

MISCELLANEOUS.

OTHER VETERAN MILL BUILDERS.

The brief record in the "News" with regard to mill-building as represented by Bishop F. Kesler of the Sixteenth ward, this city, reminds the reader of that equally famous mill-builder, Bishop Archibald Gardner, who for many years presided over the West Jordan ward in this Salt Lake Stake of Zion.

Bishop Gardner was one of the Pioneers of 1847. He was born in Killybeg, Stirlingshire, Scotland, Sept. 2, 1814; with his brother Robert and the wives of both, they came westward from the province of Ontario, Upper Canada, arriving in now Utah October 1st with the general emigration of forty-seven, under the captaincy of the late President John Taylor, Bishop Hunter's "hundred," Joseph Horne's "fifty," and in A. Gardner's "ten." Nineteen names appear in the list of that year, most of whom were or now are doubtless of that family. Ten received badges as evidence that they were Pioneers, if some three of they became afterwards Gardners by marriage.

Bishop Gardner, prior to the anti-polygamy crusade, was known as a man of large family, and as such became amenable to the law, but he found it convenient to locate in Star Valley, Wyoming, where he lived for many years; building mills there as he had done in Utah since the days of the Pioneers. The writer met him on the streets in this city over a year ago. The brave, hard working, patriotic and untiring man had concluded that he would vacate Star Valley and return to end his days with his former loves and kindred souls with whom he had labored for so many years. After his arrival, aged though he was, he saw a mill site, and though he might easily have found an excuse, as his friends did for him, upon that site his imagination saw a mill which his energy speedily transformed from a creature of the brain to an active reality. This he declared to the writer was the thirty-fourth mill he had built in Utah under circumstances which no common man ever could have surmounted.

The first mill of his in our memory was probably that on the Jordan river; but the most prominent one of the early fifties was the famed "Gardner's" mill on the State road, six miles south of this city. Curiously enough all these mills passed one by one out of the builder's hands, no matter whether they were for grist or lumber—the same fatality seemed to befall each one.

It was something, too, to build a mill in those early days at least for the first mill Irons made cost Brother Gardner on dollar per pound and the stones or burrs (home made as they were in the main) were almost a luxury because of the cost. This was of course before imported French burrs superseded the rough, crude home product and gave the people finer flour.

In the sixties Bishop Gardner, to the surprise of President Young, ordered from a commission merchant here an unusually fine bolting silk for those times. The same agent was buying bolt that very season for the President and incidentally mentioned the prior fact when the former order was promptly countermanded, and the same if not a higher grade was substituted for the long famous City Creek mill.

After disposing of the last mill built by Bro. Gardner in this section, the ex-Bishop found inanition incompatible with his temperament if it was not with his age, and he returned again to

Star Valley, Wyoming. The latest notice of this remarkable man and Pioneer was in the "News" a while ago, stating that he was then quite dangerously sick. Late inquiry from one of his faithful family in the West Jordan ward, gave the gratifying news of his partial recovery and expected return to this section of the country.

"Time would fail to tell" of the mighty worthies of those days, such as the late Father Crismon who is said to have built the first mill in these valleys; then Father Chase, who ran the picturesque mill now partly remaining in Liberty Park. Still further east on Canyon Creek stood the "Neff Mill," for years a household word. Straggling in that neighborhood the other day, the nether millstone of that primitive era was noticed by the wayside, half imbedded in the debris of the season. This is a home-made one also, from the west mountains, if memory serves. Neither it nor its partner the upper millstone were ever iron banded; as a consequence the latter by centrifugal force, flew in all directions; luckily no one was at the time in close proximity, or fatal results might have ensued. The nether or remaining stone should be garnered by the latent Historical society, if it should ever get beyond the embryo condition.

Last but not least, President Young himself was an indefatigable millbuilder and owner. He also encouraged and aided others in every direction as settlements were formed and extended from Cache Valley to the Rio Virgen. The impress of his hand and enterprise gradually created lumber mills, carding and wooden mills and all forms of contributory machinery which the circumstances demanded or required.

