SILVER SLUMPED AGAIN.

Fast Nearing the Lowest Price on Record.

EVERYTHING COLORED BLUE

PROSPECTIVE EARLY CHANGE AT THE MAMMOTH MINE.

W. M. Nesbit Will More Than Likely Be Superintendent—Cane Springs Consolidated Will Increase the Battery at Gold Hills—Pay Gravel Again Being Raised at the West Mountain Placers—Bullion-Beck Machinery Now Due—Operations in Camp Floyd District.

Rapidly and surely silver is getting down to the lowest point on record. The quotation of the metal makes runs down the gamut and, then recuperating, begins the climb again, but for the last few weeks it has invariably failed to reach its former high mark and this continual falling off is leaving the market in a very deplorable condition. As a matter of fact, the mines of this territory, with probably a few exceptions, cannot produce the white metal at the present figures, and any further material changes for the worse will mean a pretty general close down. Lead is also reported weak and this lends additional blueness to the situation.

After remaining stationary for six days the New York quotation on the white metal, which governs in the sale of all ores or bullion here, yesterday went off three-eighths of a cent, closing at 59⅝ cents. Producers and smelting men alike had been anticipating a recuperation of a fraction at least and the slump caught several of them with large supplies of silver on hand. Their losses will be considerable.

CHANGE AT THE MAMMOTH.

New Superintendent For the Mine Now Talked Of.

Tintic Miner: We learn from reliable authority that on or about Jan. 1 W. M. Nesbit, sr., will take charge of the Mammoth mine as superintendent. G. H. Robinson, general manager of the company, under the new arrangement, will pay most of his attention to the mill. We understand the change is necessary on account of the supervision of the entire work being too great a task for one man. The Mammoth will be worked entirely by day's pay and Mr. Nesbit's thorough knowledge of the property will have the effect of greatly increasing the output. We are glad to see him back in his old place.

General Manager Hatfield, of the Swansea company, verifies the report of the dividend declared by that company last week. The total amount paid is $1,500, or 1½ cents a share, and this leaves a handsome sum still in the treasury. The assessments which have been levied by this company amount to a total of 3½ cents per share, and it is the intention to pay it back in dividends. The chances are, therefore, that a further dividend will be declared in the near future. The property is producing some good grade ore now and the chances are favorable for some prosperous times for the company.

We are assured by Manager Sullivan that the mill for the Ajax is now an assured fact and it will be but a short time until the work is begun. A conference is in progress in Salt Lake city now in regard to the matter. The company is keeping up regular shipments and will be able to make its payments for the Copperopolis property promptly from the proceeds of the mine. The Ajax is a great property and with the mill will have few equals in the territory.

It is reported that developments on the Spy, being operated under lease by A. Burch, have uncovered several more large ore bodies and the lease is again a good paying proposition. Shipments are being made regularly and with good returns. Mr. Burch is operating the entire mine and we are glad to say is making a good thing out of it.

The new Bullion-Beck mill is rapidly assuming form and is looming up over the town in great shape. At the present rate of progress the building will soon be enclosed and they will be ready to put in the machinery which is now on the way.

Sam and Steve Moore who are working on the Peru, report another favorable change this week. They are firm in the belief that they are going to find ore and we see no reason to doubt it. The discovery of pay mineral north of the Keystone will be a great thing for Tintic and North Tintic and we trust their hope will be realized.

Why are users of Dr. Price's Baking Powder like Oliver Twist? They like it so well they always cry for more.

FIVE MILLS TO OPERATE.

Increase in Capacity at the Cane Springs Consolidated.

In order to increase its present capacity the Cane Springs Consolidated Mining company is putting in a new Blake rock crusher and continuing the search for a greater flow of water. In the latter considerable success has attended the efforts of the company and it is anticipated that with the coming of the new year the fifth mill of the battery, which has been idle for some time, will be placed in commission. The last shipment of pipe for the wells now being driven at the mill will leave this city within the next day or two.

NOW RAISING GRAVEL.

Continued Development of the West Mountain Placers.

Considerable gravel is now being raised at the placers of the West Mountain Placer Mining company in Bingham, and the values are coming as before. A general cleanup will probably be made in a few days. The tunnel being driven through a hump in the bed rock has passed out onto the level again and the company is now in a position to commence the systematic development of the deposit of gold bearing gravel and sand. The water is now draining off into the shaft in good shape and this leaves the way clear for the completion of the working tunnel back to the main shaft.

