# EVENING NEWS.

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CHARLES W. PENROSE, EDITOR.

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## IMPRISONMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

It is gratifying to note the fact that Emily Crane, the lady who, in the Second District at Beaver, was sent to the penitentiary by Judge Boreman because she declined to answer certain questions put to her by the grand jury, after the court had decided that the interrogations were proper, has been liberated.

The ground for the declination on the part of the witness was that she was under indictment for fornication, and that the answers would amount to self-crimination. The case under inquiry was that of adultery against L. D. Watson, alleged to be her husband under the plural marriage relation. The questions were of such a character that if answered in the affirmative—being directed to the sexual relations of the witness with the accused—the replies would have amounted to a confession of guilt, under the prevailing constructions of the law, of the offense of fornication. It will therefore be observed that the objection of the witness to answer was well taken. Instead, however, of the court protecting her in this legal right, it construed her refusal into contempt and sent her to the penitentiary.

In addition to this action, Judge Boreman failed to discharge the grand jury, although they expected to be dismissed, informing them they would remain intact as a body until the opening of March. It was notoriously understood that the object of this omission was either to compel the little woman to answer the questions, by which she would be forced into a process of self-crimination, or cause her to remain in the penitentiary till next March, or during the *pleasure* of the court. Had the grand jury been dismissed, the body putting the interrogations to the witness would have been out of existence, and there would, in that case, have been no authorized persons to whom answers could be made. In that situation the discharge of the witness would have been a necessity. But that did not appear to be what was wanted by the power that sent her to jail.

It seems from the record that since the contempt episode the lady subjected to this process has withdrawn her plea of not guilty to the indictment for fornication found against her and entered a plea of guilty. This, it is to be presumed, will answer the same purpose of the prosecution in the case of L. D. Watson as if the witness had answered the questions in the first place, and more than likely it was in accord with his wish that the lady should take this position. It seems also that District Attorney Peters moved for a delay of sentence in the case of Emily Crane; the ground of the motion being that there was no place at the penitentiary suitable for the imprisonment of a woman, and particularly, as in this case, when she had a young child to care for.

The action of the district attorney accorded with the highest law known to man—the law of humanity. There is one element in the reason assigned for it, however, that is worthy of note. The U. S. Attorney seems to have taken it as a foregone conclusion that the court intended to include imprisonment as a part of the judgment upon this helpless woman, and, as a matter of comparative necessity, upon her infant, the life of the latter being dependent upon its association with the former. This estimate of the quality of Judge Boreman's mercy in relation to women and children may have been correct, but would it not have been in order for Mr. Peters to have drawn attention to the usual method of disposing of cases of fornication when the accused have been non-"Mormons?" The ordinary penalty inflicted by the Utah courts has been in such cases, if we recollect aright, to omit imprisonment and merely inflict a small fine—from $15 to $20. Perhaps if the court's attention had been drawn to this fact it might have penetrated to some soft spot that may possibly exist even in the composition of Judge Boreman. The unsuitableness of the penitentiary as a place for the confinement of women and infants would have acted in the same direction, that being the ground on which Mr. Peters moved for a dismissal of the contempt case against the lady in question. The proceeding suggests the existence of a suspicion in the mind of the U. S. Attorney that the court before which he was acting was in the habit of dealing with "Mormons" with much more severity than is the custom in the courts to treat those who are not "Mormons," when charged with similar offenses under the law.

The way the case stands now, it goes over to the next term. If the penitentiary has no place where women and infants could be imprisoned with any regard for their comfort and convenience, the same argument would cause the case to be continued again and again, until a suitable addition to the bastile was erected. How much better, humane, more harmonious with the law of common humanity and the genius of the statute as it stands to have immediately disposed of the case by the infliction of a light fine upon the woman, and, as this great government could afford to do, let the infant go scot free.

For what he did do Mr. Peters is entitled to credit, and so far as he went his action will be endorsed by every man to whom the title of manhood is due. As to the snarls and snaps of the miserable two-legged whelps who, because of their being filled with the rancor of hate, rub their hands with glee and gloat over the imprisonment of women and infants, he need not care. They are a mangy crowd, and are an insignificant minority among all classes. In all men who have the semblance of soul, a sentiment of sympathy is aroused when they see women and children in distress. There is also another kindred sentiment by which they are fired—that of the most unutterable contempt for the male monsters who oppress and afflict them. This latter feeling is largely mixed with pretty strong indignation. The wretches of history who have taken a hand in this miserable business under any pretense, and exhibited their spite, equalled only by their smallness, have been handed down upon the world's record, and have been justly held up as examples of perverted humanity, to be considered in everlasting execration. They are the black streaks that run down the current of the generations of mankind.

