

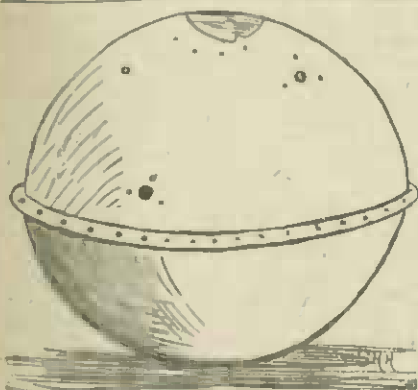
on the Provo stream so the machinery still in charge of Mr. De La Mare, was hauled to its bank, but owing to unforeseen difficulties which presented themselves, it was finally decided to return it to this city. This accomplished, part of the machinery was erected on the north-



ONE OF THE COPPER BOILERS.
(6 ft. 8 in. x 4 ft.)

east corner of the Temple block and on the banks of City creek, and with beets grown on the lowlands in the alkali district, south and west of the city, the process of manufacturing beet sugar in the United States was inaugurated for the first time. A failure was scored. Not because of any defect in the machinery but solely because of a lack of knowledge concerning the cultivation of the beet. Grown in an alkali soil the juice when pressed from the beets turned black and became sour, and instead of the sugar expected, the product was a large quantity of molasses, but owing to the conditions specified it was impossible to convert that product into sugar.

But the Utah failure has since been duplicated a number of times in the United States. Mr. Taylor used every precaution in preparing for the enterprise. Mr. Elias Morris was engaged in Wales by Elder Taylor to accompany the plant and to erect the buildings therefor. A Mr. John Vernon, an engineer of Liverpool, was also engaged in the construction of the plant



THE VACUUM PAN.
(6 x 5 ft.)

and to personally supervise its erection in the Territory. The seed from which the beets were grown was imported from France. An expert sugar maker, Mr. Mottenbauer by name was placed in charge and the factory was a reproduction of the Arras factory, which as early as 1850 produced 2,000,000 pounds of sugar annually. But the chemical secrets were carefully guarded and because of that fact the Utah ven-

ture was a losing one. Mr. E. H. Dyer, really the father of the beet industry in California, related to Mr. George F. Taylor, while the Lehi factory was being erected, the numerous failures he had scored before he was enabled to turn out a satisfactory product, and expressed surprise that the original Utah factory did so well as it did under the adverse circumstances of the time. Had the venture been successful it would have been a boon to the pioneers. The main object was to give employment to the people, but it was hoped that it would be a source of revenue as well. Notwithstanding non-success was the reward of Mr. Taylor, he builded then better than he knew for it paved the way to the great industry of which all Utah is so proud.

The machinery was finally distributed where it would do the most good. The hydraulic presses were for a time used for making linseed oil, and one is now used in the bookbinding department of the DESERET NEWS; the big pens were set up in what is now known as Sugar House ward and devoted to the manufacture of paper; two of the presses and some pans were used in President Brigham Young's woolen factory on Parley's canyon creek, and one of the boilers was transferred to and is now located at the mouth of Big Cottonwood canyon.

The vacuum pan, a copper utensil, globular in shape, six feet six inches in diameter, and costing \$5,000, and a copper boiler, six feet eight inches in length and four feet in diameter, are still in the possession of the Church authorities, but the present whereabouts of the other pieces of machinery is a matter of conjecture with Mr. De La Mare.

The object of the visit of Messrs De La Mare, Nuttall and Taylor to jubilee headquarters was to call the attention of the commission to the fact that as early as 1852 Utah had a beet sugar factory, an evidence of the greatest enterprise on the part of those responsible for the welfare of the people, and to suggest that measures be taken to collect as much of the machinery as possible for exhibition purposes during the jubilee, in order that evidence of the enterprise might be presented to the people, a pioneer movement which should not be lost sight of. They suggested that the vacuum pan and the copper boiler would be striking ornaments for a float and as they are of copper it is believed that they can be burnished so as to rival the sun in dazzling splendor.

It is due, no doubt, to the foresight shown by President Taylor, in 1852, that the magnificent beet sugar factory at Lehi owes its origin. On a bounty being offered by the Legislature of Utah some twelve years ago, for the manufacture of sugar in the Territory. Mr. Arthur Stayner of Farmington, made the required amount of sugar from cane and obtained the bounty. After his success he was persistent and indefatigable in his endeavors, and never ceased his labors until he enlisted several of the leading business men of the city, and the Church authorities in this enterprise.

The Presidency of the Church and other prominent citizens became interested. Elias Morris, Frank Armstrong, George W. Thatcher, Amos

Howe and Arthur Stayner were appointed a committee, and they examined a cane sugar factory at Fort Scott, Kansas, and afterwards went to California where two beet sugar factories were examined. From the reports of this committee, being in favor of the beet sugar, the Lehi sugar factory was inaugurated and became a success, and last season consumed about 40,000 tons of beets and distributed among farmers and for labor nearly \$250,000.

During the interview several interesting recitals were made by those gentlemen. For instance, the great need of a sugar plant in Utah in early days was because of the excessive freight rate of 25 cents a pound, and those who could not deny themselves sugar paid \$1 a pound for it.

The cylinders of the sugar plant were made of wrought iron, in order to lessen their weight, thereby saving freight charges, a departure from the casting process never before made by an iron-founder. This idea was suggested by President Taylor to Fawcett, Preston & Co., and which originated the manufacture of wrought-iron guns by that firm, a gun weighing 24 tons being their first product in that line.

In this sugar company train was the first still and worm ever brought to the West. They were used for the manufacture of liquor, Jeter Clinton and others operating them for years, and they are now believed to be in the valley below this city.

Captain Russell, one of the backers of the first sugar plant, built the ship Brooklyn which conveyed a company of Mormons from New York to San Francisco, and among the passengers was the redoubtable Sam Brannan, the leader of the company, who for over thirty years was the most conspicuous argonaut California could boast of.

James A. Collins, a well known resident of Alameda, Cal., was sent to Agnews Insane asylum Tuesday. Collins was formerly a carpenter and contractor and was injured by a blow on the head some months ago. His skull was fractured, but he was submitted to good surgical attention and it was thought that he would not be permanently injured. He seemed to get well, but a few weeks ago began acting rather queerly and Monday became violently insane. He turned on his wife and drove her from the house. She took refuge in the house of neighbors and he was taken into custody.

The Navajo Indians in Northern New Mexico are the possessors of real curiosities in the way of four horned sheep, and they say that years ago four and even as high as seven-horned sheep were common among their flocks. Now there are only three animals known to be existing. The regular horns are more widely set than commonly, of a flattened nature, tapering to stubby points. The second set springs from the skull near the others and curve downwards, with the points reaching near the apex of the shoulders. Standing in a startled position with nostrils inflated and head thrown upwards, they bear a striking resemblance to our Rocky mountain sheep.