THE CHINO FACTORY.

Edward Stevenson Makes a Visit to the California Sugar Works.

He Describes What He Saw and Gives Interesting Figures of the Output of the Mill.

Correspondence of the DESERET NEWS.

CHINO, California, March 29, 1894.—Mr. Frank Stevenson, with a similar carriage, conveyed our party of four to this place over a level portion of Pomona valley, some six or seven miles from the city of Pomona. The purpose of this day's trip was to see the various lots of land, its products, and more particularly the sugar factory of Chino. We had a most enjoyable trip. On our arrival at the sugar factory the general superintendent was waiting, and would be until evening. On making our purpose known and that we were visitors from Utah, Mr. W. K. Guy, with keys in hand, led us to the desired object, the factory. Opening the gates we came to the weighing house, and here the weighing of beet-laden wagons, which is a nearly perfect for a continuous line of wagons 1 mile to pass in. The wagons have large beds adapted for the purpose of two hauling, and have a set of heavy scales spread in the bed into which the beets are loaded. When driven alongside the best platform, a well drawn mechanism grasps the scales, lifts the beets bodily out of the wagon, something after the mode of unloading hay, and the whole lot of beets is dumped and teams into the washing house, from where they are conveyed by patently clean to the cutter, then to the steaming, evaporating and condensing pans, and finally into refine into sugar, shipped to San Francisco to be refined, and sent to market.

Mr. Guy took us all through the plant. Everything was being repaired and cleaned up. They are enlarging their works preparatory for an increased run the coming season. For the past three seasons there has been a steady increase each year. For 1893 the output was over 15,000,000 pounds. We were informed that 250,000 pounds of sugar was a usual day's run, consuming about 700 tons of beets a day. This made a daily shipment of a trainload of the product. The entire output of the factory for the season, if loaded on cars standing in line, would make the standard railroad—will train about five miles in length. The payroll of men employed in the factory last amounted to $10,000 monthly. The factory started up on the 3rd day of April and from that time to the 5th of November, when the last sugar was shipped, steam was never shut off. Grinding of beets was kept up constantly, day and night, during the whole time, except Sundays, when twelve hours were taken to clean up and repair. It is a remarkable fact that with all this powerful machinery at work constantly and ever at high tension, but one small break occurred, delaying work but a few hours. With the continuation of the third year's run, they had made our times the amount of sugar that they did the first season's run. Three more turns are to be added to the plant, the mill capacity which has not been attained by nearly 25,000 tons.

In this climate, the saccharine has reached as high as 17 per cent. The amount paid for beets depends upon the amount of saccharine contained in the various lots, all of which are tested. The delivering of and payment for beets, by months, was as follows:

	Pounds.	Amount.
July	2,125,400	$ 4,250 80
August	10,515,120	21,030 24
Sept.	20,800,320	41,600 64
Oct.	22,216,000	44,432 00
Nov.	2,210,480	4,420 96
Total	58,867,320	$115,734 64

One hundred and seventy farmers raised these beets. Besides those there were shipped from neighboring townships 7,302 tons, making a total of 22,600 tons of beets. This has given employment to a great many men besides the farmers. Mr. Guy alone has paid out through the harvest in wages on the beet crop, as follows:

July	[illegible]
August	[illegible]
September	[illegible]
October	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The fuel supply is quite a consideration. For this purpose the oil fields of California have furnished some 50,000 barrels, or about 2,100,000 gallons of crude oil.

From the limestone quarries, also located in the state, there has been drawn this season upwards of 3,000 tons of lime rock, all of which has been converted into lime, and into carbon dioxide arising from the burning flame to be employed in the purification of the juices in the factory. Three lime kilns are kept constantly in use. Coke is used for burning the lime.

Economy is observed on every hand, nothing being wasted. The company has its own railroad for doing the necessary work around the factory. A track is laid from the factory to the stock yards, so that the pulp is removed into the site (a hole in the ground,) from whence it is not to have head of infecting streets. Mr. Guy said, regarding the pulp: "I just dig a hole in the ground, and have an overhead railroad to take the pulp to, and another to take it off." The feed is said to be very good, and will sell at Christmas to the Pomona and Chino markets. The pulp is not good for hogs, but fattens sheep in 8 or 9 weeks. It is also splendid feed for calves.

Mr. Guy took us interest in showing our party around and explaining. The present preparations will raise the capacity to about 600 tons of beets per day, instead of 700 tons. The valley is extensive, Mr. Gilmore, of supplying sufficient beets to run a million factory just into the new spreading. The land around Chino is well adapted to sugar beet growing. It is dusty and very little of it requires irrigation. This season in some fields the beets are already coming up in rows as straight and so long that the eye is not able to see the end. The land is farm and every soil is readily worked by machinery, so that the cultivation is made easy and cheap. We stopped a few minutes to see one man planting beet seed. He plodded, at one dibb, planted six rows at a time and as straight as an arrow. Some men were already cultivating young beets, for they begin to cultivate as soon as everything in the line of weeds grows very rapidly and must be kept subdued or they cause loss of time and expense. It is another fact, but not everything grows in this warm climate. I forgot to mention that Mr. Guy added to my first day and can through the factory 2,000 tons of beets which averages 17 per cent sugar.

EDWARD STEVENSON.

POLICE AND FIRE MATTERS.

Power of the Mayor in Giving Orders to the Force.—Detroit Suspended.

The following letter was received from the city attorney and he assisted the position taken therein affirmed:

To the Honorable, the Chairman and Members of the Board of Fire and Police Commissioners.

