

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

A carload of Utah hogs came in from Cache county today. They were sent by the Wellsville Co-operative store, and were for the Utah Slaughtering company, whose business is carried on at the corner of First South and Third West streets.

The slaughtering company is doing extensive and commendable work just now in the hog business, and is giving material aid to a Utah industry that should grow to mammoth proportions. The company has been making a test in the matter of feeding and fattening the porkers, and the result is such that it should awake every farmer in Utah to a good deal of thinking on the subject. A few weeks ago the company bought up all the live hogs in good condition that it could secure, and placed about a thousand of the porkers at the stock yards to be fed up and fattened.

J. L. Heywood, manager of the company, being asked today as to the results shown said: "We have put two pounds a day on every hog fed. The trial has been most profitable to us, and so it would be to the farmers if they would go at it. Some folks imagine that because this is not a 'corn country' we can't raise hogs profitably. But we can feel them barley and make money on it, as we have proven. They could be fed on peas and get good returns. The fact is, this is the country in which to raise hogs profitably. We have none of the damp and foggy atmosphere of sections whose altitude is less than ours, and Utah hogs are free from disease. Our product is better than that which can be produced anywhere else, for the reason that we have superior natural conditions."

The value of hog products used in Utah alone is \$2,500,000 annually, and much the greater portion is paid for the imported article. Every dollar of this could and should be kept at home, and Utah should have pork, hams and lard for export. The amount of money that goes out for this product would, if kept at home, make a vast difference to the hard times.

The slaughtering company's premises are a picture just now. The large cold storage room, which has a capacity of 75 dressed hogs, 100 beeves and 100 sheep, was full this morning, and is emptied during the day in supplying the various butcher shops. Everything is neat, clean and convenient. In the factory building new machinery has been just added to increase the capacity for turning out Utah hams and lard. Of course it is well known that the Utah lard is far superior to the imported, and people who are acquainted with such matters take the home made article every time. It is clean and fresh. The company now put it up in neat tin buckets with the home label prominently marked. The Utah ham is of equally high quality and gets the preference in the market as far as it can be supplied. The trouble is that there are not sufficient hogs raised here to meet the demand, but the providing of a central market by the company may have the effect, as it certainly should, of stimulating an industry which has "millions in it"

annually in cash saved to the Territory.

There is no longer any complaint of scarcity of money for loans, and at reasonable rates of interest. The fact is that there is a tendency the other way. In the East it is the plethoric condition of the money market that is now cause of uneasiness. The recent action of Chicago banks in reducing the rate of interest on deposits indicates this strongly. In New York there is an agitation among bankers to reduce interest on deposits from 2 to 1½ per cent, because of the losses they are sustaining on general interest accounts. The supply of money pressing upon the New York loan market is reported as the largest ever known, while the demand for accommodation, backed by good security, is comparatively small. The occasion for this is the small amount of business being transacted and the gloomy outlook in industrial circles.

The "plethoric condition" of the money market has not reached the West yet, though cash is as available as it was in the opening of the summer, before the financial crash came. Said a prominent Salt Lake banker today, "There is more money to loan today than is wanted by men having good collateral. Loans can be made to responsible parties for 10 and 12 per cent without difficulty, and enough borrowers cannot be found at that rate. The trouble is that there seems to be nothing in which a man dare embark at the present time. The mercantile business is at a low ebb; in fact, there is nothing made in it now. There are few manufacturing institutions doing anything, and the people are not producing that which will command the cash. The fact is there is now no opportunity for the money to get out to the masses. For the winter we shall have to be economical and hope for better conditions next season. It isn't scarcity of money that is troubling us now, but scarcity of business."

S. T. Godbe, son of W. S. Godbe, formerly of Salt Lake, is now in the East. Mr. Godbe carries in his pocket a \$450,000 gold proposition that will astonish New York capitalists, says the *Denver News* of the 17th. He has succeeded in effecting a temporary lull in hostilities between two big mining companies at Keystone, both of which have located on a forty-foot vein of mineralized quartzite. The companies have agreed to part with the bonanza if \$450,000 is offered. Mr. Godbe confidently expects to place the property.

"The vein has been developed," said he Saturday night, "to a depth of 200 feet, and at a moderate estimate \$1,000,000 of clear profit is now in sight. More than \$50,000 has been received for ore shipped from the two properties, although this shipment required a wagon haul of 150 miles to the nearest railroad."

In coming to Denver, the visitor made a trip of thirty miles over the completed portion of the Nevada Southern road. He says the region for 200 miles is awaiting the advent of the

railroad to spring into prominence as one of the most remarkable mining regions the world has ever known. Every week new discoveries are reported, and as the ore is free milling and labor is plentiful, the prospects of rapid development are exceedingly bright. At Pioche, in the northern part of the district, the Mormons opened lead mines thirty-five and forty years ago, which are still good producers.

J. P. Jacobson, recent editor and publisher of the *Millard County Blade*, was in Salt Lake Dec. 14. To a *News* representative he stated that there was a grand revival in business in that part of southern Utah from which he hailed.

The citizens of Fillmore, he said, would next week organize a chamber of commerce, its purpose being to develop the resources of Millard county. The chamber would be incorporated as a large business concern with a capital stock sufficient to carry out the projects of those who were promoting it. The first stroke will be to build a branch railroad from Fillmore to Neel's station, on the Union Pacific, a distance of between thirty and thirty-five miles. The estimated cost, apart from the work of construction, is about \$30,000. All labor is to be performed by citizens and turned in as stock, making it a great co-operative enterprise.

To further assist in this great work of contemplated development, a new weekly paper is to be started at Fillmore immediately. It will be called the *Southern Utah Times*, and will be non-partisan in politics.

Mr. Jacobson's business in the capital is to purchase a complete printing plant which he will take back with him at once. He will be the editor of the new newspaper venture and he says, as the whole county is back of it, success is sure to follow.

Owners of sheep are feeling anxious regarding the outlook for the winter. Some of the weatherwise say the season is going to be a severe one, and that it will not be long before heavy snows set in, to be followed by severe cold. Others insist that the winter will be a fairly open one. In the latter case the sheep owners will be all right; but should extremely severe weather come, there is danger of great loss. In Utah the winter ranges are fairly good, and an ordinarily hard season could be withstood if it did not continue too long. But in western Wyoming, where a considerable number of Utah men keep their flocks, the winter ranges are poor this season. The sheep have come from the fall range in good condition and if the winter is open they will be all right. If there are very heavy snows and cold spells the loss must be severe.

The condition of the wool market East is that of extreme dullness. Aside from any considerations of the effect which the proposed free trade measure will have, there is a feeling that in no event will manufacturers operate beyond most urgent wants while so much uncertainty clouds the outlook for manufactured goods.

Work has started at Park City in the Crescent mine, and quite a large number of miners will be put to work getting out first class ore. Teams will haul