## AMONG THE SILK WORKERS. THE VELVET METROPOLIS OF LYONS AND ITS FOUR HUNDRED SILK FACTORIES.

the Origin of the Silk Industry.

Feecesececcecceccecccccccccccccccc

(Secial Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.) Lyons, France,-I am in the silk cen- clothes and going singing on together ter of the world, where for more than to the sea. four centuries the finest gowns of the THE SECOND CITY OF FRANCE.

belies of all nations have been turned out on common hand looms. Lyons makes about \$90,000,000 worth of silks makes and silk goods every year. Its satins oldest parts of Europe and on the site and suk so all over the world, and of one of the most famous cities of within the past few months it has been France. This Rhone valley was a trade busy making the rich red velvets which route in the days of Julius Caesar and were worn at the coronation of King great fairs were held here in the middle

Stop a minute and think where we are. We are in the heart of one of the ages, to which merchants from Am-

The city is the commercial center of sterdam to Venice and from other parts middle France and, next to Paris, the of Europe came to buy and sell. The middle Flat. The chief city of this republic. It took me Gauls had a town on this site 600 years eight hours on the railroad to cover before Christ was born, and at the time the two hundred miles between here | Christ lived here was a Roman city. and Paris, and I now find myself in On this very hill one Roman emperor



Photographed for the Descret News by Frank G. Carpenter. 

FACE OF CHRIST WOVEN IN SILK.

the most beautifully located of cities. Lyons is surrounded by hills. It lies on the lowlands, under the mountains, are the Heights of Fourvieres, with a ecuted them by wholesale with cannon great tower upon them, up which we loaded with grape shot. shall climb for the view. We walk The Lyons of today, however, devotes through the town, passing the site of a litself more to business than to politic Caligula, were born; we go over one of the Saone bridges and by a cable railroad are elevated to the foot of the tower. Another elevator takes us to river, hanging, as it were, high over mountains of Lyons, and beyond them, over a valley of gardens and trees, are the mighty Alps, their snowy peaks forming a ragged silver mass against the clouds. The day is clear and we can see the snowy cap of Mont Blanc a hundred miles away. Turn about now and look down into the valley. There is the Rhone, fresh from its glacier cradle in Mont St. Gothard, and nearer still, flowing almost at our feet, is the Saone, winding about through the

town side by side with its twin sister.

greater part of Lyons, and as we look

We see the silvery streams embracing

the municipal maiden in her sitken

the rich valley of the Rhone, in one of | caused 20,000 Christians to be massacred, and in the days of the French revolution the Tribunal, finding that the guillotine would not kill the Lyons arat the confluence of the Rhone and the istocrats fast enough, tied them togeth-Same. On the other side of the Same | er with ropes, in rows of sixty, and ex-

Roman palace in which the st cruel or religion. It is a great manufacturof the Roman emperors, Claudius and ing center. It contains 500,000 people, and with its suburbs has about threequarters of a million. Standing here on of its car shops, tanneries and chemical the top, and we are 600 feet above the works, and there across the valley, on the other side, is the famous Croix the city. Behind us are the Golden Rousse (Red Cross), the hill where the silkmakers live, where the fashions of today some of the most beautiful cloths looks but little like a manufacturing in the factory towns of our country; it has no smokestacks pouring volumes of black into the clouds, and it looks more like a residence section than an industrial one. Still Lyons has hundreds of silk factories and the most of them are the Rhone. Between the two is the situated upon that hill.

ON THE CROIX ROUSSE. Suppose we visit it. We descend to

the tower you can see the smokestacks generations have been woven and where of the world are produced. The hill center. It has no vast brick buildings, walled with windows, such as you see

