

neing "tigged." If he is taken he must remain also, until attempt at rescue is made by another. Prisoners can only be rescued one at a time. If a rescue is made the opposing side sends a fleet-footed runner after rescuer and prisoner. Danger awaits him. His return is perhaps blocked by a boy from the other side. The dangers and complications thus engendered are countless and most exciting. If it so happens that captures and reprisals are equal and the dens become empty, the opposing side to the one sending the first challenger begins another game in like manner; and the side having the fewest prisoners in the opposing forces' den, when the hated school-bell rings, with triumphant yells is declared the victor.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

UTAH SOAP.

Three carloads of soap made a pretty big order for a Utah soap factory to fill, but that was the item which faced the Grant Soap company when it began business this morning. One carload goes to Ogden, which is making a record as a patronizer of home industries. The remainder of the order goes to different parts of the Territory.

The large new factory building for the Grant company, on Third West, between Seventh and Eighth South streets, is being pushed forward to completion, and the managers of the company hope to have it ready for occupancy before the 10th of November, so they can be well established in the new quarters before the very cold weather sets in. It will require considerable rushing on the part of the builders to do this.

The building now used for a factory, half a block south of the Union Pacific depot, is altogether too small for the purpose for which it is used, and things are badly crowded there. The building, too, is lumber, unplastered, and in that condition too cold for winter occupancy and the carrying on of soap manufacturing. It was intended only for a capacity of fifty boxes of soap a day when the factory first began operations, but the trade has increased to such an extent that almost double that amount, or nearly 3000 pounds of soap per day, is turned out. When the transfer is made to the new building, however, the machinery and apparatus which the company now has on hand will have a capacity of 18,000 pounds of soap each working day.

All of the material used in the Grant soap, that can be purchased here, is a home article. Some of the chemicals must be shipped in until a local chemical works can supply the demand. About half of the weight represented in the soap is Utah tallow.

The factory is under the immediate direction of Wm. Schluter, of this city, who has received a special training in the manufacture of toilet, bath and laundry soaps. The process of making is simple, yet requires considerable care and skill which make it interesting to observe. The tallow is heated in tanks to a temperature at which it can be properly handled in the mixing operation. There is no boiling or application of any great amount of heat. The chemicals are then added in proper proportion, and

the vibrator set to work until the whole mass is thoroughly compounded. The material then rests in the cooler for a couple of days until it is sufficiently solid to be subjected to the cutting and packing process. From the time the tallow is heated to the required temperature until the mixing or making of the liquid soap is accomplished is but four or five minutes. The coolers are wooden boxes, which are removed in sections, leaving a cake of soap about forty inches square and ten inches in thickness. This is cut into "slabs" 10x40 inches and about two inches thick. The slabs are again placed in the cutter and come out as cakes or bars. These are then stamped with the manufacturer's brand and passed over to the young lady wrappers, who deftly place them in the papers and boxes, ready for removal. In this condition soap should stand at least a month before it is used, but to meet the orders which it now has the company will have to send it out in a little less than that time, though the necessary period for harden in will have been reached before the soap gets to the consumer.

The growth of business of the Grant company may be classed almost as phenomenal, and is in a large measure due to the fact that people of late have given special support to home industries, and are finding that in general the local articles are the cheapest and best.

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

FORESTON, S. C., Oct. 2, 1893.—The South Carolina conference was held in Clarendon county, S. C., September 30th and October 1st. Priesthood meeting was held at 8:30 a. m. on the day previous to the opening of conference, twelve Elders being present. They gave in their reports for the past year which were satisfactory. Another meeting was held at 8 p. m. and another at 8 p. m.

At the first session of the conference on Sunday forenoon, Elders Albert Berry, Hyrum Carter and George A. Smith were the speakers. They devoted the time in explaining the first principles of the Gospel and in giving a sketch of the rise of the Church in this dispensation.

Elders Isaac Dana, William Cawley, J. H. Schvaneveldt and President J. G. Kimball occupied the afternoon in preaching the principles of the Gospel.

In the evening a Priesthood meeting was held at which Elder J. G. Kimball, president of the Southern states mission, instructed the Elders in missionary duties.

At the conference meeting on the morning of October 1, Elders David Miles, Wm. Dane, Don C. Loveland, E. O. Taylor, J. T. Tanner and C. P. Margetts occupied the time in explaining the Gospel and teaching the Saints their duties.

At the afternoon meeting Elder D. S. Dorrity, president of the conference, was the first speaker, but owing to a spell of chills and fever from which he was just recovering he was unable to proceed with his discourse.

Elder Kimball occupied the remainder of the time in instructing the people.

At the conference all went off pleasantly. We had good weather, and the

southern people showed us great respect in extending to us their hospitality. We were sorry to learn that Elder Dorrity, our president, and Elder R. M. Wright were sick with fever. They have been moved to a healthier locality, and it is hoped they will speedily recover.

Any one wishing to correspond with any of the Elders may do so at the following addresses:

J. H. Schvaneveldt and E. O. Taylor, Sumpter, Sumpter county, S. C.

David Mills and Hyrum Carter, Cambridge, Williamsburg county, S. C.

C. P. Margetts and Isaac Dana, Hartsville, Darlington county, S. C.

Wm. Dane and Don C. Loveland, Iradell, Brunswick county, N. C.

Wm. Patrick and Wm. Cowley, Jr., Foreston, Clarendon county, S. C.

Albert Berry and J. T. Tanner, Foreston, Clarendon county, S. C.

D. S. Dorrity, Seneca, Oconer county, S. C.

J. P. TANNER,
Clerk of Conference.

THE KIMBALL CASE.

The only case of importance before Judge Blair in the Probate court this morning was the adjourned hearing of the petition of John W. Smith, asking for the revocation of the letters of guardianship of Mrs. Susannah Davey, guardian of Alfred S. and Thella Kimball.

The petition charged gross immorality against Mrs. Davey and her family. Mrs. Davey was alleged to have lived with a certain Joseph Brethwaite while still married to Charles Davey; it also charged her two daughters and granddaughter with immorality, and Mrs. Davey with drunkenness. The petitioner was the husband of Mrs. Josephine D. Kimball, now deceased.

The matter came up today for legal argument, the testimony having been all introduced on the former occasion.

The petitioner was represented by Attorneys Cochrane and J. A. Williams and the guardian by Attorney John M. Zane.

The guardian answered denying that she was unfit to remain or act in that capacity by reason of any immorality, or the dislike of the children for her. The reason, she asserts, why the boy Alfred Kimball (aged 14) did not live with her was that he had been induced and persuaded not to do so by slanderous and malicious falsehoods told him by the petitioner. She also denied that Thella Kimball (aged 12) refused to live with her, and said the child was happy and contented with her, though the petitioner had unlawfully and maliciously by force and threats tried to take her away. Absolute denial was made to all the other allegations set forth in the petition.

Having heard what Mr. Smith's counsel had to say, and without calling upon Mr. Zane for a reply, his honor, in rendering a decision, said the charges preferred against the guardian were such that, if sustained, would have compelled the court to remove her. But, in his opinion, they had not been proved; and as to the allegation of drunkenness, the evidence was far from establishing that charge against the lady. This was an unfortunate case at best, and he believed that if he had the power he would let the boy remain