In these contentious times, these times when self-inflated demagogues would rule our State and ignore the workers who laid the foundation thereof and began to build, we ask ourselves the question what is, or has been, the comparative value of these two classes to this locality and to the world at large? Surely we, their associates and successors ought to know the difference between the "giants of those days" and the pigmies of these, though the latter may despise and ignore the toil and sacrifice of the former, seeking, in fact, to turn their posterity from a reverential estimate of the fathers to their sickly imitators who claims homage while "they blind heavy burthens and greivous to be borne, laying them on men's shoulders, while they themselves will not move them with one of their fingers." N.

HORRORS IN CUBAN TOWNS.

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Nov. 21.—Reports from Matanzas say that the conservatives having become enraged at the change in the government's policy are disturbing public order. Ex-Mayor Crespo initiated the disorderly conduct by publicly giving offense to Senor Armas, the new civil governor of the province. The chief of police followed Senor Crespo's lead by endeavoring to prevent aid being given to the suffering reconcentrados by newspaper correspondents and others.

Of the reconcentrados in Matanzas numbering more than 50,000, seventy-nine died in two days, thirty-six perishing from hunger. Yesterday seventeen deaths were reported, a large proportion of which were the result of starvation. In Jarulco, about 65 per cent of the deaths are caused by starvation, and the same is true of many other towns. Owing to the lack of proper clothing and of blankets, the

situation of the reconcentrados is becoming worse as the winter season approaches, despite the efforts made to relieve them.

Horrible episodes are of daily occurrence among the reconcentrados. After lying for three days upon the sidewalk in front of a house in Matanzas, a poor negro woman, who was suffering terribly, and was unable to move, was carried away by a flood caused by a heavy downfall of rain. A short time afterward her dead body was discovered a few blocks away and at last reports was still lying in the gutter. A cab-driver, who was carrying a sick man to a hospital, observed that his passenger was dying, dragged him from his cab, leaving him on the curbstone, where he finally died. Cases similar to these are of frequent occurrence.

The police recently visited the house of George W. Hyatt, chief of the relief department of the United States consulate, at 12 o'clock at night to make inquiries as to the destination of a quantity of food which had been taken into the house during the day. The female inmates, becoming frightened, refused to open the door and insisted upon being informed of the object of the officer's visit. The police, subsequently retired upon learning that the inmates were Americans.

Gen. Losada, sub-inspector of the health department, said recently to the correspondent of *El Imparcial* in Madrid that there were actually 35,000 soldiers in the hospitals in Cuba and that about 15,000 of this number were not suffering from any disease but simply from need of nourishment.

La Lucha, in a recently published editorial, expresses doubt as to the sincerity of the friendship for Spain professed by the American government, and says: "If the American government cannot prevent the sailing from the ports of that country of expeditions in aid of the insurgents and does not respond in other ways to Spain's efforts to come to favorable terms, it is useless for Spain to maintain friendly relations with America."

A dispatch from Madrid says that Senor Giberger, deputy to the Spanish cortes and leader of the new autonomists, is on his way to Cuba, where he will enter the autonomist party upon condition that Senors Montero, Fernandez de Castro, Cuelo and Zayas leave the board of directors of the party, it being asserted that they are too pronouncedly Spanish to succeed in inducing the insurgents to accept autonomy, under their leadership.

Senor Jose Galvez will remain chairman of the party.

Havana, Nov. 21.—Senor Jose Canallas y Mendez, editor of *El Heraldo* of Madrid, one of the leaders of the Spanish Liberals and former cabinet minister, immediately after his arrival here to study the conditions of the island visited the authorities. Later he was entertained at a banquet and has already had many conference with leading representatives of the various parties. He advised the conservatives to acknowledge the good faith of the government's intent and declarations with reference to the new regime.

El Pais, the autonomist organ, says today that the evident conviction of Senor Canallas is not consistent with the promises of Senor Sagasta. It considers the action of Senor Canallas in coming here as entirely in order, applauds his patriotism and intellectual gifts and expresses the hope that he will soon visit other parts of the island. This he expects to do, beginning with the province of Pinar del Rio. He will accompany the Spanish columns in their campaign.

New York, Nov. 21.—Marquis Apezteguia, leader of the conservative party in Cuba, arrived here today on the