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THE opening snowstorm of the season was a success.

## A GRAND WEDDING.

THE Emperor of China is to be married on the 26th of February next, but to whom is not stated, and it does not greatly matter, since in this division of the globe we would be not one whit wiser by being informed. It will be a truly grand affair if the programme shall be strictly carried out, as it doubtless will be. A rescript, which in this instance means a kind of memorial from headquarters embellished with the plural form of the personal pronoun, published in the Peking *Gazette*, makes the formal announcement of the grand event, stating also that her majesty the Empress Dowager has already sanctioned the order of ceremonies arranged for it. According to it, first will take place the sending of presents to the bride; then the actual marriage; next joint worship by the imperial pair, the conferring of a patent as Empress on the bride, presentation to the Empress Dowager, reception of felicitations, and imperial banquet. The board now reports that it has given orders for the fabrication of a sheet of gold for the patent and a golden seal. It also presents a list of the duties which should be performed by the various departments of state in connection with the celebration, and it will communicate the same to the said departments when her Majesty shall have given her approval of them.

It is also announced that there will be employed on the occasion 40,000 horn lanterns, 12,000 glass lamps, and 24,000 pieces of embroidered silks, and skilled artificers are now busily engaged in the construction of these articles. Of course these are not all the items of grandeur, nor even a considerable fraction of them; but they serve to show on what a colossal and expensive scale the marriage is to be celebrated. They will be among the youngest of the royal pairs of recent years, and will at once go to housekeeping as the head of the oldest nation. Thus have the times preceding mortal record come down through the ages to stand alongside of the broader and brighter civilization of our day.

## DARK DEEDS AND DISASTERS.

THE long string of murders, suicides, robberies, arsons, embezzlements and crimes of every shade which appear conspicuously in the news columns of every paper in the country nowadays, is strongly suggestive of what Othello says when he learns that he has been betrayed by Iago into murdering his wife—"It is the very error of the moon; he comes more near the earth than he was wont and makes men mad." Certain it is that not even during the dark days of the great war, when society was everywhere unsettled to a greater or less extent; nor in the period following it, when an inflated condition of things put everything and everybody at sea, was there any such showing on the criminal calendar as is now wafted to us every twenty-four hours?

As if to make the period darker and more distressing, catastrophes and accidents causing great loss of human life and valuable property, seem to be meted out by the hand of fate to the suffering world with the regularity and frequency of the ticking of the clock. The railway fatality, which we have learned to look for and designate "the daily," has been to some slight extent curtailed of its terrors by reason of sheer familiarity; and now to swell the volume of misfortune, three steamers on our rivers, in a like number of days, and within a short distance of the shore in each case, are destroyed by fire, and scores of people miserably perish, while others are maimed and disfigured for life.

It is useless to dismiss this subject as a mere matter of course; there must be some unseen impelling power at work, for results come not without means and means do not exist without a cause. But what is it? Recklessness, carelessness, depravity? These may be the agencies, but why do they exist in such abnormally increased abundance?

## STRANGE CONDUCT.

Our dispatches from Washington re recently, and a special correspondence from the same source on Wednesday, alluded to a little unpleasantness at the National Capital between Major Martin, a member of Congress from Texas, and Mr. Harries, a newspaper reporter. The trouble grew out of the reporter referring to the Congressman as once having "blown out the gas" in his room, thus making the Major appear unsophisticated and behind the age. The charge was reiterated in his hearing, when he promptly slapped the reporter's face, a performance for which he subsequently paid the modest sum of five dollars in the police court.

Major Martin has a record as one of the most peaceable men in Washington, and his many acts of friendliness and goodheartedness have endeared him to even his political opponents, the Republicans. He always greets every member when they are getting together for work with a hearty handshake and a regular Southern "howdy," a habit which has earned for him on the floor of the House the soubriquet of "Major Howdy." How a man with such a disposition could be worked up to such an irate condition as to resort to violent means is not easy to understand, as he has endured harder jokes without wincing.

