is strengthened and matured by long association in the marital condition is also well understood.

In some of these households, families of children have been reared, many of whom are intelligent, educated, progressive young men and women, and ornaments to the community where they reside.

The writer is well acquainted with some of the youths who are

THE OFFSPRING OF SUCH MARRIAGES,

and he ventures the assertion here, that the very highest conditions of affectionate relationship exist between them and their parents, their brothers and sisters, and also their half-brothers and half-sisters in the polygamic relation.

He is also acquainted with some of those gentlemen who have been seized and arraigned under the Edmunds law, and he knows that they are men not only of profound religious principle and conscientious conviction, but that they have kind and loving natures; and that they are men whose feelings would be more intensely wounded by

A SEPARATION

from their loved ones, than by the most stringent servitude under the regulations of a prison, without such separation.

He knows this through association with them in foreign lands, when missionary labor called them to be separated from their families for a time. The joy which o'er-spread their features on receipt of a

"LETTER FROM HOME,"

told a tale of love which hours of conversation might not have revealed. To suppose that these relationships have existed for years without affection is to both accuse and applaud.

It would be an act of the most repulsive and condemnatory character, to live in the marital relation and rear a family, when the parties to the union did not have their hearts welded by affection.

Again, to suppose that parties live in this relation, and maintain all of the responsibilities which it involves for a quarter of a century or more, with no other incentive or sustenance than the religious requirement couched in the revelation on plural marriage, great as that is, is to attribute

A DEGREE OF PERFECTION

to them which perhaps has never yet been reached in our weak probation.

True the original motive in forming such relationships, was to obey the command of Heaven, and without such a command the thought would never have been entertained, but do not the congeniality of the parties, and the love which springs from such near associations soon lighten the burden of life's duties, and give to the marital condition that zest and happiness which constitute matrimonial bliss?

Is it any less the case, simply because the union is

A PLURAL ONE?

Are we not to expect that the same feelings exist, perhaps in an intensified degree, in a case of this description, as in those cases where one woman claims and receives all the attention of the husband, and holds him by legal ties as well as bonds of affection?

There is something so sacred in love, that the idea of ruthlessly tearing its bonds asunder is revolting to every noble nature. To break up a family, to deprive children of their natural protectors, to wilfully make wives widows and children fatherless, is certainly

A MORE HEINOUS CRIME

than to follow the heart and conscience into a relation of honorable wedlock, sanctified by religious conviction and fortified by every bulwark that endearing family relationships can rear.

In view then of these self-evident truths can any one blame the "Mormon" community, for being aroused to indignation at the efforts now being made to

DISRUPT THEIR FAMILY ARRANGEMENTS?

Is it any wonder, that friends in a common cause seek to shield and shelter those whose happiness is thus invaded? That women whose lives have been spent in the happiest conditions of wifehood and motherhood through polygamic relations, should seek to save themselves from a severing of those Heavenly ties upon which their very existence and that of their little ones may depend.

And I would ask the Officers of Justice, and the great American public what they expect of these people? Do they desire to see the spectacle of

A UNIVERSAL ABANDONMENT

Of these worthy wives and mothers? Do they want the offspring of these marriages to be cast off by the parent hand, that should rather be compelled by legislative enactment to protect and provide for them?

It seems from the system of dealing with these cases, that it is regarded as criminal to supply any kind of support to those dependent on husbands and fathers in this relation. Is not this indirectly putting

A PREMIUM ON DESERTION

and all its consequent misery and destitution?

Is it the design of this great government to drive all the polygamists away from their families, break up the ties of marital relationship formed, and cast these helpless women and their children on the world?

This looks like the natural result of such severe and radical measures as those now being carried out.

It seems to me that something ought to be done before distress and destitution strike the helpless and dependent and involve the country in the consideration of the important question of how to support the "Mormons" instead of how to destroy them!

PHILANTHROPIST.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 2nd, 1885.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

Mr. McAllister Cites His Authors.

Editor Deseret News:

A letter in last Friday evening's NEWS, from Mr. Alex. Croll, seems to imply that I erred, in stating that, "by the usual process of converting wheat into flour, it is deprived of twelve of its essential elements, and reduced to a starchy substance containing only three elements, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. The rich supplies of silica, sodium, sulphur, phosphorus, calcium, nitrogen and other elements that are found in the bones, teeth, hair, nails, muscles and blood, are gone."