MACHINERY NEARLY DUE.

First Consignment For the Bullion-Beck Concentrator.

Within the next few days the first consignment of the machinery for the concentrator being put in by the Bullion-Beck should reach this city and be sent out to Tintic. Advices of the shipment of several carloads of the heavy and necessary stuff were received some time ago and unless there has been some delay on the road a delivery should be made at once.

Good progress is being made with the erection of the building which is to contain the machinery. Although the grading is not all completed yet, on account of the heavy rock work, the timbers are being raised and the frames should be in place very shortly.

About Fifty Thousand Dollars.

It is estimated that the net earnings of the Almo during the month of December will not be less than $50,000, and on the 20th day of January another division will be made between the former owners of the Almo and the Bullion-Beck. The production of the property has increased both in amount and value since the first of the month, and the sum in the fund has increased in proportion. For the month of November the earnings were $45,000 and the division took place on the 20th. Reports received from both the Almo and the Beck show that the properties are in first-class shape.

Operations in Camp Floyd.

G. A. Fellows, who has a lease on the Zella, Tiger and Silver Chief, has a force of men at work thereon.

A small body of ore, rich in horn silver, was encountered last week in the Chloride Point, one of the properties on Lion hill which is being worked by C. F. Karns.

The closing down of the Ophir Hill mine and concentrator and the Fisk mill, has made it pretty quiet here, but several mines are taking out ore right along, so as to have a supply for the Fisk when it is ready to run again.

A little bird whispers that an enterprise is under way to bring from six to ten inches of water into Mercur from across Ophir canyon.

G. R. Bothwell came out from town Saturday, in order to turn the Geyser mine and mill over to Matt Gisborn.

George H. Gillett came in Sunday on the stage and went to Ophir in the afternoon, where he is figuring on securing an ore contract for the Connecticut reduction works at West Jordan.

The Mercur company made a trial run of the new mill, and found that the new machinery worked in a very satisfactory manner. It is fully completed and only awaits the completion of the road to steam up on a long and prosperous run.

Colonel Woodrow, of Salt Lake, who has long conducted mining operations at Alta, and is now interested at Bingham, visited the camp on a tour of inspection Friday, under the guidance of J. W. Neill, of the Viking company.

A deal has been made in the Geyser company whereby Matt Gisborn will have complete control of the mine and mill for the ensuing year. Orders came out Saturday to Sam Sirrine to take charge of matters and to rustle matters around lively. A number of changes were made in the working force, men were put to work in the water tunnel in the hope of increasing the supply, and we understand that wages were restored to $3.50 per day. Gisborn came out Tuesday and will give his entire time to the management of the enterprise.

Mercur's population will soon be considerably increased. As soon as the railroad reaches completion the force in the mine will be raised from eight to 60 or 70, and we expect that before many days the difficulties which the Geyser people are encountering will be overcome and a large force find employment there.—Mercur Mercury.

"Music hath charms"—and so has the delicious food made with Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

Rich Ore From Austin.

A carload of ore from the Union group of the Austin mining company was received in this city yesterday and sent to the Germania. Its value was over $5,000 and the shipment was made up of twenty tons of ores. The company is shipping nothing but the high grade product of its mines and just sufficient of that to defray the expenses being incurred in driving the development tunnel which is to tap the ore bodies of the nineteen claims in the group. Some of the ore being taken out runs as high as 1,000 ounces of silver to the ton with a fair showing of gold.

Not Operating to Full Capacity.

President John Q. Packard, of the Eureka-Hill, is back from his visit of inspection to the company's properties in the Tintic district. He stated yesterday that the mill is not now operating to its full capacity except occasionally, the flow of water being still insufficient to make the operation possible. Both of the mines are being worked with large forces and some heavy shipments are being made.

Ontario Bullion and Ores.

The Ontario yesterday went on record with a shipment of 24,997 fine ounces of silver. Proceeds from ore sales during the week aggregated $3,444.66.

Ore and Bullion Receipts.

T. R. Jones & Co. yesterday received: Germania bullion, $3,500; silver and lead ores, $2,500.

AT THE THEATRE.

"The Black Hussar" Presented By the Calhoun Opera Company.