Major Martin will always occupy a warm corner in every Southern heart by his courage and devotion during the war. One incident alone, out of many, made him the popular man that he is in the South. We forget the place and date, but a great battle was going on between the forces of Lee, on the Confederate side, and Hancock on the Union side. The latter had a strongly entrenched battery at a pivotal point, and all the efforts of Lee's gunners could not move it. The loss of life was already fearful, but that battery had to be dislodged, and only a hand-to-hand conflict could accomplish it. Lee realized this, and, knowing that the men would have to be led by some one in whom they had the utmost confidence, and for whom they entertained unbounded regard, he dashed up to the front and was about to give the order to a battalion to follow, when Martin seized the General's horse's bridle bits, and said to him—"Uncle Bob, you go back there where you belong. We can't spare you from that place. Somebody else can do this work." After a great deal of persuasion, and it being shown to the Confederate chieftain that the desperate undertaking would be carried forward without him, he withdrew to his post as commander, while Major Martin placed himself at the head of the troops, who all went hurrahing across the intervening space and swooped down upon the defenders of the battery with such wild and irresistible desperation that a capture was effected as a natural consequence. Victory was thus snatched from the jaws of defeat, and by the man who the other day slapped a non-combasant's face for a fancied affront. Singular.

## STILL ADVOCATED.

THE annexation of Canada is being advocated on this side of the line with more and more earnestness and by an increasing number of influential men and newspapers. The New York *Sun* thus summarizes the effects which would follow the union of Canada with the United States:

"Five public questions of prime importance have already been mentioned as sure to be settled, easily and naturally, by the annexation of Canada to the United States. These are the fisheries, the fortification of the northern border, the complication arising from the interstate commerce law applying to one country and not to the other, the navigation of the Canadian waterways, and the customs duties between the two countries. Through the disappearance of each of those questions in consequence of annexation, Canada would in the end receive greater proportionate benefit than the United States. Another blessing would come, though, from such a union, or at least it would be greatly hastened and assured, which would redound to the advantage of this country wholly. That would be the final and complete numerical overwhelming of the Solid South, in the sense in which that term is understood, and the normal, healthy, and rational development of the South's local disagreements in politics. That is promised now as an event of the constantly nearing future, as the result of the expected admission of other States in the West. When the maintenance of sectional solidity ceases to be politically decisive, the wall which Northerners and Southerners have both helped to build will fall of its own uselessness, and then the Southern men will cross its line without sacrifice of pride on their part or Northern prejudice at their coming. It cannot be supposed, either, that the South would not welcome even this method of its own complete and final reabsorption into the Union. Democracy, its keynote and keystone, would find itself relieved from a peculiar and sometimes crushing difficulty. It would not be long before it would expand and flourish with greater power than ever.

## THE B. Y. ACADEMY.

### Close of the Term.

The appended has reached us for publication:

The first term of the present school year of the Brigham Young Academy closed with fitting exercises today. On the stand were the Presidency of the Stake, members of the Board, and a number of prominent visitors. Among the audience were most of the students, and a great many citizens of Provo and vicinity. The assemblage was called to order by conducting monitor Joseph G. Jensen, at 1 o'clock p. m. The choir sang a song entitled, "Supplication," and, after the opening prayer by Enoch Jorgensen, rendered finely the anthem, "Sacrifices to God."

Brief and satisfactory reports were made by all the teachers, who became enthusiastic in the review of their labors, all testifying to the marked spiritual growth of the students committed to their charge. The anthem "Jehovah's Praise" was then rendered by the choir, and afterwards the Principal read his report, from which it may not be uninteresting to cull a few items:

There have been in attendance 335 students, 64 of whom have received regular normal training. As to their places of residence, they hail from 18 counties of Utah, and from Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and Colorado. The studies pursued embrace, besides those usually found in district schools, theology, elocution, physical geography, general history, rhetoric, composition, Spanish, German, Latin, astronomy, commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, commercial penmanship, algebra, geometry, higher arithmetic, chemistry, physics, physiology, phonography, botany, normal theory, practice of teaching, singing, music, and ladies' work. The choir consists of 47 well-trained voices, under the able leadership of Prof. H. E. Giles. Their singing was one of the features of today's exhibit. There have been 410 recitations—a greater number than ever before—conducted by 26 teachers, inclusive of normal students. The missionary meeting has been attended every Sunday by upwards of 200 students, most of whom have voluntarily borne their testimony, delivered discourses, conducted the singing, administered the sacrament, or in some way magnified their calling. The Priesthood meeting, which meets once a week, has been made up of 10 Seventies, 14 Elders, 19 Priests, 20 Teachers and 62 Deacons, besides a quorum of lady repetitors in theology, all of whom, besides having received weekly instruction pertaining to their callings, have been required to take through some exercise, as asking and answering questions respecting quorums, giving a discourse, etc. The library consists of 549 volumes, 422 pamphlets, and 235 periodicals. Our thanks are due to Hon. John T. Caine for valuable consignments through the Department of the Interior, and to the *Utah Enquirer*, the DESERET NEWS, and the *Salt Lake Herald* for their regular issues furnished us gratis.