In the article from which this quotation is made, published in the NEWS of March 20th, I disclaimed originating the statements contained therein, therefore friend Croll's controversy must be with scientists from whom I culled the idea.

I am not inclined to cavil with Mr. C. for alluding to the statement as

"EXTRAORDINARY,"

it appeared precisely the same to me upon first reading it, but, further re-

search among a large number of scientific writings substantiated the "extraordinary statement" to be a stubborn fact, and, under that conviction I repeated it in the article alluded to.

I do not think there is anything in the statement reflecting discredit on Utah millers or misleading to bread consumers. The Utah millers, as a rule, make as good flour as any other miller, indeed, as Utah wheat is unexcelled, it may safely be said their flour is better than can be made in some other localities. The fine white bread consumed by Utah people is fully as good as the best made anywhere, therefore, the "extraordinary statement" applies equally to millers and bread consumers everywhere.

The fact is that, in the usual process of making fine white flour, the bran and shorts are taken out, and the flour consists of the central portion of the grain only. This central portion of the grain is, as before stated, "a starchy substance containing only three elements," while the bran and shorts, that are generally discarded and fed to pigs or cattle, contains twelve elements, much richer in muscle, fat, and bone forming materials. For verification of this, Mr. Croll may refer to the

FOLLOWING NAMED SCIENTISTS,

who are but a very few of the many who have proclaimed the "extraordinary statement." R. T. Trall, M. D.; Felix L. Oswald, M. D.; Dr. M. Grover; T. L. Nichols, M. D.; Sylvester Graham; Dr. Calvin Cutter; Rev. J. F. Clymer; Prof. Johnstone; C. E. Page, M. D.; Prof. F. W. Newman; C. D. Hunter, M. D.; Susannah W. Dodds, M. D.

How it has come about, that the bread eaten by nearly all English speaking people, is made from this impoverished flour, it is, perhaps, impossible to clearly determine. I do not think the blame should attach to the millers only; they have merely endeavored to supply the increasing popular demand for fine white flour, and, to make it sufficiently fine and white to suit the perverted taste, it seemed necessary for them to

EXTRACT THE BRAN AND SHORTS.

I was much interested in M. Croll's description of the old and new process of grinding wheat; he clearly shows that it is possible, at least by the modern roller mill process, to make flour as it should be, viz: containing all the nutritive elements of the wheat. During a recent visit to The Pioneer Roller Mills in this city, I was shown a new brand made by them, called the Whole-Wheat Flour, which, I was assured, is essentially what its name implies, eliminating only the indigestible shell, or woody fibre, of the bran; a test of its merits induces me to recommend it to all who desire fine flavored, wholesome white bread.

I sincerely hope this matter will continue to be talked and written about, until the people of Utah, at least, become convinced that they should quit using robbed wheat flour; also, that the millers will cheerfully assist in the revolution by producing first-class flour, containing all the healthful properties nature has placed in the king of grains. I believe friend Croll has similar desires, and there is no need for controversy between us on the subject.

D. M. MCALLISTER.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 4th, 1884.

IDAHO ITEMS.

ELBA, Cassia Co., I. T.,
April 4, 1885.

Editor Deseret News:

Having seen nothing in your columns from this place for a long time, I thought I would give you a few items. The winter is numbered with those that have gone before it, and spring has brought with it its usual amount of labor. The farmers are working with diligence, putting in their crops, with fair

PROSPECTS OF AN ABUNDANT HARVEST,

if a good supply of snow in the mountains is a favorable sign, as there is plenty of it. The health of the people is good. We have had a good time through the winter, as our meetings have been spirited and uncommonly well attended. Our President has tried hard to infuse new life into the Saints, and his labors have not been in vain. Our Sunday School is doing well, under the able management of Brother H. J. Rasmusen and his able assistants and teachers. We have a Relief Society that is up with the spirit of the times. The members of it are not backward in administering to the wants of the needy and afflicted. It is presided over by Sister E. Taylor, assisted by Sister Mary A. Osterhout and Sister Margaret Rice.

We have a Young Men's Association that is doing a good work. It has been well attended since its organization, and the Young Ladies' Association is also doing well.

As the Saints advance in good works, so also are the efforts of the evil one to impede the work of God increased, as we can see by the acts of his able co-workers in the Idaho Legislature the past winter.