In general attractiveness the Calhoun Opera company do not hold out in the "Black Hussar." Probably the singing is quite as good, but the settings and the costumes and stage business generally are nothing near as bright as in "Amorita." In the first act, Mr. Lyding fulfilled our expectation by rendering a tenor solo very effectively, and at the conclusion of each act the music was rather fine, but an occasional good song was not sufficient to atone for weaknesses in stage management and poor dramatic work. Neither could it overcome the sombre effects of the brown and black costumes, which refused to gleam even under the influence of calcium and electric lights, though they were poured out upon them abundantly. The second act is a scene in the market place in the town of Treutenfeld, and we would much like some one to tell us what was supposed to be going on there. People came in and went out, they hobnobbed together and there seemed to be considerable ado, but it might all have been sung in the Fiji language for anything we could understand of it. A man came on in absurd guise and cut up certain capers to the crowd, but why he came or what his name we never care to know. Miss Beauvet then walked in, after the others had gone away, and she sang something rather sweetly, but why she sang or what she sang not a word could we make out. That sort of thing will not do with a Salt Lake audience, and a coolness was just springing up when things dropped into line, the pretty chorus came on with their sweet young voices and the curtain fell amidst a reconciliation. The third act was a marked improvement, but still somewhat marred by the dullness of the costumes.

Tonight the company repeats "Amorita" which is an attractive and pleasant performance to see and hear. It deserves, and will probably draw, another large audience.

Lottie Collins.

The Salt Lake theater will be occupied next Monday and Tuesday by Lottie Collins' troubadours, and an entertainment of more than ordinary interest and merit is looked for judging by the expressions of praise with which their efforts have been greeted by the press. Miss Collins is described as positively charming in her characterizations in "The Fair Equestrienne" and "The Devilbird," and the specialties introduced by Wood and Shepard, the brothers Meers, Marion, Hayes and Marion, Ward and Curran, Anna Wilmuth and others are of unusual excellence.

Professor Radcliffe's Concert.

Professor Radcliffe's second concert of the series will be given at the First Congregational church next Saturday evening, when Professor Radcliffe will be assisted by the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Warner Welsh, soprano; Mrs. F. B. Hamilton, organist; Miss Lillie Oliver, pianist; Grant Hampton, pianist; R. J. Thomas, tenor; C. C. Clive, violinist.

Patriotic Concert.

Professor Anton Pedersen has had another rehearsal for the patriotic concert at the First M. E. church, and a dress rehearsal will be held at 2 p. m. today. Professor Pedersen says that any child who brings another child to join the choral will be presented with a ticket to the matinee.

STILL ANOTHER ERUPTION.

Three More Companies to Leave the Insurance Union.

MAY YET CAUSE ITS DEATH

LOCAL AGENTS ARE ANXIOUSLY AWAITING FOR DEVELOPMENTS.

Some Delays on the Natural Gas Main Extension on Account of Lack of Fittings and Calking—M. A. Parsons Made Good Sales on the Omaha Market.

For the second time within a month internal convulsions of a very serious nature have shaken the Pacific Insurance Union from centre to circumference. This time three of the great companies have signified their intention of withdrawing from the compact and joining the Home and Phoenix in their fight upon the recalcitrant members, of which there are several. The withdrawing members are the Fireman's Fund, represented in Utah by Hugh Anderson, the Commercial Union, represented locally by Rogers, Walker & Co., and the Home Mutual, of the W. E. Smedley & Co. agency. These companies take the same stand as does General Agent Magill, of the Home and Phoenix, and their notices of withdrawal have struck the Union is a vital spot. Unless an early agreement can be reached the compact will undoubtedly go to the wall, for with five of the great companies outside no union can successfully combat on the old lines. It is very evident the Home and Phoenix have been cutting into the business of the union companies and many of the latter have decided to get out onto an equal footing. These retiring institutions are rated among the strongest companies doing business on the coast, and it is believed, by some, that their action will be a death blow to the tottering compact. C. F. Mullins, manager of the Commercial Union, filed his notice of withdrawal from the union at a meeting held on Saturday last. The Fireman's Fund and Home Mutual filed their notices of withdrawal with the secretary on Monday. According to the rules of the organization thirty days' notice is required for the withdrawal of a company from the union, and the notices filed by the three companies mentioned will not take effect until the expiration of that time. Then the trouble will commence. The insurance men fear the result. They do not hesitate to say that the compact is on the verge of disruption, and the dissolution of the Pacific Insurance Union means a rate war which only the strong companies can survive.

