DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1905.

Live Stock Outlook in Utah-New Packing Plant Assured.

very satisfactory, as applied to cattle. But it has been good as to horses, sheep and swine. Heretofore from this center the prevailing industry has been sheep raising. Owing to the restricted range, however, following the recent forest reserve order. stockraisers are drifting into the feeding of cattle for market. This industry has received a great impetus owing to the development of the sugar industry in Utah and Idaho. Today around each of the factories are hundreds of sheep and cattle that are being fed for market on the by-product of the plantthe beet pulp.

There are a great many head of cattle scattered throughout the state. Every farmer has a few which he raises for market, while there are several large herds in southern Utah. With the exception of this section the cowboy has disappeared from Utah forever.

Bad Cattle Prices.

compared with those prevailing 12 months ago remain practically un-changed. Early spring prices ruled higher, but on Christmas cattle last year's prices ruled from 20 to 40 cents higher than those now existing, the tops bringing 3½ cents a pound and in February and May 1905, numerous steer sales were made on the basis of from 3½ to 4 cents. The eastern markets later, however, went to pieces and since that time have not recovered. Retail prices this year have remained un-changed despite the fact that the wholesalers' figures fluctuated considerably.

Good for Butchers.

Owing to the fact that there have been no rebates this year since the investigation of the methods of the beef trust there have been no carloads of dressed beef shipped into the state aside from the regular orders, conse-quntly the butchers have had things their own way, so to speak. The present outlock is that there are possibly 25,000 head being fed on hay and pulp in the vicinity of the sugar factories of Utah and Idaho. The mar-

When it comes to prices for cattle they have been bad all this year. Con-

s to the livestock situation is the increase of cattle in the state of sumption range from 75 cents. Utah, the year has not been Utah this year to be about 150,000 head. When it comes to values, conditions while mutton ewes which last year, while mutton the state of the state o while mutton ewes which last year brought \$3.75 are now being contracted for on the basis of \$4.50. The same conditions apply to fat lambs for local use, but have dropped off in the east-ern markets from the high point reached this fall by some 75 cents per 100 pounds.

As to the general livestock situa-tion there has been an increase this year in the receipts of the eastern mar-kets of some 350,000, as compared with the decrease to that total for the corresponding year of 1904, in the cat-tle market tle market.

the market. The prevailing low prices for beef are explained when it is stated that there was less demand for heef and live cat-tie in the foreign markets that have usually consumed so much American stuff. The market reports show also an increase in sheep and hogs of about 1,000,000 head in each class. Hogs have been higher, sheep higher and cattle lower. In Utah the prices on hogs have ad-

vanced this year and some 35,000 to 40,000 hogs were shipped out of the state for the market. Good Horse Values.

Better prices have prevailed for horses. The shipments this year have consisted in a retter grade of animals

A Modern Packing Plant for Salt Lake

HE UTAH PACKING CO., organized under the laws of Utah with a capital stock of \$2,000 shares of the par value of \$100 each, or \$200,000. absorbs the business of Knight & Co. The plans and specifications

are out and contracts ready to be let for a modern packing plant

Assorbs the business of Knight & Co. The plans and specifications are out and contracts ready to be let for a modern packing plant that will have a capacity of perhaps 200 to 500 head of cattle, 1,000 of sheep and 1,000 head of hogs per day. It will cost about \$75,000. The plant will be able this plant, thus leaving a working capital of \$125,000. The plant will be able to look after all the by-products, which of themselves will furnish a hand-and have for its profit that which is now lost to the slaughtering of the state and have for its profit that which is now lost to the butchers, it would pay splendid dividends. A packing plant in Salt Lake means a home market for by turnishing a ready market for the farm products. The freight to packing house points is an average of \$5 per head on eat-ther freight to packing house points is an average of \$5 per head on eat-ther fits per head more on those shipped east over the shrinkage to Salt Lake. It is said that the by-products amount to from \$5 to \$11 per head on cattle, it is said that the by-products amount to from \$5 to \$11 per head on cattle, if the cattle killed in the state. On those shipped out we sustain a loss of \$20 per head. Then we are using about a car of fresh meat and perhaps the down loss, however. Perhaps 30 per can of the stock we ship out of the interimput of our not having a packing plant at home. This is not all of our loss, however. Perhaps 30 per can of the live stock we ship out of the intermountain region has to be inlished in the east. The eastern farms are built up at the expense of our own farms. We sell our cattle at \$20 to \$25 per head. The eastern farmer, after finishing them, sells them at \$75 to \$100 per head. We lose the difference. We believe a packing house will encourage built up at the expense of our own farms. We sell our cattle at \$20 to \$25 per head. We lose the difference. We believe a packing house will encourage built up at the expense of our own farms. We sell our cattle at \$20 to \$25 per head. We lose the difference. We