Gentlemen:—Referring to your request for an opinion regarding the authority of one Mayor of Salt Lake City to order commissioners to suspend a member of Chief of Police Pike to accompany and protection, and the duties of your honorable body in the premises, we beg to report:

First—Use the authority of the Mayor of Salt Lake City to order personnel to assist in the work of a member of the police force, or any city, or the city and police commissioners, and the duties of this municipality.

Second—Has the authority of the chief of police to accompany an inspector and all his position as member of the police department. Outside the corporate limits of the city in cases of necessity or special exigency, and especially when the police have police power. Inasmuch as being under our laws in operation continuous and continuous something wants work.

The prevention of an invasion of this city by a large number of indigent persons over wants when some other in the city limits cannot could only be obtained by prosecution for vagrancy, in our opinion is a preventive measure, and properly within the powers of the police department of the police.

In this case the report of an inspector coming from the outskirts of a neighboring municipality emphasizes the necessity for the exercise of such power, and further justifies it as a matter of public protection.

Third—If the board of fire and police commissioners having under the same control of the general power of supervision and control over the police department, subject to the approval of the executive power of the department has been properly exercised by the Mayor and chief of police, your honorable body has no the on to perform in the premises.

Chief Dotson sent in a communication announcing the suspension of Sergeant W. F. Jones on account of disagreement, E. F. Mowers, superintendent, excitability and pay a a incompetency; C. H. Montague of Secret Third service lame, cause.

The selection of an examining physician was postponed to a later date. Harry Lyons was appointed a special policeman for Darlington without pay from the city to patrol Darlington Place.

An adjournment was taken until Monday afternoon at 1:30.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Resolutions Adopted at Last Evening's Meeting.—New Members.—The Ticket Agents.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce directors held at 4:30 last evening Vice-President D. C. Adams presided. Two great routine business was attended to. In relation to the cheaper postage movements, of which the News has given the particulars, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The National Postage resolution, representatives by J. W. McCarthy, secretary, and L. A. Byers, agent, have presented to this body in behalf the cause of said association for bringing about a reform in the new reading to the case in United States postage; and,

Whereas, said plans seem to be feasible and to promise the bringing about the reform desired;

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce hereby endorses and will lend the hearty support of such association to the broad agent, Mr. L. A. Byers.

Resolved, That we recommend to the business merchants and business men of this commercial metropolis and support of said enterprise.

The following new members of the chamber were admitted: S. H. Fuller, Joseph R. Harris, Russell D. Tracy, G. D. Marks, John C. Cutler, C. Lauer, Albert Mayer, C. H. Berry, H. A. Greene, John C. Supp, A. L. Jacobs, A. Pollock, A. L. Thomas, F. J. Fabian, E. M. Ivins, Henry Cohn, W. S. Hornsteen, Eli W. Dolman, Joseph P. Burke, D. E. Bailey, D. Schpenser, Vincent S. Kinney, F. J. Leonard, J. H. Jones and Ed. Ellis.

Mr. Browning presented two resolutions, one in regard to Senator Wolcott's resolution on the subject of American fabrics, and the other on the manufacture of wine in Utah. They were referred to a committee.

Messrs. Tarry, Weir, Stone, Cohn and Grant were appointed a committee to make necessary arrangements for the reception and entertainment of the American Association of Ticket Agents, which is to reach here next Friday.

THAT INSPECTION LAW.

How It Can be Made to Work a Grievous Hardship.

Editor Deseret News:

SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., April 12, 1894.—It should be well to call to the law that the inspection law is a law to be enforced the same as the inspection of all articles intended for slaughter. While the law is necessary and proper, its enforcement should not be made to work a hardship on the honest farmer who may have from one to a half dozen pigs and two or three cows during the entire year, for in case they are all slaughtered to feed their small lots of pork and beef, he is by law bound to have pens for inspection, say from five to ten miles, and then take them back again to their feeders or home for slaughter, it will add a very considerable income and expense upon the poor man and is a great mistake of liberty to the animals just prior to their slaughter.

The question may be asked, why not have some component at the Union stock yards? The answer is because the time of the butcher of a few lots of cattle in some cases are more than one or two miles and is not to drive to the yards some miles and have all to that expense that of slaughtering also.

Would it not be proper to suggest that the justice of the peace of each precinct, of some more responsible person, be appointed by the county auditor as inspector of the cattle and hogs intended for the market, and allow him to charge a small fee for each animal inspected to all parts of his district, say from ten to twenty-five cents per head according to the distance he would have to travel from the animal.

Please let this matter be brought under the action of your semi-papers and help to quantify the honest and small stock growers, and encourage them to help diffuse and strengthen all home producers. Or outside the just uniform inspection of all slaughtered animals brought into the city is under control of the proper officer of the city or town where the animal is marketed.

Very truly yours, a friend of the poor man.

S. H. YOUNG.

Lander (Wyo) will vote on the question of a system of water works on the 8th of next month. Two propositions have been submitted, i. e., the taking of bonds for the building of a plant and the granting of a franchise to a syndicate of capitalists who propose to build the works.

Mrs. Marie Thomas
Indianola, Iowa.

Weak, Tired, Nervous

Pains in the Stomach—Nine Years of Suffering

How It All Ended.

"I feel it my duty to make this statement for the benefit of those who may be suffering as I have been for the past nine years. I had a pain in my stomach, was weak and tired all the time, had no appetite, could not sleep, and was nervous. I had tried several medicines and doctors without any good result. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and thought I would try it. I had taken but one bottle when I felt better. I have taken three bottles and I am now in good health. I can eat anything I want, sleep well, and I do my work without any trouble. I cannot say too much for Hood's Sarsaparilla."

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, indigestion, constipation.

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