How the American Silk Mills Are Injuring Lyons Grade-A Visit to the Shops and Talks With the Workmen-Costly Goods at Low Wages-Velvet at \$70 a Yard and Curtains at \$800 a Pair-What the Vanderbilt Chair Cushons Cost-How Silk is Sold-French Weaving Schools and

trolley car through the city to the cable station at the foot of Croix Rousse. We go into the car dropping a sou, or 1 cent, at the turnstile, for that is what is charged for the ride. We enter a box car where a score of silk workers are standing, and in a moment find ourselves riding to the top of the hill. A

few steps from the station above takes you into the heart of the silk industry of Lyons. We can tell it by the click! click! click! which is heard on every street and in every hallway. The houses are lean five-story structures, built along alley-like streets, with narrow entrance doors. They look like tenement buildings and thy are Indeed little more than tenements, great bechives filled with laborers, every cell of which is a little factory. Most of the work in the great silk department of the Rhone is done on hand looms, and there are 400,000 people thus employed in this department. Even where power looms are used the work is largely that of house industry, several weavers having, in a single room, looms worked by electricity, paying therefor a few cents per

AMONG THE SILK WORKERS.

day per loom

We enter one of the buildings and walk up the narrow stone stairs. We hear the clicking going on as we mount from story to story. The building is rudely constructed and without modern conveniences. We knock at a door, pounding loudly in order that we may overcome the noise of the weaving. A Frenchman in his shirt sleeves, with a cap on his head, opens the door and asks us to enter. He has just left his loom and at our request he again goes to work. The loom is old fashioned. and he works it with his feet, throwing the shuttle by hand from one side to the other through the silk threads. He is making a pattern of dress goods which may eventually be worn by some of the four hundred, or may shine perhaps on a Virginia belle at a White House reception. I ask him his wages He replies that he earns three francs and a half, or 70 American cents, a day of 11 hours. He has been working at

his trade ten years, and is one of the Going on, we enter room after room Each has one or more looms, with bare armed, bare-headed men and women weaving away. All kinds of silks are turned out, and the wages in all cases are low. The men earn on an average 60 cents a day and the women 48 cents. The best workmen sometimes earn from \$1 to \$1.25, and a very few as much as \$2.40 or 12 francs, per day.

In some buildings we find the looms worked by electricity, the lightning having been called to make brocades and silks for our ladies' dresses. The electricity is furnished by a society at such a rate that a man gets electrical power for 5 cents a day and pays for his loom on installments. With such looms the men can make better wages, working in the same room in which their families have been living and working for generations.

SILK MILLS.

I have talked with many of the silk men of Lyons, both factors and labor-ers. I find a general belief that the days of such house industry are num-bered. Lyons has been gradually losbered. Lyons has been gradually losing its standing as the chief silk-making center of the world. Other countries are coming into competition with ing center of the world. Other countries are coming into competition with the state is slowly but steadily derbit palaces and is fitted on to its.

These technical school of Lyons show that the people are trying to regain their supremacy as the silk weaving the supremacy as the

silks with the best of modern machinery at Krefeld, not far from the left bank of the Rhine; the English have long been known as makers of fine silks, the Russians are doing some wonweaving near Moscow and the place they held in the middle ages York, and silk brocades at \$5 a yard would be doubled in price after they had passed through our custom house and paid the charges of the middle

as one of the chief silk manufacturing as one of the chief silk manufacturing peoples of the world. It used to be that the most of the raw silk brought from China came to Marseilles; a large part of it now goes to Genoa on the North German Lloyd Asiatic lines, and the output of Italian silk goods steadily

AMERICAN SILK INVASION.

The United States, however, is injuring the trade of Lyons more than any of the European countries. Before our ivil war we annually contributed about \$30,000,000 to the Lyons slik weavers. Now we make 90 per cent of the slik we consume, and, notwithstanding our enormous increase in wealth and population, our Lyons purchases do not amount to more than \$10,000,000 a year. The French writers claim that the falling off in thier trade is due to our protective tariff, which has built up the slik industry of Paterson and other silk industry of Paterson and other American cities. In these places the silk is made in large mills, and the cost is so reduced that American commer-cial travelers are now selfing Ameri-can silks in Europe. We already weave can silks in Europe. We already weave two-thirds as much silk as France and our silk exports may yet become one of the features of the American com-mercial invasion of Europe. I am told that a number of the French factors have already removed their plants to the United States, and that others are remodeling their mills on the American plan.

IN A BIG LYONS MILL.

