PROVO.

PROVO, UTAH, - APRIL 2, 1894.

Reed Smoot Building Safe.

The crowd which attended the Van Pelten trial, up to the time of the jury bringing in the verdict of not guilty, seemed to be not slightly affected by the report that the Reed Smoot building, in which the court was held, was unsafe. After the trial was over, however, and the excitement thereby had subsided, the report received attention, and on Saturday Judge Smith held court in his chambers in the Eldredge block, while the Reed Smoot building was examined. All day Saturday crowds stood in front of the building waiting for it to fall, but it did not. Architect Proudfoot, of Salt Lake, was sent for to inspect the structure. He made the following report this morning:

Hon. R. W. Smith, Judge First District Court:

Dear Sir—As per your request I have made a thorough examination of the Reed Smoot block and the drawings for the same, and beg to report:

First. The plans so prepared by Architect Walkie provided for a well constructed building, having ample strength in all its parts.

Second. The building was erected in substantial accordance with the plans, except that the posts under the stairs, which are shown on the foundation plans, were omitted. The brick and stone walls are exceptionally well constructed and are in good rock lime. I am informed that the cement mortar was built "out of plumb" and judging from the appearance of the walls, I take that statement to be true.

Third. The cracks showing in the plastering in the angles of the rooms on the different floors are almost entirely due to the settlings of the floor timbers which, owing to the rush in the construction, were placed in the building in an unseasoned condition. These cracks do not indicate any particular weakness in the structure as they are a common occurrence in buildings where heavy wooden girders and floor joists are used.

Fourth. I recommend that the posts be placed under the stairs as was originally intended, substituting iron for wood in order to occupy as little space as possible.

Fifth. It is my opinion that the building is, in its present condition, perfectly safe, and with the above mentioned posts in position, it would be impossible to load the court room floor to a dangerous extent.

Very respectfully,
W. T. PROUDFOOT.

Thus were the apprehensions of the court and the public allayed.

First District Court.

Business was transacted in Judge Smith's court as follows:

Mrs. Jennie Stewart was granted a divorce from Clause Stewart on the grounds of cruelty, desertion and failure to support. She was given the custody of the one child.

Defective indictments prompted Judge Smith to dismiss the two cases of larceny against J. J. Keefe, indicted with Wm. G. Black. The cases were resubmitted to the grand jury, and pending investigation defendant's bail was placed at $400.

Samuel Curtis vs Rio Grande Western Railway company; demurrer overruled and ten days given to answer.

William H. Talbot vs Thomas F. Topham; demurrer sustained and five days given to amend complaint.

J. C. McNeal vs Walter Moore; judgment on pleadings denied.

The case of Thomas Dechmer vs Salvat La Dua was set for April 19. The defendant is now in the penitentiary serving a term for fornication committed with plaintiff. This suit is for $10,000 for breach of promise.

The case of W. H. Hewing vs Cozzy Bros. was set for April 19.

Notes.

Sheriff Brown discovered a light in the county jail the other evening after the electric light had been turned off. It was discovered that the prisoner had improvised a lamp out of a flask half full of coal oil and having a tin covering with a coal oil wick running through. How they obtained the materials is not known.

Four acres of farming land, belonging to N. H. and Rhoda Groesbeck, of Springville, was on Saturday sold by Sheriff Brown on the suit of H. T. Reynolds & Co. The purchaser was L. H. Hatmer; price, $200.

FEEDING MILK COWS.

A Test of Just How Far Liberal Rations Are Profitable.

Bulletin No. 34 of the Pennsylvania agricultural station gives the results of an experiment by Professors Weiser and Caldwell and Mr. Weld upon the question of the most profitable amount of food for a milk cow. In these experiments 16 cows were fed a ration beginning with 6 pounds of grass and 12 pounds of hay and gradually increasing up to as high as 19 pounds of grass and 27 pounds of hay per day and food and then gradually decreasing to the original amount. Throughout the experiment accurate notes were taken of the amount and cost of the food, the amount of milk produced by each animal, and its butter value as determined by the Babcock test.

Perhaps the most striking lesson of the experiment is the demonstration it gives of the profit there is in liberal feeding. The cheapest ration used cost 14.4 cents per day and produced butter valued at 5.3 cents, making a net profit of 7.7 cents per day per cow. An increase of 2.9 cents per day per cow in the cost of the ration made the daily value of the butter 4.4 cents and the net profit 8.2 cents per day, or a difference of 1.6 cents per day per cow in favor of the more costly ration.

In other words, the farmer who allowed his cows to constitute by feeding the cheaper ration would, while out of his purse, earn $11.50 per year on his food bill, but would lose $27 in much of better food so slight have produced with the more costly ration. At this he all judged attempt to economize would result in a net loss of $15.

The cheaper ration, however, is what would ordinarily be considered a good ration, and the majority of dairymen would be likely to feed that rather than more, yet the results of the bulletin show conclusively that milk cows given the more expensive ration were nearly six times economical.

A further increase in the cost of the ration, however, to $3.1 cents per day gave an actual increase in the amount of product, and the net profit was therefore down to 5.9 cents per day, or 1.8 cents less than with the cheapest ration of the three. In other words, the experiments indicate that there is a certain maximum ration for each cow which will give the greatest net profit, and that any attempt to economize by feeding less than this will result in a loss, while, on the other hand, it is possible to feed a cow too much as well as too little, generally, however, there is more danger of feeding too little than too much.