The Principal closes his report as follows: "Thus the first term of the thirteenth academic year has opened under the most favorable auspices, continued with increasing prosperity, and closes today with a showing in numbers and progress that gives firm assurance that the B. Y. Academy has lost none of its prestige, and that its influence for good among the youth of Zion will be as enduring as it has been strongly marked in the past."

After the usual congratulatory remarks by the board and visitors, and a Christmas song by the singing class, the exercises were closed by an anthem entitled, "Awake, my slumbering minstrels," and the visitors went about the room inspecting the exhibits on the tables and walls. These consisted of maps, drawings, essays, journals, bookkeping books, specimens of penmanship, ladies' work, etc. The last named was especially fine, and great credit is due to Mrs. Laura Foote, the teacher. Specimens of commercial penmanship, the result of 20 weeks' drill in Mica'e's rapid system of writing, were also highly praised.

This afternoon will witness the exodus, north and south, east and west, of many happy students, whose faces will beam with bright anticipations of home and holidays. Most of them will return, bringing many others with them, it is to be hoped, on the 7th of January, when the second term will open. OBSERVER.

Provo City, Dec. 21, 1888.

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Palladelphia, Dec. 17.—Adam Forepaugh's big elephant, Chief, was yesterday scientifically strangled by two elephantine executioners, Basil and Bismarck, after sentence of death had been duly pronounced by Adam Forepaugh, Jr. Chief's offense was unruliness and a marked disposition for "tripping things up the back." During the last show season Chief on various occasions became so vicious as to cause his keeper endless trouble. It was not, however, until the big show reached the Winter quarters on October 8 that Chief became unmanageable. Then he broke through all restraint, and for several hours was unquestionably master of all he surveyed. Sixteen bullets from a Winchester rifle were fired into him, but without affecting him in the least. Yesterday morning Chief began to show unmistakable evidences that he was about to get a vicious spell. Adam Forepaugh, Jr., was sent for, and, realizing the danger, ordered the animal to be put to death. An inch and a half rope was looped around the elephant's neck, immediately back of the ears, and the two ends fastened to coains strung around the necks of Basil and Bismarck, who were placed on either side. At the word of command the two elephant executioners pulled the rope taut and Chief fell forward gasping for breath. The "drop" fell at four o'clock, and it took just twenty seconds to strangle him. When Basil and Bismarck were released they went off to their quarters trumpeting with evident satisfaction at having got rid of so undesirable a fellow-elephant. Chief was an Asiatic elephant twenty-three years old. He stood 10 feet 6 inches high and his carcase weighs five and a half tons. Mr. Forepaugh purchased him from Carl Hogenbock, the German animal importer, nine years ago, at a cost of $5,000. He is said to have killed seven men at various times. Chief's body has been presented to Dr. Joseph Leidy, who will make a scientific examination of the animal.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

News Received of the Murder of a Massachusetts Man in Mexico.

A Spanish Outrage on American Shipping Committed at Porto Rico.

Slave Trade Agreement Between the English and the Sultan of Zanzibar.

Senator Jones Wants the West to Have the Secretaryship of the Interior.

Big Business of the Vanderbilts Roads.—The Anarchists in Court, Etc.

By Telegraph to the NEWS.]

**Antipodal Baseball.**

ADELAIDE, Australia, Dec. 27.—Baseball—all-America 19, Chicago 14.

**Getting to Be Common.**

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 27.—James Green, a prominent citizen of Wallcott, cut his wife's throat this morning, then ended his own life in like manner. Domestic trouble was the cause.

**Boulanger Supported.**

PARIS, Dec. 27.—A meeting of the national republican committee unanimously resolved to support General Boulanger for the vacant seat in the Deputies for Thesein.

**Murdered in Mexico.**

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 27.—News is received of the murder of Edward N. Howland, formerly a New Bradford man, on the 16th, in Mexico, where he for years had charge of two electric stations. Only the mere fact is so far obtained.