skulls of whales. Their huts are built by putting together the great jaws of whale and covering them over with skins. In the middle of this dwelling skins. In the middle of this dwelling is the familiar elevated place on which stands the lamp. With this they cook, light their dwellings, provide warmth. melt snow and dry their cloths. The whale is their chief means of subsist-ence. They use the bones in a variety of ways, even making their cups and buckets of it, by bending it in shape and sewing on the bottom

dwelt there since before the time of Co-lumbus. They are still in the stone age knowing no metals. They grow no plants and their homes are built of the built of the sexes. They speak a dialect peculi-are to themselves, guite unlike that spoken by any other tribe of Eskimo, the sexes. They speak a dialect peculi-ar to themselves, quite unlike that spoken by any other tribe of Eskimo, A fact which shows the perfect isola-tion of the community is evidenced by their ignorance of soapstone. Among other tribes it is the favorite material for pots and kettles, and when they are unable to obtain it in their own neighborhood they will make long pligrimages, lasting several years, in quest of this material. But as the people of this lost tribe are in ignorance of such a stone they make their receptacles from slabs of limestone, which they glue to-gether in rectangular shapes by mix-ing deer's blood and grease.

75

The tribe is composed of about 58 in-



A company having the exclusive sale of this horticultural evolution have a nursery of 300,000 trees at Provo, Utah, ready for the market. The apple is good size, red color, true to name, and practically a frost proof tree, as it does not bloom.

Like all new things, it has its enemies, and it takes time to reach the public, but fruit growers and horticulturalists should plant a few trees to secure their own stock and be prepared for the coming fruit of the world. The tree sells at \$2.00 each, and commercial orchards are not expected to be set out at this price. The company is managed by Wm. M. Roylance, Pres., Geo. Havercamp, W. E. Bassett, Alex. Hedguist and James Meldrum as directors, all of Provo.

None of these men would undertake to foist an unworthy product upon the market and the general public is invited to see what we have to show them.

Write the Spencer Seedless Apple Co., at Provo, Utah. Live agents wanted to sell trees.



were the first to practice this method. Second: The materials used are mostly volatile tur pentine rectified and called camphene was the chief spirits used at first. This had an odor, offensive to many, and it left kid gloves harsh. Other things were tried, and at last benzine and later gasoline was universally adopted as the chief factor. Third: It is called firy because when articles are cleaned in gasoline it does not put them the least out of shape or fade the most delicate color. The only objection to this cleaning is that to do it successfully is very expensive, as the gasoline must be used as freely as water, therefore do

not mistake the original dry cleaning with what many cleaners and tailors call dry cleaning, as to our judgment their dry cleaning is a little too They will only brush and press your clothes, and the spots will soon . With the French process they will be as clean as when new and return. keep clean as long. If you yourself will try and take about ten gallons of gasoline and

commonly wash a coat or waist with common soap even without ex-perience you will see that it does good work. If you had our soap preparation and our experience, you would do as good as we can. Ten gal-lons of gasoline would cost you about \$3.00, and we can clean your coat or waist for from 50c to \$1.00, saving you money and trouble, as we have many articles to do at the same time, the more work we do the cheaper we can do it. If you try and use less gasoline you cannot do good work, we can do it. If you try and use tess gasoline you cannot ab good work, as your gasoline will get dirty and the article should be rinsed in gaso-line clean and as pure as crystal. That is where we save money, as we have machinery for all this kind of work. We have extractors to remove the gasoline from the clothes and can distill it and use the same gasoline over again. Then there are spots that gasoline will not remove; we have experienced people for that kind of work and also for finishing and pressing

A SCENE AT THE UTAH STOCK YARDS. NEAR SALT LAKE.

ditions were unusual last spring, and | are distinctly hopeful that spring sales | the largest cattle shipments in years prevailed at that time. Most of the cattle shipped into Utah were feeders, which had been bought by speculators to fatten for the market. Eastern buyers also brought carloads of steers into the state. In all there were about 40,000 head of cattle being fed in Utah this spring, half of which number were brought into the state. Afthe roundups in May and June the sales to outsiders relieved the Utah ranges by additional shipments of all kinds of steer cattle to probably 40,000 more. Of this number Haley & Saun-

ing this year with indications that next will be even better. Taken all in all it has been a record year through-out the northwest. Wool has been better owing to the sheep coming through the winter in good condition; the increase in lambs was a little better than normal, and the prices on sheep and wool were considered high a year ago, but they have been advancing ever

since Shipment of Sheep.

of steers.