The experiment also brings out in a striking light the great individual differences in cows, showing the great importance of a careful study by the dairyman of each individual of his herd, both as regards the amount of milk and butter produced and the cost of food consumed. The net profit yielded by each cow of the 16 ranged from a minimum to the greatest on the smallest ration, but it varied in amount from 2.6 cents per day to 18 cents per day, respectively, for a milking period of six days, to $6.65 and $12 respectively.—Breeder's Gazette.

Butter and Cheese.

Never try to run a creamery, cooperative or otherwise, without having at the head of the business a well trained man. There is always such a man in the Danish creameries, the best managed ones in the world. From our state dairy and creamery schools bright, earnest, carefully qualified young students will come to be our leading men. They will go place as creamery managers and helpers and should have the preference therefor.

Mr. J. Mickelsen-r, writing in The Creamery Journal, warns advocates the pasteurizing of cream before it is delivered to butter. The pasteurizing consists in heating the cream while sweet to 150 or 160 F. This destroys the microbes of decay. There is no sound force in all in butter made from such cream. It only tends to be rancid very soon after being churned. Mr. Mickelsen-r says that 20 years ago he made butter near St. Petersburg from cream that had been heated to 180 F., and it was in great demand for a time. Such butter modified he was able to keep entirely fresh and sweet for a month. Raising the cream to 180 F. gives the butter a nutty flavor. At St. Petersburg it was called "Parisian butter" and was considered a great delicacy.

The time has come when the consumer is more particular, the cream before they churn it. The intelligent gentleman, we making a few cent bottle smelling that fill not milk and nothing in the bottle that is not in the market. They say nobody would eat butter if he knew how bad it was. Whether the microscopic germs are right or not, butter and cheese from pasteurized milk and cream will secure popular favor in the market at cost.

The Mercantile Exchange of New York city passed a resolution calling on the office Finney to hold back the appropriations from public institutions and non-Congregation. The New York law provides state institutions from using the best butter, but the boy butter inflicts manage to get in their fine work nevertheless, and the politically appointed officials of the state institutions are said to pocket the difference.

Our way to defeat the congregation Fraude will be to make real butter so delicious that everybody can tell the difference at first taste and will decline to take into his stomach the counterfeit unsuitable.

Mrs. E. M. Jones, the model dairy woman of Canada, wraps her pounds of butter each separately in a piece of fine white bleached cheesecloth, which costs 4 cents a yard. No remains of cheese adhere here.

CONFERENCE RATES,
—VIA—
Rio Grande Western Railway.

For the Annual Conference, L. D. S., and Women's Conference, L. D. S., at Salt Lake City, April 5 to 16, inclusive, the following rates are authorized to Salt Lake and return:

Ogden	$ 1.10
Hooper	1.20
Layton	1.40
Kaysville	.90
Farmington	.75
Woods Cross	.50
Pleasantview	.25
Hunterville	.25
Germania	.50
Bingham Junction	.50
Highland	.75
Sandy	.50
Draper	.75
Lehi	1.00
American Fork	1.25
Lincoln	1.50
Provo	1.70
Springville	2.10
Spanish Fork	2.40
Benjamin	2.55
Payson	2.70
Santaquin	2.85
Goshen	3.15
Eureka	3.35
Silver City	3.50
Castle	3.65
Tintic	3.75
Fairview	3.90
Mt. Pleasant	4.05
Spring City	4.20
Ephraim	4.40
Manti	4.60
Gunnison	4.80
Salina	5.00
Cove Creek	5.20
F. V. Junction	5.40
Sevier	5.60
Cedar Gate	5.80
Helper	6.00
Price	6.20
Green River	6.40
Thompson's	10.00
Grand Junction	15.00

Tickets will be sold on following dates: From Ogden, Eureka, Hooper and intermediate points, from April 4th to 6th, inclusive; tickets limited to April 12th, 1894. From all other points April 3rd to 6th, inclusive; tickets limited to April 14th, 1894.

J. H. BENNETT,
G. P. & T. A.

Don't pay money for water!

A full ounce of Beef is more F. A. Liebig's Extract of Beef is more than twice as strong as any other brand, and therefore go much further in the kitchen.

Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

A solid, concentrated, nourishing Beef Tea, prepared in a few minutes. Invaluable for Invalids, Dyspeptics, and Dyspeptics, and such a much cheaper as

The genuine has the signature of Justus Liebig on the jar, in blue ink.

WANTED.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO represent Canadian firm. Salary $900 and expenses. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

GENERAL AGENTS WANTED—EVERYwhere to introduce our goods. Monthly salary $75 and expenses. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

GENTLEMAN TO LOOK AFTER MY TRADE in this and adjacent counties. No one to call on merchants. Permanent. Salary $900 and expenses. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—HONEST MAN WITH GOOD horse and good, good, good, good, to represent Dominion Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—LADY OR GENTLEMAN TO take charge of sale of Dr. Scott's Electric Goods. Salary $75 and expenses. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—MANAGER FOR THIS AND adjacent counties. Salary $900 and expenses. Position permanent. Address, with stamp, Dominion Manufacturing Co., Toronto, Ont.

$100=$85,000 TO LOAN. Loans in Salt Lake, Utah, Weber, Cache, Bear Lake, Uintah, Utah, Sanpete, Sevier, Iron, Tooele, Wasatch, Summit, Morgan, Davis, Salt Lake, Ut