The Pacific Insurance Union has been in existence for over ten years. It comprises all the so-called "old line" fire and marine insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast, most of which are eastern companies and those of foreign birth, the latter being organized principally on British and German capital. The company was formed to facilitate business and to protect the interest of the companies. A code of rules and regulations, designed to aid and protect the insurance business and maintain a uniform system of rates, is in vogue and it is the violation of these rules by some of the companies which has placed the union in its present embarrassing situation.

There are two main points of dispute. The union makes a schedule of rates. It employs a corps of surveyors who attend to the classification of all the cities and towns on the coast and who survey and classify every building in every city and town where insurance is written. Rates are, of course, determined by the risk assumed, and all the companies which are parties to the compact are bound by the rules of the organization not to accept any insurance at premiums below the fixed rate. Some of the companies have been offering rebates to secure business, and it was the certain knowledge of this fact that caused Arthur E. Magill, general agent of the Home Insurance company, of New York, and the Phoenix Insurance company, of Hartford, to withdraw from the organization. A committee was appointed to interview Mr. Magill and report on the errors and inconsistencies in the rules of the union, that Mr. Magill might be led back into the fold and the union put on a better footing. Thus far the committee has accomplished nothing.

The other point in dispute exists in the limitations in the rules which specify what commissions and salaries shall be paid to the men who work for business. Hugh Craigh, of the New Zealand, and W. J. Landers, of the Sun, were each fined $250 for alleged infractions of the rules. They would not pay the fines and pending an investigation the fines were suspended. It is generally admitted that the fines will not be enforced, for it is believed that such an action on the part of the union would induce Craig and Landers to withdraw. These matters have already been told at length in the public prints, but no serious suspicion of the disintegration of the compact was entertained. Now three important companies have withdrawn from the union. Following the example of Mr. Magill they have put their veto to the practice of rate-cutting which many of the companies have indulged in, and have chosen the privilege of being footloose, that they might do openly what it is charged other companies are doing secretly and illegitimately.

Inasmuch as it is necessary to give thirty days' notice of intended withdrawal, the end is some distance away and the local agencies of the three companies which have joined the Home and Phoenix are sending their business through the Salt Lake branch of the compact. Captain Donnell yesterday expressed the opinion that the entire affair would adjust itself within the next week or so. This is but one of the periodical eruptions which always occur, he says, a repetition of the fight of two years ago. None of the companies can afford to enter into a rate war and for this reason the members of the union will be very likely to placate the disgruntled companies. Several meetings have been held this week at San Francisco, but no agreement has been reached.

Wherever used Dr. Price's Baking Powder lightens labor as well as it lightens food.

MADE GOOD SALES.

M. K. Parsons Unloaded Four Cars of Cattle.

M. K. Parsons is back from Omaha, where he went with four loads of fat cattle, reaching that market in time to make a sale on Monday, at fair prices. His steers averaged 1,100 pounds and the prices received ranged between $3 and $3.35. Mr. Parsons yesterday stated that the market is first class for good cattle but the stuff must be extra to command the really high prices. The indications are that in the spring there will be a very material improvement in the three chief markets and in anticipation of the probable advance many of the heavy feeders are increasing their herds. The Standard Cattle company is feeding 5,000 head at its great barn in Ames, Neb. Most of these cattle are from Utah. In eastern Oregon E. M. Gibson is feeding 1,500 head more cattle, purchased in this territory. These cattle will be placed on the early market and are expected to command the highest figures going.

MORE DRIED FRUIT SHIPMENTS.

Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution Sends Out 60,000 Pounds.

Two more carloads of Utah dried fruits were yesterday shipped to the east by Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Institution. The shipment weighed 60,000 pounds, and will probably be one of the last made from this territory this season. Some light consignments will be received from the southern part of the territory, but otherwise the dried fruit crop has now been practically all marketed. There has been no change in prices since the opening quotations, and the revenue derived by the Utah growers has not been what it formerly was. Competition has been too brisk, on account of the inability of the California people to market their fresh fruits, thereby necessitating the drying of an increased quantity.

PIPE LAYING BEGINS.

Natural Gas Company Commence Laying Mains.

