

INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

Much has been said and written regarding the treasures and wonderful resources of our Territory; of the wealth and precious metals locked up in its mountain fastnesses or mined and contributed to its material assets, and of the vast fields of marble that surpass in beauty and texture the famous deposits of Vermont or even Italy; also of the great variety and big deposits of onyx, sufficient it is claimed to furnish a mantlepiece for every American home; of the inexhaustible stores of coal and of asphaltum, but there has been little published of the value and wonderful utility of our common building stone.

Strangers visiting our much lauded city are filled with wonderment and admiration by the massiveness and solidity of our beautiful Temple, built of native granite. They are also surprised and pleased with the attractiveness of the stone in the city and county building, the McCornick block, the State bank, the Dooly block, the De Golyer and other mansions, and when told of the extreme low price of the stone are perplexed to account for so much brick and so little stone in other edifices.

To account for this it should be understood that with the exception of the granite, which is a difficult and expensive material to work, the other facing or decorative stone has not been discovered or quarried on anything like a generous scale until the last three years. Nor was it possible until the Rio Grande railroad broke through the Wasatch range, as the most valuable varieties lie along its route.

Among the earliest of those to recognize the value and extent of the resources of stone in the locality referred to were the Culmer Brothers, of this city, who, in 1891, incorporated the Kyune Graystone company whose immense quarry is located in Utah county, nine miles southeast of P. V. Junction on the R. G. W. railway. Sanguine of the permanency of their deposit and of the value of the business that would ensue as soon as the stone was introduced into the market, they have constructed a railroad spur over three miles long into their property, have equipped their plant with steam derricks and drills, have constructed a little village of houses, and have built a reservoir and pipe line at a cost altogether of over \$20,000. Their quarry produces a beautiful bluish gray sandstone of even texture, regular in color, and free from stains, seams or blemishes, making it particularly desirable for carving, sawing, facing, veneering or turning.

This quarry is at an elevation of 7250 feet and is being operated from April to November of each season. Its product consists of dimension, and monumental stone, saw blocks, ashlar and rubble. There has been produced from it this season in spite of the hard times, 5000 tons, and there have been shipped 193 car loads, or about 4000 tons. Employment has been given to an average of 30 quarrymen for six months, at wages of from \$2 to \$3.50 per day, the pay roll nearly reaching the \$10,000 mark. The city and county building is constructed of the

Kyune stone and is an evidence of its beauty and adaptability for carving, cutting and sawing. The Kyune quarry appears to be almost inexhaustible, extending a distance of two miles and having a developed face of from 20 to 30 feet in height. From it blocks 40 feet in length and free of flaws can be cut. The derricks in operation there are made to handle any size up to 15 tons.

The Kyune graystone has a market as far west as the coast, north to Montana and east to Denver. A large order is anticipated early in next season for a prominent San Francisco firm, who already have used considerable. Stone of this quality is worth in California from \$10 to \$14 per ton, and Utah's deposits are nearest to the Golden Gate state. In this city it sells from \$3 to \$4 per ton. G. F. Culmer, president of the company, recently offered to donate to the B. Y. Memorial association the massive pedestal for the Dalin statue of President Brigham Young, to be erected at the southeast corner of the Temple block. W. H. Culmer, the superintendent, states that he expects to employ fifty hands next season and produce 10,000 tons of this stone.

The quarries of the Mountain Stone Company are located near Park City on the line of the Utah Central railway, and at the end of one and a half miles spur constructed by the company at a cost of \$10,000. The product is what is known as self-bedded stone, having seams or laminations, straight as to their direction but irregular as to frequency. It is capable of separation in thicknesses of from two to fifteen inches and is therefore cheaply quarried and most valuable for dimension work or for platforms, flagging, etc., since it has a true bed and surface. Its color is either salmon red or yellowish grey. It is hard enough and has crushing strain sufficient for the heaviest footings and foundation stone, for which it is most used, and yet is easily cleft and shaped or chiseled and hammered for paving stone, steps, copings, sills, etc.

This quarry is usually operated from May until December, the deep snows at the great elevation of the locality preventing winter work. It is operated with five hand or horse power derricks. There were produced this season 17,000 tons of marketable stone. The shipments in 1893 over the Utah Central to this city amounted to 660 car loads, thus giving the railway through Parley's canyon its principal tonnage.

From W. H. Culmer, who is superintendent for the company, it is learned that it has given employment to an average of 75 men, and sometimes nearly 100, at wages of from \$2 to \$3 per day. The pay roll for the season amounts to over \$35,000. The company owns and operates its own boarding houses and is provided with housing for 125 men besides its offices and company cottage, blacksmith shop, etc. Its plant has cost about \$20,000 and its working is now a permanent and profitable industry.

December 5 may be noted as one of the days in the local land office where in the Lamanites came well to the

front in exercising their privileges as citizens of the United States. A number of them, numbered among the civilized Indians who have settled in Box Elder county and who have abandoned their tribal relations, today made final proof of their homestead entries.

Ammon Pabigee, of Washakie, Box Elder county, was one these, his land being described as the north half of the southeast quarter of section 32, and the north half of the southwest quarter of section 33, township 14 north, range 3 west.

Puy-spe, of Washakie, was another, his entry being the south half of the northeast quarter of section 32, and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 14 north, range 3 west.

Kip-achu-co, also an Indian, of Washakie, made final proof of homestead entry on the east half of the southwest quarter of section 29 and the east half of the northwest quarter of section 32, township 14 north, range 3 west.

Wah-wo-nabe, of the same place, made final proof on the south half of the southeast quarter of section 32 and the south half of the southwest quarter of section 23, township 14 north, range 3 west.

Tab-in-nooh, widow of Ty Votsy, of Washakie, made proof on the east half of the southeast quarter of section 18, the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 19, and the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 14 north, range 3 west.

Pash Shine, of Washakie, made final proof of the north half of the northeast quarter of section 32 and the north half of the northwest quarter of section 33, township 14 north, range 3 west.

The miners at the Home Coal company's mine went on a strike on Dec. 1. They were notified of a reduction of 12 to 18 per cent. The superintendent said the men could accept those figures or they would shut down the mine. The men said they did not care what he did with the mine, they would not work at that figure and they all started for home, unanimously declaring that they would not accept the reduction.

Lehi Banner: Salt Lake parties were down on Monday to more thoroughly examine and test the ore found in the hills north of the town. They were well satisfied with what they saw and took away about 50 pounds of ore to test. If it proves satisfactory they say a mill will be erected right away.

The shipments of ore and bullion out from this city during the week ending November 25th were as follows:

27 cars bullion.....	1,056,800 lbs
53 cars silver and lead ores.....	941,390 lbs
50 cars.....	1,997,900 lbs

Jackson Bolton, of this city, has negotiated the sale of St. George Terrace, located at the corner of Fifth East and Third South streets, to Dr. Beattie and others. The purchase price paid was \$30,000.

Colorado's gold output for 1893 will show an increase of over 100 per cent over that of 1892.

The Utah Sugar factory passed its 3,000,000 pound mark for this season.