I visited this afternoon the biggest ilk mill of this country. It has 420 looms and two or three times that many employes. The hands are barearmed, bareheaded girls, well dressed and in many cases good looking. They are the daughters of the men who work on the house looms and are the descendants of many generations of silk weavers. The mill is somewhat like a great cotton factory, save that more bright colors are used. In the reeling room the threads are of all the hues of the rainbow, and the thousands of spools make a maze of brillant tints and shades. The factory is well lighted and it is equipped with all the mod-ern conveniences of our factories. The wages are very low and there is no rouble in getting employes.

MAKING VELVET.

I was interested in the velvet works. found they can not make wages by usfound they can not make wages by us-ing their old hand looms and they had them remodeled so that they can now earn 75 cents and upwards per day. Much of the velvet woven in Lyons is brocade, and that in most beautiful patterns. Silk and velvet curtains are made ,some of which cost as much as \$800 a pair. I saw velyets today which sell for \$70 a yard, and was shown curtains which require four months to weave. The finest of the velvets are

made in these little rooms. The velvet is woven about wires, the threads being cut through to the wires with a knife and the wires taken out. The yelvet has to be made thread by thread, each line being cut separately, so that a slip of the knife would ruin the cloth.

VELVET FOR THE VANDERBILTS. I visited one factory which made 8,-000 yards of red velvet to be worn at the coronation of King Edward, and another where I was shown specimens of furniture coverings made for one of the Vanderbilt families at a cost of \$21

The next royal visitor to America !

will be the crown prince of Siam, who

is expected to arrive in New York this

His royal highness, Mana Vajiravuda,

the crown prince of Siam, was born

Jan. 1, 1881, and on the death of his

clder brother was proclaimed successor

and crown prince on Jan. 16, 1895. He i

has been in England since 1894 and

during his eight years has been en-

gaged in study—at first under a private master, later at Sandhurst college and

ater still at Oxford university.

During his stay at Sandhurst col-

lege, which he left at the breaking out of the South African war, he pursued

his military studies with so good re-

first lieutenant in the British army. He developed a decided taste for his-

tory during his stay at Oxford and has written a little volume on "The War of

the Polish Succession," which has been

Since his 21st birthday his royal high-

less has been busy visiting the prin-cipal cities of England and the con-tinent, where he received every atten-

t'on, and at St. Petersburg he was met by the czarowitch. He is a handsome,

well-balanced, thoughtful young man, accepting these attentions with a dig

nity that becomes his station and with no attempt at display.

no attempt at display.

Indeed, he is taking the entire journey quite as seriously as he did his years at college and the university, and pursues it as a part of his preparation

for life. He is an excellent English scholar, has a pretty manner in speak-

ing, and has been very happy of ex-pression in the responses he has made

ther assemblies.

efore numerous boards of trade and

The crown prince will pass through America on his way to Slam. The itin-erary is not yet determined, but in all

probability he will take in Washington

and a nunmber of the leading cities be-tween New York and San Francisco.

He will be acompanied by a small suite and undertakes the journey with the idea of adding to his knowledge of the world.

very favorably mentioned.

luxurious sofas. Every time one sits down upon it he or she will cover gard of it. It would make me uncon ortable to sit down on \$42 at one time. The very best of the French silk oldom get to the United States, as ou outles make them almost prohibitory. Yelvets which will sell for \$4 a yard in Lyons would cost \$10 a yard in New

HOW THEY SELL SILK IN LYONS... I have gone through some of the I have gone through some of the largest of the Lyons silk stores. They are to be found in buildings not unlike the factories. You enter an unpretentious stairway and on the second or third floor may find a door with a little brass sign marked with the name of the merchant. Entering you come into large rooms with long counters running through them. There is no silk on view, for the goods are stored silk on view, for the goods are stored away in cases or drawers until brought out for the customers. The rooms are well lighted and parts of them are

colors may be shown by reflected as well as by direct light. Some of the dest styles are the most beautiful, and these are repeated from age to age, new designs are continually being invented and the greatest artists of France are engaged in designing. The French are noted as designers, and they have schools here which teach designing. Some of the factories make picturese in silk both for decoration and wall covering. The faces of the most noted men of France are thus woven as well as fancy pictures of all

SILK WEAVING SCHOOLS.