**New Servian Ministry.**

BELGRADE, Dec. 27.—The Skuptschina will be opened tomorrow. King Milan has asked Ristics to form a cabinet after the new constitution has been proclamed. Ristics declined and suggested Dimices, minister at St. Petersburg, who has been trusted with the task of forming a transition ministry to be composed of young liberals.

**Big Business.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At the semi-annual meeting of the directors of the Lake Shore road this morning, it was decided to raise the annual dividend from 4 to 5 per cent; accordingly the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent and an extra of 1 per cent was declared. Other Vanderbilt lines declared their usual dividend. In all, dividends were declared by the Vanderbilts on nearly $190,000,000.

**All Quiet.**

LAMAR, Mo., Dec. 27.—Everything is quiet. The report of race troubles grew out of the apprehension on the part of the whites that a conflict between them and the blacks would be precipitated by the conduct of some negroes. No trouble is anticipated now.

**Strange Bedfellows.**

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—The wool growers of Kimble, Chenard, Sutton and Schleicher counties, Texas, yesterday adopted resolutions urging Congress to amend the present tariff so as to prevent the importation of foreign wool under the names of ring waste, thread waste and yarn waste, now used to evade the tariff. In view of the fact that all the Texans in Congress are opposed to the present tariff system and favor free wool, they request that S. J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and Wm. McKinley, of Ohio, represent the Texas wool growing industry when the revision of the tariff comes up in the House.

**Senator Jones Speaks.**

CHICAGO, Ills., Dec. 27.—Senator Jones, of Nevada, was here last night on the way to Washington. He said to a reporter that although the Pacific Coast is hardly sanguine enough to expect representation in the Cabinet, we would be pleased to furnish a man for Secretary of the Interior. We transact so much land business in our country, that it is only fair that this official should be selected from the far West. We are strongly in favor of a Secretary of the Treasury who advocates more coinage. Of the alleged atrocities purported to have been committed by the Alaska Fur Company's employes on the Aleuts, he says those stories have not a particle of truth in them, as far as the outrage part is concerned. They are originated by jealous people who are sworn enemies of the Alaska Fur Company and do not want to see their lease renewed in 1890.

**A Spanish Outrage.**

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Brigantine *Josefa*, from Montego Bay, Jamaica, brings news of an outrage suffered at the hands of the Spanish government. While discharging on the outward trip from New York to Arroyo, Porto Rico, the Spanish customs officers discovered 20 packages of corn starch marked "vessel's manifest missing." The vessel was seized by the Spanish authorities and held until a fine of $400 was paid. The value of goods did not exceed $20. The master and crew were forced to suffer

MANY INDIGNITIES

at the hands of the governor of the island and officials under his authority. The authorities offered to settle the matter if the captain of the vessel could satisfactorily explain the whereabouts of the missing packages after the fine had been paid. It was ascertained that the missing goods were delivered by mistake on board the ship *Josephus* by mistake; it lay next to the *Josefa* in New York, but they were placed on the *Josefa's* manifest. Explanation was made by the Spanish authorities and the return of the fine requested, but refused. The owner filed a complaint against the Spanish government with Secretary Bayard. It will be urged that the war ships *Galena* and *Hyacinth* be ordered to continue their course to Porto Rico and summarily secure redress.

**An Ugly Agreement.**

ZANZIBAR, Dec. 27.—It has been discovered that an agreement in relation to slave dealing exists between the English East Africa Company and the Sultan of Zanzibar, and the Arab slave dealers of Manhassee. The Arabs are authorized to carry on trade in slaves, or otherwise procure them. The company upon hiring slaves must make arrangements with the owners of English mission stations, who are obliged to return runaway slaves to the owners. After the agreement has been signed, the agents of the company, Mackenzie and Gen. Matthews, accompanied by a number of Mobasee Arabs, went to Rabai Church mission station and demanded the surrender of certain runaways, who had taken refuge at the station. The missionaries refused to give them up. The company's agents, therefore, in order

TO AVOID A COLLISION,

paid $25 for each slave they were unable to return to the owners. The English consul has issued a proclamation warning all British subjects in Zanzibar that they will be liable to seven years' imprisonment if they enter into contracts for slave labor. The British traders have made a united protest against the order. They say slave labor is the only kind obtainable in Zanzibar, and that if this is cut off all work must be stopped. In view of this protest the consul will suspend the enforcement of the proclamation pending instructions from Lord Salisbury.

