

Ezekiel in his grand vision of the resurrection of Israel, chapter xxxvii, saw the joining together of spirit and matter without which union a fullness of joy cannot be obtained, and he was told that the House of Israel who were dead mourned saying, "our bones are dried, our hope is lost we are cut off for our acts." The speaker earnestly admonished his hearers to study these matters diligently, for, he said, they are of more importance than wealth, vain ambition or the applause of the world which soon perish and pass away. Lay hold of these things by faith. If you are afflicted pray, if merry, sing, not with profane words but spiritual songs that will edify you. If you are sick do not fill yourselves with all kinds of drugs, but send for the Elders and let them administer to you in the name of the Lord. Train your children to have faith and let us all try to exercise more faith and trust less in the arm of flesh.

Although we are living in an age of scepticism and science, much of which is but vain philosophy, let us strive for that faith with which we can overcome both temporal and spiritual difficulties, the flesh and the devil, and when we have overcome, we shall obtain a crown of glory, for Christ has said: To him that overcometh will I give to sit down on my throne even as I have overcome and sat down upon my Father's throne. May God help us to live our religion that we may be raised up in the resurrection of the just and obtain a fullness of joy and reign with Him when He comes.

The choir sang the anthem, "Let the mountains shout for joy," and the congregation joined the choir in singing the "Doxology."

Benediction was pronounced by Elder George B. Bywater.

## SALT LAKE AND DENVER.

From the *Denver Republican* we clip the following letter, omitting only the prefatory paragraphs:

BROAD AVENUES AND BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The first thing that strikes a Denver visitor to Salt Lake City is the great width of the streets, the great size of the blocks, and the beauty of the shade trees lining the sidewalks and the fruit trees surrounding the homes. Public sentiment seems to favor a one-story house on four lots rather than a four-story house on one lot, and the tendency to closely sandwich good houses on inside lots, like sardines in a can, as in some parts of Denver, has not yet reached Salt Lake City, and if the citizens are wise will not do so. The founders of Salt Lake City when laying out contemplated a city of homes, it out contemplated a city of homes, and even the center was platted so that each man should have over an acre, while outer tiers of blocks gave five, ten and twenty acres to each home. Forty years have seen these plots much subdivided, but the effect of the original design is still seen in charming cottages and villas surrounded by comparatively extensive (from a Denver point of view) gardens and orchards, a class of homes which Denver in these days of rapid transit suburban lines would do well to develop.

## AN EXAMPLE IN HOME MANUFACTURES.

Salt Lake City and Utah have demonstrated that certain manufacturing industries can be successfully conducted in this Far West, which Denver, amongst her many factories, has not yet got, but ought to have. For instance, the annual wool crop of Utah is about 11,000,000 pounds, while that of Colorado is about 10,000,000 pounds, but Utah has two old-established woolen mills, while Colorado has not yet even one, either old or new. A few particulars of the Utah factories should therefore be interesting to Denver and Colorado readers. In Utah the sheep are mostly a mixture of Merino and Cotswold, there being few, if any, Mexican sheep, and the wool is known as "medium territorial." In scouring it shrinks from 50 to 75 per cent., none less than 50 per cent.

Wool manufacturing in Utah dates from 1860 and there are now factories, one at Provo, employing 150 hands, the other, the Deseret mill, in Salt Lake City, employing from sixty to seventy-five hands, and they have no difficulty in getting all the skilled labor they require. The Provo mill has a pay roll of about \$6000 per month and turns out about \$200,000 worth of goods per annum, while the Deseret mill in Salt Lake City pays about \$2000 per month in wages, with an annual output of about \$75,000. These two mills consume about 1,000,000 pounds of native wool per annum, manufacturing it into a large variety of chevots, cassimeres, flannels, hindsseys, blankets, shawls and yarns.

## ELEGANT SUITS OF NATIVE CLOTH.

Each mill has its own dyeing outfit. Some of the chevots and men's cloth goods are excellent and business suits of this native cloth are made to a measure in Salt Lake City at \$25 each. Three-fourths of the product of these mills are sold in Utah and the States and Territories immediately adjoining and the balance sent even further afield. In 1890 the Provo mill alone shipped not less than \$20,000 worth of goods into Colorado! The gray mottled blankets made by that mill are sold from Boston to San Francisco at from 60 cents to 70 cents per pound; a pair of blankets weighing from five to ten pounds. In straight, pure woolen goods, free from shoddy or other fibre, the Utah mills claim to be able to compete with anything in America. The yarn manufactured by these mills furnishes the material for two local knitting factories which turn out considerable quantities of hosiery. The Provo mill recently got a complete set of knitting machinery, which will be started up at no distant date, making hosiery, underwear, cardigan jackets, leggings, mittens, etc.

Is it not time for Denver and Colorado to possess mills to supply the local market with woolen goods from native wool?

## TANNERIES AND A SHOE FACTORY.

Take also the leather industries. Salt Lake City has tanneries dealing with sole leather and sheep skins, making possible or materially assisting a good local boot and shoe factory. The tanning is done by means of tanning extract obtained from California. I did not have time to visit the tanneries,

but spent an hour or so in the shoe factory, which employs 150 people and besides the product of the local tanneries uses considerable leather from outside Utah. The shoe factory pays about \$5000 per month in wages, the annual product of goods is about \$150,000, at least 80 per cent. of which are sold in Utah and the balance shipped to adjoining States and Territories. All varieties are made, from a lady's fine shoe to a common laborer's shoe and miners' boots. Everything is done by machinery as far as possible.

When will Denver have such a factory? Colorado has a greater supply of hides and skins than Utah and a bigger home market for the manufactured goods.

## LIGHT EMPLOYMENT FOR GIRLS.

I also visited an overall and underwear factory, having fifty-five employees, mostly women and girls. The cotton cloth (known as Denham) for the blue overalls is obtained from Massachusetts, but the woolen cloth for the shirts, etc., is from the Utah mills. This factory has a pay-roll of about \$1000 per month, the work all being by piece, and the annual product is nearly \$70,000.

About seventy per cent. of this product is sold in Utah and the balance shipped to adjoining States and Territories, Denver being one of the new customers. Thirty-six pairs of overalls are cut out at one time by means of a long, narrow knife worked by machinery, the material being laid in seventy-two thicknesses. The factory uses a full nine-ounce Denham cloth and employs white labor exclusively, the chief competition coming from California with Chinese labor. The employees of this factory, as in the shoe factory, especially the females, impress a visitor most favorably with their brightness and high intelligence, and will stand comparison with the employees of any Denver establishment.

The cotton mill in Denver can furnish the material for overalls, and surely the time is not far distant when the immense quantity of overalls used throughout Colorado will all be made in Denver, and there are scores of women and girls in the city who would be glad to be so employed.

There is also a small silk-weaving establishment in Salt Lake City, which I had not the time to visit, and at Lehi a beet sugar factory, which has cost about \$250,000, and is about to commence operations. There is no reason whatever why Colorado should not grow as good sugar beets and make as good beet-sugar as Utah or any other place on the earth.

## A FIRST-CLASS AUDITORIUM.

In conclusion, Salt Lake City has another big thing of which Denver ought to have the duplicate or "go one better," and that is a large auditorium building with perfect acoustics. On September 16 a concert was given in the tabernacle in honor of the delegates to the irrigation convention. That concert (with its chorus of nearly 400 voices, leaving ample seating accommodation for over 11,000 persons,) in the particular building was alone worth the journey from Denver. Good music is heard to the best advantage in such a room, and a building of that character is a direct incentive to the creation and successful and continuous operation of large local musical organ-