

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

The plans of the company which intends to utilize the water power of the river Jordan at the Narrows to generate electricity, as mentioned in the News some time since, have been about matured. There has been but little question regarding the granting of the franchises, as the work will be an extensive improvement. There will be two plants located on the river, to duplicate the use of the water power. In one there will be generated a current of electricity sufficient to provide 1,800 horse-power for operating machinery. The other plant will furnish 1,000 horse-power.

The power thus obtained will be capable of operating all the smelters around Sandy and the Cottonwoods, running all the electric lights and street car lines in this city, keeping the machinery in the mines at Bingham going, and then there will be some to spare for various shops in this city to which it is intended to furnish the motive power. Already the new company has been promised by the smelters and other heavy machinery establishments a patronage that will amount to \$85,000 a year. In point of cheapness it is estimated that the electric power obtained by this company will fall so far below the present cost that plants now operating in the city will find it more profitable to stop their engines and purchase power from the new works. For instance, it now costs the street car company \$37 to \$40 for coal alone each ten hours; whereas it is stated that the whole power necessary to operate the line can be furnished by the water power at not to exceed \$30 for a day of 24 hours. The distance which it will be necessary to transmit this power to town—20½ miles—will be no drawback, as electric power is now successfully carried in several places double that distance without material loss.

A Park City correspondent writing under date of Jan. 19:

With the advance of winter the cold and snow increase. For the past week zero and below has been the ruling state of the thermometer.

The Marsac mill is now running full force again, and the noise of the forty stamps is pleasing to the ears of the Park people. The mill is now in shape for another long run, and it is hoped that the metals will keep at such a point that it will not be necessary to shut down very soon. Amalgamating pans have been started to work again at this mill for a test run, to make a comparison with the leaching process.

At the Ontario mill work is going on as usual, and a larger amount of bullion is expected to be turned out this month than was turned out in December, the largest month's run since the mill was started. Material for the leaching plant is still arriving, and it is expected to be in operation early this spring.

The Crescent company has started shipment of ore again to Leadville, and a large amount is being brought down daily from the mine—all first class. It is estimated that there is over 1000 tons of first class ore on the platform at the mill ready for shipment. The Utah Central has been kept busy

all week furnishing plenty of cars for them.

**Beaver Utonian:** We are in receipt of a sample of coal which came from the recently discovered ledge of Pearson and other. The coal makes a nice flame and appears to burn easily and freely, leaving very little refuse. The blacksmiths report that they have tried this coal and find it far ahead of any other they have been using, being more free from foreign substances. There is a fortune for the owners of this ledge if it is of sufficient quality and can be worked to advantage. We are informed that both these points do not exist as hindrances, but that there is an immense body of the coal and it can be handled with unusual advantage. Good for the finders and good for Beaver.

**Pioche, Nev., Record:** Nearly every claim on which much work has been done in Ferguson district shows up promisingly. One of the latest is the Paymaster, situated about a mile east of town and about the same distance north of the April Fool. Joseph Bryant and John Reese have put up a twenty-six foot shaft and exposed a fine face of mineralized quartz from five to seven feet in width with assays running from \$9 to \$100 a ton in gold. It is believed to be the same mineral belt as that on which the April Fool and Monitor claims are located: The work still continues and shipments to mill will be made as soon as the mill will receive them.

**Mercur Mercury:** Hudson Smith, who is interested in a valuable group in the district, and Professor Marcus E. Jones, considered to be one of the best mineralogists and mining experts in the West, came out from Salt Lake Tuesday. This is the professor's first visit to the camp, and he spent several days in examining the formation of the district. He informs us that in his opinion this district will be as great, if not the greatest, producer during the next year in Utah, that the probabilities of new strikes are good, and that the chances of the camp as regards richness and permanency are most excellent.

The Utah Central Railway is having its annual tussle with snow between this city and the Park. The line has been kept pretty well open, but yesterday's fall of "the beautiful" in the mountains was rather too much for the lifting qualities of improvised snow plows on the little locomotives. This morning a trainload of shovelers went out and cleared the track, and with the present calm weather it is expected traffic will not be impeded to any great extent. This morning's train got through to the Park and the passenger trains are keeping fairly near to the schedule time.

**Summit county Chronicle:** Work at the new coal mine owned by Mark Hopkins is progressing as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The new engine, boilers and other machinery are in place, and in a very short time Coalville will have another producer of the superior quality of black dia-

monds for which she is noted, and when we have that other railroad, we will show Salt Lake and Ogden and other cities west of us that we produce what we claim—coal that is unexcelled by any in the West.

The Idaho prune industry is becoming quite important to that state. A report made on Saturday to Senator Shoup gives the following figures: Number of pounds cured 1892, 100,000; in 1893, 200,000. Number of pounds green, raised and shipped in 1892, 300,000; in 1893, 700,000. Approximate value of crop in 1892, \$20,000, in 1893, \$43,000. Amount of money invested, \$800,000. Present value in acreage, \$4,000,000. Number of people in the business, 800.

**Beaver Utonian:** Some very fine samples of ore are exhibited from the Bald hills. This promises to be an interesting mining district before long. The ore from this section is all gold bearing and is said by those who know, to be as rich as any yet found in the country.

**Ephraim Enterprise:** Notwithstanding the heavy snow in the mountains a number of citizens are prospecting for precious metals. A number of good claims will be opened up as soon as spring comes. Next season promises to be a lively one for this city.

### CHURCH THEOLOGY CLASS.

At the usual time and place over one thousand students convened with their instructor, Elder James E. Talmage. The opening prayer was spoken by Elder LeGrand Young. After the consideration of incidental questions a review was taken upon the subjects of (1) Personality and office of the Holy Ghost, (2) Recipients of the Holy Ghost, (3) Bestowal of the Holy Ghost. The thorough catechization showed careful preparation on the part of many students. Proceeding with the lecture the sacrament was further considered. Attention had already been drawn to the "institution of the sacrament" and "who are fit partakers of the sacred emblems," "the purpose of the sacrament" being now set forth. Very early after the apostolic age this ordinance, as many others, was much distorted in meaning, spirit and form. The doctrine of transubstantiation was introduced. Thereby the people were taught to look upon the bread and the wine as things to be adored and not as emblems of Him who should be adored. Many complex theories were advanced and discussed, but those thus engaged sought rather to obtain triumph than truth in discussion, and were therefore led into darkness. The real purpose was simple, it meant just what Christ had said, viz.: to commemorate His atoning sacrifice, to bear witness before the Father that we will ever remember the sufferings and death of His Son, that we still profess the name of Christ and will strive to keep His commandments. Some have thought that the sacrament was ordained as a special means of obtaining remission of sins, to take the place of baptism. The fact that the partaking of these holy emblems is forbidden unto those who need forgiveness most, proved the fallacy of such a belief.

The sacramental emblems usually