IT IS DENIED.

Secretary English, of the East African Company, denies the authenticity of the story from Zanzibar about an agreement with the slave dealers. He says no such agreement was made; that the only action of Agent Mackenzie in regard to the slaves has been to pay for the liberation of 1400.

**The Anarchists' Cause.**

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—An application on behalf of the anarchistic Arbeiter Bund for an injunction restraining the police authorities from preventing their meeting, was argued before the master in chancery today. On behalf of the bund it was contended that it was a peaceful organization whose sole aim was the amelioration of the condition of the human race and that the action of the police in forbidding them to meet and in closing all halls against them was in open violation of their constitutional rights as citizens of the republic.

On behalf of the city it was argued that the bund as a body was made up of men opposed to the operation of all laws; that the propagation of their theories tended to public disorder.

The hearing was not finished when the court took a recess.

## BIRTH.

PADFIELD—To the wife of Joseph Padfield, of Kamas, Summit County, at five o'clock on Wednesday morning, December 19, two fine boys. Mother and children doing well.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### NEW FLOURING MILLS.

**The Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Company.**

Last spring there was organized in this city a corporation under the name of the Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Company, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of the best brands of flour. The capital stock of the corporation was $100,000, in shares of $100 each. Charles Baldwin, late of Burlington, Iowa, but now a practicing attorney of this city, was elected president, H. A. Barnard vice president, W. S. McCornick treasurer and E. R. Towndrow, Jr., secretary. The latter is also business manager.

A building site was purchased in North Salt Lake, about half a mile north of the Warm Springs, and about $1000 was spent in driving down piles, and preparing the ground to sustain a heavy weight, before the foundation was laid. Work was then actively prosecuted on the mill structure which was recently finished, and the machinery has been put in place. The main building is of brick, is 40 by 60 feet in size, and has three high stories with a 12 foot basement. In the rear of the main building is a one story engine and boiler house.

THIS MILL IS THE LARGEST

in the Territory, and there are special reasons for believing that its machinery is the best. The latter was manufactured by the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, Moline, Ill. A spur from the D. & R. G. track and another from the U. C. runs along side of a platform on the north side of the mill building. From the car the wheat is dumped into a spout and elevated to the third floor, and is received by a bin which holds a car load. By means of a hopper scale it is weighed and then dumped into the stock bin. The latter is a receptacle which extends from the third floor to the ground in the basement, the weight of its contents resting directly on the ground. From this stock bin the wheat passes through a cleaning machine and into a second bin along side the first. The two stock bins contain 6000 bushels. From the second stock bin the wheat is conveyed through another cleaning machine, and thence through a conveyor which wets it to the seasoning bin. Here it lies twelve hours in order to season before the grinding process commences.

FROM THE SEASONING BIN

the wheat passes through the brush cleaner, thence to what is called a stock hopper, which is situated on the second floor directly over the first roller mill, into which it drops. In the first roller mill the wheat kernels are only slightly cracked. There are seven roller mills, ranged in a row on the first floor. After passing through the first of these the wheat is again elevated to a "scalper" on the second floor, through which it passes. The "scalper" is directly over the second roller mill, into which the wheat drops, when it is again elevated to another "scalper" over the third mill, through which it passes, and so on, until it has gone through the seven mills. In each the wheat is crushed a little finer than it was in the last.

A great amount of machinery is required to make flour by the process used in this establishment, but the flour when made is of the very finest quality. The capacity of this mill is 200 barrels, or about 40,000 pounds per day. Three grades of flour are produced, and even to a person not familiar with the milling process it is very interesting to watch the wheat enter in whole kernels, and follow it through the different machines until it comes out in

SNOWY MASSES

and is packed for market. Three packing machines, one for each grade, put the flour in sacks. As nearly all of the processes are automatically performed, very few hands are required to run this mill.

The Salt Lake Mill and Elevator Company spared no pains nor expense in hunting the market over thoroughly to get the most modern and best macainery that could be found. As above stated, they finally selected that made by the Barnard & Leas Manufacturing Company, of Moline, Ill., who intend this mill as a sample one for Utah. The machines they have furnished are highly finished with nickel plate, and each is enclosed in a case made of highly polished gum woods of different colors, making a very fine appearance. In short, this is decidedly the finest and most complete mill in the Territory, and one that Salt Lake can well be proud of.