The caulking and laying of mains by the American Natural Gas company begins today, although if the two cars of fittings en route and due here do not get in, the work of completion will be somewhat delayed. However, the company will cause what part of the work which can be done to be completed.

Excavating of trenches still continues and last night the men had covered nearly six miles, and were working like Trojans.

Stock in the company still continues to be in demand, with none on sale at prices asked. Forty-five was bid yesterday for a block of 1,000 shares, but 50 cents was asked, and, as a result, the sale was not consummated, neither party being willing to concede any advantage.

Removal Set For Today.

Today T. R. Jones & Company will remove from the quarters they have occupied for so many years to the building formerly occupied by McCornick & Company. For some time past a force of workmen has been engaged in remodeling the interior of the building, and last night it was finished. The new quarters will be extremely handsome and convenient.

HERE AND THERE.

The members of the various K. of P. lodges meet at Castle Hall at 12:30 tomorrow at noon to attend the funeral of William McCurdy. This order will have full charge of the ceremonies.

T. D. Linton, a constable from Eugene, Oregon, came to Salt Lake yesterday with a requisition from Governor Pennoyer for A. C. Brown, who is wanted on the charge of larceny as bailee. Brown has retained Judge Powers as counsel. The papers in the case are now in the hands of Judge Judd for review.

Several telegrams passed yesterday between the Y. M. C. A. of this city and Manager A. A. Stagg, of the Chicago University Foot Ball team. Mr. Stagg is very anxious to arrange for a game of foot ball in this city on January 4. His team is en route home from California and will perhaps be accommodated by the Y. M. C. A. boys.

Ex-Police Officer Leavitte, who recently resigned from the force to accept a position of western traveling salesman for Fiersheim & Co., liquor dealers of Kansas City, will leave this morning for headquarters. He will there secure his samples and take to the road. Leavitte is an extremely popular fellow and cannot help but succeed.

Last Sundays issue of The Herald was a magnificent paper, consisting of thirty-six pages. Besides the usual excellent every day features of The Herald, it contained an immense amount of choice literary and scientific reading. The "Giant of the Rockies" must be receiving a first-class support to enable it to furnish its readers such a splendid issue at no additional cost.—Mt. Pleasant Pyramid.

A banker or a baker, which is better off? The latter if he uses Dr. Price's Baking Powder.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Fred Nelsen, of Eureka, is at the Walker.

Henry Shields, of Park City, is a Walker guest.

A. G. Voss of San Francisco, is at the Knutsford.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Buhler, of Park City, are guests at the Cullen.

L. D. Spears, a commercial man from Philadelphia, is at the Templeton.

J. N. Hayken and wife are in from Denver stopping at the Knutsford.

Ed O. Hughes, a prominent citizen of Denver, is a guest of the Knutsford.

Mrs. M. H. Beardsley and son are up from Helper staying at the Knutsford.

J. G. Stratford is in from Ogden registered at the Knutsford.

B. F. Moore and wife are prominent Chicago people registered at the Templeton.

Mrs. John English and three daughters from Sioux City, are guests of the Templeton.

William Glasman, of the Ogden Standard, is in the city and is registered at the Cullen.

John S. Corlew, H. C. Wardleigh and Edwin Dix, of the Junction City, are Cullen guests.

N. P. Anderson, of Brigham City, and L. Clark, of Omaha, John Hyland and S. Dullington, of Eureka, Mrs. S. L. Lyon and Miss M. Willey, of Bountiful, are at the Grand Pacific.

All kinds of coal at Ellerbeck's, 101 Main. Telephone 561.

COLONEL LOEB RESIGNS.

A Vacancy on the Staff of Governor West.

Colonel Alexander Loeb, a member of Governor West's staff, has resigned. Colonel Loeb resides at Ogden.

The reasons given are that Colonel Loeb intends absenting himself from the territory, a fact which, under the military code, disqualifies him for filling the office. The governor, when queried in regard to a successor to Colonel Loeb, replied that he had until New Years to consider the matter, by which time he will be prepared to name the lucky man. In the meantime there will be no little speculation in national guard circles as to who that individual will be.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Tracklaying on the Mercur & Salt Lake—Sanpete Valley News.

The Mercur & Salt Lake railroad people have completed the grade and rockwork to the Summit and will begin laying track today. There are two and one-half miles to be covered, which, at the rate of one-half mile per day, will be completed in about five days.