In round figures 114,000 Utah-owned

all along the line. In all 12,000 head of horses have been handled at the feeding yards and shipped out of the state. can be made at figures approaching those of a year ago for the same class

records of the stock yards at Ogden, Salt Lake and Montpeller, Ida., where most of the stock handled in this sec-tion are fed in transit. The Salt Lake stockyards have a capacity for 10,000 head of cattle, 25,000 head of sheep, 2,000 horses and 1,500 hogs. At Ogden, 3,-000 horses and eattle, 10,000 sheep and 500 hogs is the capacity, while Mont-peller, the new yards installed this year by the Oregon Short Line, has accommodations for feeding 2,000 head of cattle, 30,000 sheep and 500 horses.

The outlook for the coming year is right. The Utah Packing company,

bright.

These figures are obtained from the The sheep industry has been boom-

New Packing Plant.

the west. Richard Papworth, who understands thoroughly the slaughtering, and Bishop J. W. West as the business manager, are all practical men, and workers, each familiar with every detail of the business through an experi-ence of 20 years as wholesale slaughterers. With a business of nearly \$560,060 ence of 20 years as wholesale slaughterers. With a business of nearly \$500,000 to begin with and such practical and experienced men as the above, for the working management, the success of the new packing plant is assured. And handsome dividends will be paid from the start. We are using 300,000 pounds of meat per day in the State of Utah. or 75,000 head of cattle, 550,000 head of sheep and 150,000 head of hogs per year. When we consider that Salt Lake is the natural distributing center for Wyoming. Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and California, the magnitude of this packing industry may, perhaps, be realized. We have the supplies here, the forms to furnish the supplies and the forms We have the supplies here, the farms to furnish the supplies and the demand for the dressed and cured meats, at our very doors. These conditions, with the further facts that the live stock industry of the intermountain region will control this plant spells SUCCESS,



One of cur down-town ofd-storage boxes from which we have distributed over 200 caffle carcasses, 1000 muftons and several hundred hogs to the Ghristmas trade. The Utah Packing Company, wholesalers of fresh and cured meats, poultry, eggs and other fine nome products

in all parts of the state. This would make Salt Lake the place of delivery, instead of Omaha or Chicago, and would be a great saving to our producers and feeders.

and feeders. The Utah Packing company expect to begin active construction of their packing plant as soon as spring opens and to be in it doing business by May 1, 1006. Most of the stock is now sub-cribed. The Knight & Co., interest will absorb about \$75,000, leaving \$125,000 to be placed with other people. They desired to place \$100,000 in Salt Lake City, including their own sub-scription, which is done, and \$100,000 among the live stock interests and well-to-do farmers who can raise or feed and faiten cattle, sheep or hogs, \$50,000 of this stock is now placed; \$50,000 yet remains to be placed at par. The terms of subscription are 10 per cent payable in January, 40 per cent February to March and 50 per cent June 1, 1906. The promoters, Miland Knight, conceded to be one of the best buyers in the west, Richard Papworth, who understands thoroughly the slaughtering

control this plant spells SUCCESS.
This is a home industry in which your should be interested. Utah money for Utah people. Keep the money at home. Build up our own fair Utah.
Help to make the greater Salt Lake City of 1906.
W. J. Robinson of No. 3 Washington avenue. Salt Lake City, is placing this capital stock, send him your sub-scriptions or correspond with him if in-



ders sold about 10,000 from the ranges of southern Utah, the balance being gathered from various points in the state in comparatively small lots.

Aggregate was Low.