Lyons is doing all it can to foster its silk industry. It has its technical schools which teach all branches of silk manufacture. Young men come here rom all parts of the world to study low to make silk, and many work in the mills for that purpose. There is one school which charges from 800 t 200 francs a year as tuition. The 800 francs is the charge for Frenchmen and the 1,200 francs that for foreigners. this school the best of modern silk eaving machinery is used and a great part of it bears the mark of America nanufacturers. An American machine sews the pattern cards to gether, and American methods of weaving are employed. All kinds of siks, velvets, plain and figured goods are made here, under the superinten dence of the most skilled workmen, the boys doing the work themselves with the professional silk men as overseers.

I visited the Lyons municipal silk school, on the Croix Rousse, after go-The finer of such goods are made by house industry, although power looms are generally used. The weavers have nese youths. Any Lyons boy who reached the age of 15 can enter upon the payment of \$1.73 and learn all about slik weaving, designing and pattern making. The course of day study is ten months, and there is in addition a night school, in which a course of three

years is required. There are about 300 pupils in this school. They belong to the rich and the poor, many of them being the sons of commmon laborers. Every boy has to keep a diary of his work, with the pat-terns of the silks he has made, and also copies of his designs. The school teaches all matters about the breeding of silk worms as well as all kinds of weaving and designing. The professor in charge, a kind looking old Frenchman, wearing a skull cap and rough clothes took me through one depart ment after another. He introduced me to some of the students, and had them work at the looms before my eyes. The boys were as intelligent as those of the average college of the United States. HOW LYONS BUILT UP ITS SILK

These technical school of Lyons show

In this young prince there is nothing

of the curious or the strange. He comes as a student of men and insti-

tutions, and will return to his fatherland, it is said, to take up his round of daily duties in perhaps the busiest of-

fice connected with the government.

His progress has been followed with

ical workings of the machinery of the

responsibilities of the sovereign are

The following review of "The Wa

of the Polish Succession" (London: T Fisher Unwin) may not be without in

terest in this connection as a side

light upon the character of the au-

"This little volume does not claim to be the result of independent re-search, or to add anything new to our

knowledge of the historical episod with which it deals. But it testifie

to a wide and intelligent study of r

and helpful exposition of the successive phases of the incident—the election

to the Polish crown at the death of Augustus II in 1733; the siege of Dan

angustus it in has the sege of base age in the king-dom in the two Sicilies, and the Rhine campaign. The book is primarily in the ded for those of the author's fel-

low-students at Oxford who are read ing for the history school, and to then

it will doubtiess prove serviceable. A a concise summary of events it ma

also be of profit to those who, for othe purposes or other reasons, are inter-ected in the affairs of Europe during

the eighteenth century."-New York

Rana Tenpenny Nail Through His Hand

While opening a box, J. C. Mount, of Three Mile Bay, N. Y., ran a ten penny nall through the fleshy part of his hand. "I thought at once of all the pain and soreness this would cause me," he says, "and immediately applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm and occa-

sionally afterwards. To my surprise removed air pain and soreness and th

injured parts were soon healed."

great pride by his father, who wishes to have his son introduced to the prac-

various great governments before th

placed upon him.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM

Character and Career of America's Next Royal Visitors.

governous annous annous

otherwheres in our country, and the silk worm industry of the south, now

The wonderful silk manufactures of France originated through the encour-agement of the silk trade by the French monarchs of the sak trade by the steam monarchs of the past. It was not until the fifteenth century that much silk weaving was done. Before that time the best of the silks came from Italy, the finest of silks, satins, velvets and other cloth, being weaven near Venice. other cloths being woven near Venice, Lyons, however, was a great fair city, and many Italian silks were brought ere for sale. Then Louis XI imported

prisonment for debt. In one way or | year.

should be established at Paterson, and | another he brought silk weavers from Genoa, Florence, Lucca and Venice and thus founded this business, which s done much to make France rich. e industry thrived until the persenation of the Huguenots drove more han 300,000 of the most skilled of the rench artisans out of the country and orench artisans out of the number of a a few years reduced the number of come from 40,000 to less than 10,000. The Protestant weavers escaped to England, Germany and Switzerland and thus started the silk manufactures of

those countries. Since then Lyons has at times held the silk manufacturing supremacy of Europe. It probably holds it today, but the industries of Switzerland, Germany Italian weavers, and along about 40 Europe. It probably holds it today, but years after the discovery of America the industries of Switzerland, Germany Francis I induced many of the Italian and England are steadily growing, and weavers to settle at Lyons by guaran-teeing them exemption from taxation, free lodgings and the right to carry swords as well as immunity from imcomparatively speaking Lyons is on the

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NUMBER 293

eneral.

nung-So Says Adjt. 1 e in Making Declar-'ill Retire for Age

was inspired by some comeffect that the appearance . Corbin's) name in the y list next after that of cointed out the probable s a fact, it is stated that names in the list was sniority of the commission.
Gen. Young would have
to serve in that grade if
atenant general.