Engineers Coming.

The corps of engineers engaged in surveying for the broad guage line of the Sanpete Valley railroad reached Lehi last night and expect to come around the Point of the Mountain tonight. They are getting a good grade and are pushing this way as rapidly as possible. They will doubtless reach Salt Lake city in one week more.

CREEDON'S REQUEST REFUSED.

New York, Dec. 28.—At their meeting this afternoon the police board refused Captain Creeden's request for retirement.

WAR MATERIAL ORDERED.

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 28.—The government has ordered a million dollars worth of war material from the Armstrongs.

FORMALLY OPENED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

feeling of exalted pride in the accomplishment of the work. The building will stand out in bold relief in the glories of the city and the future great state of Utah. It marks the rapid strides the city has made in the march of progress the last few years. The

GOVERNOR CALEB W. WEST.

speaker contrasted the privations of pioneer days with the luxuries and comforts of the present as exemplified in the fine homes and splendid public buildings—works of architecture and mechanic's skill by which the people are judged. These are our credentials of civilization and worthiness, showing that Utah is inhabited by a people of whom the nation might well be proud. All honor is due the city and county for undertaking and completing this work at a time when many who had no means of employment otherwise had been given work and a livelihood. In this way many a cup of comfort had been the lot of needy families, and therefore the blessings of the great and good God would rest upon the structure. The proper time to prosecute public improvements is when labor most needs employment. It is necessary to have adequate quarters for the transaction of the public's business, and it is in the line of economy and convenience to have the public offices concentrated as they are. To the city and county governments, the architects, the contractors and to the people his words of praise were, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Westward, the March of Empire.

Councilman Le Grand Young, on behalf of the present city council, was called upon for some remarks. In an interesting manner he recalled some items of early history that were appropriate to the occasion. When the pioneers came to this valley they camped on an adjoining block. The Ute Indians and the Shoshones were engaged in tribal hostilities, and how significant, the speaker said, that the warring Indians chose the very spot on which the building now stands as the place for smoking their pipes of peace. In later years the square, then known as Emigrant Square, was used as a camping place after their weary march across the plains. Overland travelers to California also used this spot in the oasis of the desert as a resting place. Subsequently the ten-acre tract was used as an estray pound and hay yard. In all these later years baseball games were played on it and periodically circus tents were pitched there by traveling shows, to the great delight of children. At last the idea was broached to erect the joint building there, instead of on the old city hall corner, and the wisdom of so doing was already manifest. The speaker closed with the prediction that soon, with the development of nature's resources at our gates, this city would grow to a metropolis worthy of the sanguine hopes and high aims of its builders.

Colonel William Nelson, president of the board of education, was called upon to speak, but having a most severe cold he begged to be excused.

A Citizen's Sentiments.

Hon. George Q. Cannon responded to an invitation to speak. He said he appreciated the occasion and the force of the remarks made by previous speakers,

PRESIDENT GEORGE Q. CANNON.

which inspired in him many recollections of the past. The feeling that has existed in some quarters of the impropriety of erecting such a grand building at this time would disappear, he believed. He always favored buildings, and citizens, as home builders, should and would emulate such an example. We have the promise, and there is nothing lacking to make it so, of having one of the greatest states in the Union. Our mountains and valleys are full of the elements of permanent wealth and material prosperity, inconceivable in extent and variety, and it only requires unity of purpose and action to attain the desired end. The speaker concluded with the declaration that the building is a credit to the builders, the officials and the taxpayers.

The People Inspect.

This closed the dedicatory ceremonials and Councilman Newell bid the throng to make a tour of the edifice. Under the guidance of members of the reception committee, the multitude proceeded on their tour of inspection, the band all the while playing enchanting airs. With the formal programme ended, darkness came on and the building was illuminated with the thousand or more electric lights. From basement to tower the million-dollar public palace presented a picture of rare grandeur and beauty. The grounds were also aglow with the 108 incandescent lights, all of great brilliancy, and the effect was pleasing, indeed. Until nearly midnight the throngs, moving to and fro, were engaged in admiring the work that had been formally tendered to the taxpaying public for acceptance at the hands of their servants. The grand stairways, the long, wide corridors laid in tile and wainscoted with beautiful Utah onyx, finely polished, the marble floor and oak-finished public offices, the richly furnished private office rooms, the commodiously arranged and appropriately appointed session halls and court chambers, the splendid fireproof vaults, large and massive, the artistically carved stone and frescoing—all in keeping with the magnificence, solidity and statelness of the exterior—were viewed and reviewed again by the people. Their appreciation was apparent. Nothing but expressions of admiration and satisfaction were heard on every hand, and the celebration of the completion of the joint city and county building will pass as a red-letter day into the history of Salt Lake city and county.