There has been considerable excitement hereabouts the past winter, caused by the

SHOOTING OF FOUR MEN.

Two cowboys attacked one inoffensive sheep herder, by riding up to him and whipping him over the head. When he turned on them one of them drew a six-shooter and

shot him in the side, and then made him understand that they might see where he was shot. The wound was not fatal and the man is doing well.

Another case was a sheriff came from Oxford in quest of a criminal, found him in Albion and arrested him, but failed to find his pistol, which was concealed in his boot. He drew it and ordered the officer to throw down his gun, but instead of complying the officer drew it when both fired and both were killed.

In the last case a prisoner attacked an officer who had him in charge, which resulted in the officer killing him.

IMPOSS.

BRIGHAM YOUNG ACADEMY.

Close of a Highly Successful Term.

Editor Deseret News:

The exercises incident to the closing of the third term, ninth academic year, of the Brigham Young Academy were held on Friday last, April 3, commencing at 10 a.m. The following items are abstracted from the Principal's report which was read on that occasion to the board of trustees, and I beg to submit the same in addition to the brief notice furnished you by the clerk.

The general statistics are 237 registered, of whom 61 withdrew before the term closed. The causes of the comparatively small attendance prevailing last term, have also been in force this term, in addition to which the opening of the Spring season necessitated a greater number of young men to leave before the expiration of the term than otherwise would have been the case.

The labors of the faculty and the assistant teachers have been extensive, there being in all 16 active teachers holding 353 lessons per week. The statistics of the Theological Organization show as follows: Four Seventies, 22 Elders, 19 Priests, 13 Teachers, 42 Deacons, 128 lay members, 5 not baptized, 4 non-members. Total, 237.

The Sunday missionary meetings were well attended, and were addressed on several occasions by returned missionaries.

The records of the domestic organization show the students to have been tabulated according to their places of residence as follows: from Provo 96, Springfield 12, Payson 3, Goshen 9, Fairfield 1, Lehi 3, Alpine 4, American Fork 6, Pleasant Grove 10, Pleasant Valley 2, Salt Lake County 24, Tooele County 11, Wasatch County 4, Davis County 4, Cache County 6, Sanpete County 15, Juab County 1, Millard County 13, Sevier County 4, Beaver County 2, Kane County 2, Iron County 2, Washington County 8, Arizona 2, Nevada 2, Colorado 2; total, 237.

The students from outside of Provo were distributed in 41 boarding places.

Great difficulties have been experienced during the present term by the disposition of many students to yield to outside influences in regard to the frequenting of dancing-parties; the pressure in some instances becoming so great that students were induced to attend such entertainments without previous permission, and had to be dealt with before the faculty. Indulgence in this respect, granted in some instances at the beginning of the school year, has proved very detrimental in later terms, and has shown us the necessity of firmness from the beginning.

Brother N. L. Nelson, for three years a faithful co-laborer in the Academy, has been called on a mission to the Southern States, and will leave before the beginning of the next term. His well known integrity and earnestness in faith and works give us assurance of his success in his new field of labor, to which our sincerest wishes and prayers accompany him.

The report closed as follows: "In such times as these, when the ship Zion is passing under the dark shadows of hovering storm-clouds, it cannot be expected but that an institution so closely identified with the principles and fortunes of the whole Church, should also experience the same depression in circumstances, and the number in attendance has been therefore, proportionately smaller than in other more prosperous years. But the similarity does not only extend to such more outward appearances, but maintains itself also on the other side in the gain of spiritual and mental strength. Although we have had some black sheep to deal with, the overwhelming majority of our students have been all that could be desired by their teachers; and many of them are now returning to their respective homes with head and heart prepared for a life of usefulness, sanctified by the approval of friends, joy of parents, and the blessings of God. To my fellow teachers I express my sincerest thanks for their efficient co-operation, and to the members of the Board, the thanks of the whole Faculty for the support which they have rendered us."

The last term of the present academic year opens on Tuesday, April 7th, at 9 a.m.

J. E. TALMAGE,
Sec'y of Faculty, B. Y. A.
Provo, April 6th, 1885.

"ROUGH ON COUGHS."

Ask for "Rough on Coughs," for Coughs, Colds, Sore throat, Hoarseness. Troches, 15c Liquid, 25c w

The Prince of Wales left London last evening for Ireland.

"ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE."

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache" 15c & 25c w