NO QUIET DOMINGO CITY.

Oct, 27 .- A cablegram at the navy department ommander Patch, of the cruiser Montgomery, her way from Colon to ting that he had found et at San Domingo City, reported last week that d broken out. he case, the Montgomery her original orders and her original orders and te has replenished her uan, she will relieve the ich is stationed at Cape ing the latter vessel to 'he Ranger, which has at Panama for several as started for San Franuncing her sailing from anmander of the Ranger ion of the reported ar-a bay of the newly acan government gunboat is expected to clear the out of isthmian waters, ch received at the state in United Staes Minisd last evening, stated one case of yellow fev-ser Montgomery. The pprehend any extension in view of the perfect ethods of handling such ip and particularly in e with which the mosansmit the disease, can herefore, unless there de cases, the ship will gina program.

Jumps from Carriage -27.-While Emperor was driving from his ted to his carriage be-ble and he jumped out id walked the remain-nce to the Hofburg. but great excitement mors to the effect that been injured.

D HIS WIFE. n Puts a Third Vio-

His Credit. .-George Chapman, America in 1893 and landlord of a Southoned a young woman him as his wife. It us was the third wo within five years in the prisoner and it is may develop in a se in 1892. Both the tioned as having died ises were his wives. hume the bodies. dias Cream,) M. D., ondon of the murder Matilda Clover, an n. Oct. 21, 1892, and 15 of the same year. the murder of three

i at Panama. 7.—The Colombian merly the steamer arrived here at 10 Francisco, Oct. 7. duke, her commandprrespondent of the ractice all the way

Magadelina bay for tightening parts of for target practice. ery good time after utside course, and condition. Soon af-fficers had landed e fortifications and Capt. Marmaduke do and Salzar, who cordially, unboats Chulcuito er the orders of vho, as chief comarge of the Colom-

will re-organize in arrived here Rear American com-er on board of her lange of flags had Capt. Marmaduke

an Francisco and lag had the right eception of Capt. ızar said he drank th and expressed irst mission here he expectation of

olombia and that Resume.

Operations were n district. The found for all the xe employes at not required to out all who apes were required The Coxe Broththat this will of their mines.

is Appendicitis. r. Lappont, the is suffering the pontiff is

perated on the wo years ago, is



UNITED STATES MINING COMPANY'S NEW \$1,000,000 SMELTER WHICH WILL BE PUT IN OPERATION AT BINGHAM JUNCTION NEXT WEEK.

The United States Mining company's smelter at Bingham Junction, which is just receiving the finishing touches and has been subjected to a trial movement of its equipment will begin the treatment of copper bearing ores within the coming week. Its construction has covered a period of 15 months under the supervision of George K. Fischer, constructive engineer, and the cost will approximate \$1,000,000. It is supplied with 1,000 horse power steam boilers and engines, an electric plant for lighting and furnishing some power and possesses all the modern appliances known to the practical smelterman. It is capable of handling 1,000 tons of ore daily with its five furnaces and there is room left for another furnace, which will increase the capacity a proportionate amount. Its product will be pig copper, which will carry the gold and silver found in the ore. The handling of the ore throughout the process will be automatic. An economic system is also employed for catching the dust containing the precious metals that will be carried over the furnaces and pressing it into bricks, which will be again treated. The stack through which all the smoke of the plant will pass is 210 feet high, which will prevent damage from escaping smoke to neighboring vegetation. It will treat the ores of the United States company and allied interests, including the Old Jordan, Old Telegraph and Niagare at Bingham, and the Centennial-Eureka at Tintic, and probably a limited amount of custom work for other