The annual fall movement reached very low aggregate on account of the low prices prevailing in the eastern markets. This movement did not reach more than 25,000 head. The total re-movals from the state during the year will reach in the neighborhood of 100,-000 head, 25 per cent of this number be-

ing not native supply. The lack of inducements last fall with the comparatively high prices in the spring for pulp and hay has caused the cattle to be kept in Utah largely in the producers' hands, and since the sugar factories com-menced to operate in Utah and Idaho the percentage of steers carried through the winter and spring never

was so heavy. The consumption of all cattle in Utah this year has considerably increased over previous years. Utah this year has used approximately 65,000 head for home consumption. Authorities place

sheep have sent out of Idaho for the market. There has been so much interchange between the western states however, that it is The western states however, that it is hard to even approximate the figures. There were 900,000 head of sheep handled at the new yards of the Ore-gon Short Line at Montpelier, Ida., this

recently incorporated, reports that \$150,000 has been subscribed and that work will be commenced shortly on the erection of a \$75,000 plant which will afford a local market for the livestock of this and contiguous states. Blue of this and configuous states. Blue prints have been prepared and the an-nouncement is made that the plant will be in operation before May 15 at the latest. The plant will be complete in every particular with a working capa-city of 150 cattle. 500 sheep and 1,000 hogs a day. At the beginning there will be no canning or shelf-goods de-partment, and the company will confine its operations to lard, bacon, hams, sausages, dressed beef, etc., together with fertilizers. At the beginning the by-products, such as bristles, hoofs, horns, bones, hides, etc., will be shipped to San Francisco with the soap pro-ducts. year. This number of sheep fed in transit represents but one-third of the number handled by the Oregon Short Line alone from the states of Oregon, Montana and Idaho. In this connection there were 27,000 carloads of sheep tak-en off the Wood river branch of the Short Line for the eastern markets alone, About 100,000 head of sheep are being fed on pulp at the sugar fac-tories. Out of this number there are reported to be 25,000 head in the vicinity of Garland which are being fattened for market on the refuse pulp from the factory.

Breeding Stock Higher.

Just where the plant is to be locat-ed is being kept a secret. It will be on the west side, but its exact location Breeding ewes are now exactly \$1 a head higher than they were a year year ago and no sales are recorded less than \$4. Mutton sheep for home condepends on where the main line of the Western Pacific will be built.

terested in this plant as an investment.

Many

HOW TO THINK.

NE man succeeds in college-an-O other falls. It is an indisputable fact of pedagogy that the diference is to be attributed more to methods of thinking than to means thereof. It is not so much a wide variation in undergraduate brains as it is the fact that a man studying properly for one hour accomplishes more than he who studies "at" a subject for twice the time George P. Baker, in the Educational Review for September, contributes an article on the undergraduate mind from which the following is taken: "As I work year by year, with these youths, there is a sentence which keeps recurring to me with renewed significance. It is: 'Now and then be idle; sit and think.' Unless

in the very nature of maturer American lize today. Whether we can get at the conditions in the home or not, we certainly can in the school and college. But first we must recognize the con-dition and our present failure to grapple with it. Is there not danger that, in much of the higher education, we teachers are like the builders fitting plates to stucco walls or him marble who makes brick without straw?

FINDING OF A LOST TRIBE

A T the north of Hudson bay is an island about the size of the state of Maine, which is called Southampton Island, on which has been discovered a lost tribe of Eskimo, which has been without any intercourse with human beings for centuries and until a few years ago had never seen a white

As for scouring, it is nothing but washing and will put your clothes out of shape, will take all the life out of them and you run the risk of fading the color. Such work we do not do at all. Steam cleaning is only pressing and brushing after they have been steamed. This process will not thoroughly clean, as spots will soon come back. We do this kind of cleaning at half price. The dry cleaning that the Parisian Dye Works does has given the com-

pany a good reputation in this part of the country. It works for the in-terest of its customers and in that way for its own. It has taken it but a little over three years to make of itself one of the largest establish-ments of its kind between Chicago and San Francisco, and will do all that it possibly can in order to gain a greater reputation and the confi-dence of the people.

We do not make a secret of what we know. If you are ever in need of information in our line we will be only too glad to furnish it. Remember our prices are low and our work the best.

PARISIAN DYE WORKS.

C. PAUMIE, Proprietor & Mgr.

man. Apparently these people have description and a second se

ONE OF NATURE'S WONDERS. The Diplozeon paradoxum, herewith illustrated. is the most remarkable example of a double animal known to science. In its perfect state it con-MUTUAL SAVINGS COMPANY SolHIS company is incorporated under the laws of Utah with a paid-up

lucts.





rately, but at a later period they became fused together in a single permanent life When young and single these minute animals are called diporpa.

David's Well.