The accompanying cut is an accurate illustration of the building's exterior, but the interior must be seen to be appreciated. A complete account of the building itself has frequently appeared in the public press, and inasmuch as The Herald's readers are so familiar with the subject matter of the write-ups already given, it is unnecessary to repeat the dry data; suffice it to say that the building complete has cost approximately $1,000,000.

COLONEL LAWTON'S REPORT.

Says There Was No Danger From the Indians.

Washington, Dec. 28.—General Schofield has received a preliminary report from Colonel H. W. Lawton, inspector-general, who is making special investigation of the Ute Indians who left their reservation in Colorado and crossed into Utah. Colonel Lawton says the Indians acted according to their habits and custom and had crossed the line thinking they had a perfect right to do so, and with no hostile purpose whatever. They had no intention of troubling white people, and according to Colonel Lawton, the oldest and best residents of the country thus innocently invaded never had any apprehension of trouble. Colonel Lawton adds the number of Indians and their stock have been greatly exaggerated, and they are now returning to the reservation as rapidly as the severity of the weather permits.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

SOME HISTORICAL PAPERS ON HISTORICAL SUBJECTS.

Evolution of Township Government in Ohio—Existing Autographs of Columbus—Folklore Society Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The American Historical association concluded its meeting today. Papers were read by Prof. Harold D. Hazleton, of Brown university, on "Appeals from Rhode Island Courts to the King in Council;" Prof. Frank G. Bates, of Cornell, on "Rhode Island and the Import of 1731;" Prof. Arthur M. Mowery, of Harvard, on "The Constitutional Controversy in Rhode Island in 1841;" Prof. Samuel B. Harding, of Harvard, on "Party Struggles Over the Pennsylvania Constitution, 1775 to 1790;" S. M. Sener, of Lancaster, Pa., "The Language, Manners and History of the Pennsylvania Germans;" Prof. James A. Wilgus, of the Ohio State university, on "The Evolution of Township Government in Ohio;" Prof. A. A. Coughlin, of the University of Michigan, on "The Retention of Western Posts by the British After 1783."

William E. Curtis, of this city, on "Existing Autographs of Christopher Columbus."

At the Folklore society meeting papers were read by Rev. J. Owen Dorsey on "Kfapa Folklore;" Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third United States cavalry, on "Mexican Cooking and Mexican Foods." Captain Bourke's paper was specially interesting and gave many details concerning Mexican customs and manners.

The American Society of Church History also concluded its meeting today. A paper on "Phillip Schoeff" was read by Dr. George P. Fisher, of Yale university, and one on Prof. Ramsey's "Christianity in the Roman Empire," by Dr. Faulkner.

MISS POLLARD'S STATEMENT.

Has Tried to Bear Everything as Part of Her Punishment.

New York, Dec. 28.—Statements have been made that Miss Madeline Pollard intended to go upon the stage and in person, or by an attorney, she purposed following Colonel Breckinridge about the country to levy upon the proceeds of his leisure tour just begun. Prompted to this and other statements, Miss Pollard has requested the Associated Press to give publicity to the following:

"To the Associated Press:

"I have not wanted to make a statement of any kind. I could not see that what I did was of interest to people generally. So I have tried to bear all that has been said of me as part of the punishment of a failure as a woman.

"Within the last few days the impression has gone abroad that I am under an assumed name; that I am friendless and not sufficiently provided for and that I am in Washington. If ever a woman had friends great and true—men and women—it is I. I will not believe that men refuse to give my brother employment because of my broken life. Nearly half of America has wanted employment this year.

"I am not going before the world in any capacity. I have no message to carry. I have asked a question with my life; it cannot be answered in a day. I have no theatrical friends. I have never been situated so I could have. Their world is far removed from mine. I live quietly in a private house with my brother and southern friends.

"I do not believe there is a man or woman on earth who thinks there is money compensation for sorrow. I am sorry, if for any reason whatsoever, I am accused of realizing so little the enormous sorrow that overshadows my life.