As one passes through this mill,

HE NATURALLY COMPARES IT

with the dirty, dusty mills of years ago, when the wheat was ground with burrs, where one could not walk through without getting covered with flour dust from head to foot, and is struck with the vast strides that our American invention and enterprise have made towards perfection; a silk hat or satin dress can go from garret to basement in this mill and come out as clean and spotless as when it goes in, owing to the large dust collectors all through the building that keep it perfectly free from dust.

The engine which drives the vast amount of machinery in this mill is a handsome machine. It was made by the Cooper Company, is a Corliss, and is of 200 horse-power. The boiler is 5x16 feet in size. The coal is dumped from the cars direct into the boiler room.

IN THE BASEMENT

is stored enough wheat to last a common, old-fashioned mill about a year, but it will be ground in 60 days.

Besides the machines named, there is a packer for bran, another for shorts, and a roller mill for Graham purposes.

This company have put three grades of flour on the market, "Ivory Patent," "Royal George (straight grade), and "Economy" (low grade), besides Breakfast Gem, Graham flour, feed, etc. Enough flour will be kept on hand at all times to fill the orders of wholesale merchants for one or two cars on the day the order is received, besides filling all orders for city trade.

The company will be ready at all times to pay the market price in cash for wheat, or to exchange flour for all the wheat the farmers can bring to the mill.

Most of the men and capital of this new, important and extensive enterprise came from east of the Missouri River, but both the men and money are now identified with this city. Great pains were taken to secure a first class miller and an experienced engineer, who are now in charge, with selected and skilled assistants, and everything seems to be complete and in shape to produce results never before equaled in this line of business in this Territory. d1

**FOR SALE.**

A few select pieces of furniture, including a Knabe Piano, at 253 south, Third East Street. d4t

**Fine Holiday Presents!**

LIFE OF HEBER C. KIMBALL.
STORY OF THE BOOK OF MORMON.
JOS. H. PARRY,
27 and 29 WEST, SOUTH TEMPLE ST., Opposite Temple.

Nice clean white Oats, Timothy Hay, baled straw, etc., at Weigut & Sperry's, 24 W. Third South Street. d1m

Everything at People's Equitable Co-op. first-class, except prices.

The rush to the People's Equitable Co-op. is caused by the low prices at which the goods are sold.

**PLENTY OF WEBER COAL**

For Grates, Furnaces and Base Burner Stoves at FRANK FOOTE & Co's. Office, 153 S. Main. Telephone 175. Orders taken at Sears & Liddell's, 31 E., First South. d

**FLOUR AT COST!**

We have a car load for our patrons during the Holidays.
G. W. DAVIS, Agent.

F. Auerbach & Bro. are closing out their Mather Kid Gloves at $1.00 and $1.25, former price $1.75 and $2.00.

Small profits and quick sales at People's Equitable Co op. Come one! Come all!!

**PEOPLE'S EQUITABLE CO-OP.**

Our principle is to divide profits with our patrons.

Highest price paid for all kinds of produce at C. B. Durst's. Notations from the country promptly responded to. C. B. DURST.

If you want to buy the right kind of goods at right prices, go to F. Auerbach & Bro's one price establishment.

**SAM LEVY,**

Manufacturer of Fine Havana Cigars 171 & 173 s. Main Street.

WHEN you desire a pleasant physic, try St. Patrick's Pills.
Sold by Z. C. M. I. Drug Dept.

**FOR SALE!**

A good Farm in Summit County for sale, or exchange for city property or land in the 5 or 10 acre plat.
Apply to W. W. RITER,
346 Fourth East Street.

C. C. Amussen is selling out his Jewelry Stock. See his advt.

No monopoly at People's Equitable Co-op. It is the people's store, they receiving part of profits.

**LOST.**

IN THIS CITY DEC. 26, A WATCH and Chain. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to E. J. JEREMY, dtf 58 N. 6th West Street.

**STRAYED.**

ONE BLACK STUD HORSE, from Mr. Charles Feveryear's barn, on Monday night. The finder will please return to 514 First Street, or Webb & Feveryear's Bakery, 57 Main Street, and be rewarded. dtf

**FOUND.**

A HORSE-HAIR BRIDLE. OWNER can recover same by calling at General Tithing Office. dtf

FULL LINE CHINESE AND JAPANese Goods, Chinaware, Silks, Silk Handkerchiefs, Novelties, Toys, etc.
TSUE YUEN CHUNG.
No. 30 Commercial Street.