Within two miles of Bethlehem is a well which is said to have been the one from which the mighty men of battle in from which the mighty men of battle in Israel, after breaking through the Phills-tine hest, brought water to David, in re-sponse to his exclamation. "Oh, that one would give me to drink of the water from the well which is by the gate?" David refused to taste the water for which his brave men had risked their lives and poured it out as an effective to God. Some picturesque ruins are said to be these of the home of David's youth.

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA.

hand are opportunities for profitable investment. Elsewhere in this issue is an advertisement of Northup & Peck giving some information regarding this choice spot. A postal addressed to them at Albambra, Los Angeles, Cala., will bring a fund of information about southern California.

speak often in public and wish the requisite training. Far too many of both groups desire the end, but care nothing for the means, the process by which it may best be attained. It is which it may best be attained. If is only forcing, coaxing, that one can de-velop in these youths any interest in thinking for thinking's own sake, can make them appreciate the fact that there is a delicate pleasure in the pro-cess of thinking. I often meet the type which you must all know marfactly cess of thinking. I often meet the type -which you must all know perfectly well only he is a little more mature with me, and therefore, i suppose, a little less plable-who sits in front of you with an amiably receptive expression, who smiles gently at all your neat turns of phrase, who gives you a feeling that, on the whole, your lecture is really well fitted to the needs of the class, and then comes to the desk to ask you one fitted to the needs of the class, and then comes to the desk to ask you one question which shows that his mind has not taken in one impertant idea from the entire hour. Not only that; sometimes, and here is where the real gendus comes in, he shows you that idespite his receptive appearance throughout your lectures) he has not taken in anything new in two or three works. weeks. "We are developing curious citizens,

unless we can, in some way, rouse these men to more responsibility. Now, it is men to more responsibility. Now, it is quite fair to say, of course, that the awakening comes in many cases as graduate students and in the graduate school of life. I think it is perhaps a question with all of us teachers whether that is not a slightly late awakening. I never can fully share in the joy of the biends of a young way who hav useted I never can fully share in the joy of the friends of a young man who has wasted most of his college time, when they say: 'He is working hard, I assure you in the law school,' as if somehow that were a satisfactory solution for every-thing. Does that recovery fully offset all the wasted opportunities of his col-lege life? I believe that the causes for this heedlessness in undergraduates lie back of college and school, in the home. back of college and school, in the home,

To Men of Utah, Nevada and Idaho:

Coming to Southern California?

WRITE US AND LEARN OF

Alhambra

THE FINEST SUBURB OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Near Famous San Gabriel Mission

An Established Community with Modern Conveniences. For Investments, Homes, Orange Groves, and Fruit and Vegetable Ranches, it is the Best in the Best Valley in Southern California.

Northrup & Peck

Alhambra, Los Angeles Co.,

California

ONE OF THE MUTUAL'S RESIDENCES.

state). The Mutual Savings company occupies rooms 41-42 Commercial block, and has always shown itself to be perfectly reliable in every respect. The proposition made by this firm is simply this: Upon the regular payment of 510 per month for 100 months, the company guarantee to return at the expira-tion of that period \$1,000, together with \$ per cent interest for the average time and such other additional profits as may have accrued. A \$6.50 deposit per month for 120 months pas an annuity of \$72 per year for 10 years; also \$720 additional at the expiration of such time. Upon a conservative estimate it is believed that a payment of \$10 per month for 100 months will produce \$2.000 or more at maturity. This company makes real estate loans on approved se-curity and for the citizen owning a good lot of reasonable value, will build a modern house on reasonable terms. The bigh standing and recognized relia-bility of the personnel of this firm vouch for its efficiency and the wage earner is here offered an opportunity to secure for himself a home or ample means.

capital of \$125,000, and citizens of Salt Lake are familiar with its

honest, up-to-date business methods. The officials of the company are

among our most enterprising and reliable citizens and are recognized is men of sterling integrity and business ability. They are: Joseph M. Jensen, president (president of the bank of Brigham City); Prof. Lewis A. Mer-

ill, vice president (late of the Agricultural college and present editor of the Descret Farmer;) A. H. Snow, secretary and manager (extensive fruit raiser)

Charles F. Goetz, auditor (capitalist): R. T. Badger, treasurer (assistant cashier McCornick's bank); James T. Hammond, general attorney (ex-secretary of

Beautiful Suburb of California. Near the famous San Gabriel Mission, is the pretty town of Alhambra, the finest suburb of Los Angeles. An established community with handsome residences is found there and on every