# WHITE & SONS.

(ESTABLISHED 1876.)

*We take pleasure in announcing to our patrons and the public that we have added to our Establishment a Refrigerator, which enables us to put before the public OUR MEATS in a*

**FAR SUPERIOR CONDITION!**

*To ANY MEATS that have ever been offered to the SALT LAKE CONSUMERS.*

BUY WHITE & SONS REFRIGERATOR MEATS

*And be convinced that UTAH BEEF and MUTTON, properly cured for, EQUALS ANY BEEF and MUTTON IN THE WORLD.*

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Carcasses, Beef, | 1st Class, | 5 cents per lb. |
| " " | 2nd " | 4½ cents per lb. |
| " " | 3rd " | 4 cents per lb. |
| " Mutton, | | 5 cents per lb. |
| Beef quarters, | | 3 to 8 cents per lb. |

WHITE & SONS.

# GODBE PITTS DRUG CO.

DIRECTORS:

L. S. HILLS, H. DINWOODEY, DAVID JAMES
WM. H. SHEARMAN, J. R. BARLOW.

HOLIDAY - GOODS!

Latest Designs!——Newest Colors!

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Plush & Imported Goods.

Prices Lower than Ever Offered in this City.

—LADIES' AND GENTS'—

Dressing, Jewel, Traveling & Odor Cases.

—Glove and Handkerchief Boxes.—
Manicure Sets, Baby Toilet Sets, Smokers' Sets, Match Safes, —Very Fine Triplicate Mirrors.—

Imported and Domestic Perfumes

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SIGNET POCKETS, LATEST STYLES & COLORS

Quality of GOODS Unsurpassed. Prices to Suit All Purses.

You are cordially invited to inspect our Stock whether you buy or not. Mail and Express Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

We desire to thank the people of Utah for their kind support in the past, and shall strive to merit it in the future.

GODBE PITTS DRUG CO.,
Salt Lake City, Utah

dlm

# Z. C. M. I.

1888 MERRY CHRISTMAS —AND— HAPPY NEW YEAR 1889

—OUR PATRONS WILL FIND OUR—

# GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Fully Stocked with the Following Choice Goods:

RAISINS, Royal Dehesas, Black Basket Dehesas, London Layers, Loos Muscatels, Valencias and Sultanas,

Finest New Zante Currants & French Prunes

Citron, Orange and Lemon Peel,

HOME-MADE and IMPORTED CANDIES

*WALNUTS, ALMONDS, PECANS, FILBERTS, BRAZILS, PEA NUTS.*

—COMPLETE LINE OF—

Cross & Blackwell's FINE GOODS,

—AND—

*Southwell's Celebrated*

CALIFORNIA ASSORTED JAMS & JELLIES.

—FULL LINE OF—

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.

*Very Choice Bear Lake and Other* CHEESE

Large Shipment Just Received of the Favorite PEERLESS HIGH PATENT and GEM STRAIGHT GRADE

FLOUR.

Z. C. M. I. Z. C. M. I.

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

*Fine Dinner and Tea Sets, Toilet Sets, Vases, Cups and Saucers.*

ELEGANT SILVER PLATED WARE.

STOVES AND RANGES.

The Celebrated Charter Oak and Monitor Cook Stoves
Miller, Monitor and Charter Oak Ranges.
Complete Stock of Heating Ranges.

DRY GOODS Department

Offer a Complete Stock, Suitable for the HOLIDAYS, consisting of Silks, Satins, Plushes and Velvets. Elegant Dress Goods and Trimmings, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Handkerchiefs and Gloves.

A LARGE LINE OF FANCY GOODS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Ladies', Misses' & Children's Wraps in all Styles & Qualities

In Clothing & Gents' Furnishing Goods we have a Complete Line

Choice Carpets, Linoleum and Oil Cloth, Curtains, Lambrequins, Table and Piano Covers, Door Mats and Rugs.

Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods, For Men, Boys Ladies, Misses & Children.

T. G. WEBBER, Supt.

Z. C. M. I.

C. M. DONELSON & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

BARGAINS

IN

Ladies' and Children's Cloaks

—AND WRAPS,—

BLANKETS and COMFORTERS,

Trecots, Flannels and Cashmeres,

LADIES', GENT'S & CHILDREN'S

*KNIT UNDERWEAR.*

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF

SILK AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,

At Prices to Suit Everybody.

C M. Donelson & Co.

158 MAIN STREET.