"I am not under an assumed name. I have not been in any place where I was not well known. I do not mean to be while I live. I have stained my dear father's people's name and with the Christ power I shall fight from under the stain."

HEAVY LAND DEAL IN BUTTE.

Butte, Mont., Dec. 28.—[Special.]—A deal has been consummated whereby the Parrot Mining & Smelting company has secured possession of 7,000 acres of land near Whitehall, thirty-five miles southeast of Butte, and it was officially stated today that the company would remove to that place in the spring its immense smelting plant now in this city, and that the new smelter would be the largest in the world. Both the Union Pacific and the Northern Pacific will build to the new location. The removal is made necessary by the lack of water

FIRE IN EAST OMAHA.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 28.—The Omitor Hardwall Plastering company's plant in east Omaha, valued at $15,000 was destroyed by fire tonight. It adjoined the Carter Whitey lead works, the mammoth institution that has been fighting the trust for years, but that plant was only slightly damaged.

ORDERS FOR TORPEDOES.

Newport, R. I., Dec. 28.—Orders were received at the torpedo station today to ship at once twelve Whitehead torpedoes to this place, on board the cruiser Olympia, now at San Francisco. This is the largest equipment ever placed on board a man-of-war from here. The San Francisco, soon expected to arrive, will receive the second largest as eight torpedoes will be placed aboard of her.

THE M'RAE BILL.

Washington, Dec. 28.—The McRae bill has passed the House but not the Senate, and it was decided to make strenuous efforts to secure a favorable action in the Senate.

The association held a joint meeting with the National Geographical society at the National museum tonight. Secretary of Agriculture Morton, as the president of the Forestry association, made a short address.

WOOL WILL GO HIGHER

New Scouring Process Which Will Revolutionize Prices.

IT SAVES ALL THE OILS.

WOOL MEN SAY IT MEANS A GAIN OF SEVERAL CENTS.

Fahrig-Cutter Process Just Coming Into Use—It Employs a Harmless Hydro-Carbon, Which Not Only Cleans the Product, But Remedies All Former Defects in the Staple—Another Great Plant to Be Erected in New York.

Wonders will never cease, for the men of science are continually on the move and their efforts are being almost constantly crowned by success. Thanks to the ingenuity of Prof. Ernest Fahrig, an eminent German chemist, and William T. Cutler, state chemist of Connecticut, American wools now give abundant promise of bringing from 3 to 10 cents a pound more money than heretofore. The tariff cuts no figure in this matter, for the gain will be due to the wonderful advancement just made in the scouring art. When it is taken into consideration that 500,000,000 pounds of wool have been consumed in the United States during 1894, some idea of the great gain may be obtained. Utah will also feel the direct benefits on her annual clip of 12,000,000 pounds. The next season's crop should go up the advanced figures.

As before stated, the variation in price will be due to simply one thing—good washing. American wool has been as good, and in many cases better, than foreign wool, but Old World cleaning methods have been superior, with the result that foreign wool has commanded a better price from those manufacturers who require a superior staple.

Now, however, there is much reason for believing that the tables are turned. The Empire Wool Cleaning company, a New Jersey corporation, controlling the Cutter and Fahrig patents and processes, is in a position to turn out a better American wool than the best foreign wool at no increased cost. About 30 per cent of uncleaned wool is wool oil. The Fahrig and Cutter process saves all this oil, whereas the old alkali process gets out nothing. Thus a gain to the national wealth may be effected to the extent of 100,000,000 pounds annually of pure animal oil, valuable as a base for ointments, soap and other preparations, now being being sold for 60 cents a pound. These are stupendous figures, but they appear to be fully justified by the facts and supported by competent and authoritative testimony.

The Empire Wool Cleaning company has just secured the control of the new patent which promises to revolutionize wool prices, and the success attained is phenomenal. Intense interest is being taken in the invention by the wool-growers, commission men and manufacturers of the United States, and the New York Tribune of Sunday last devotes a column and a quarter to it. The article contains the following, among other things:

Yesterday the board of directors of the Empire Wool Cleaning company decided to take steps to construct another plant on New York bay, in order to be in a position to fill orders and facilitate the shipping of wool consigned to them.

Charles H. Briggs, general manager of the Empire Wool Cleaning company, was seen yesterday and confirmed the news.

"We intend to work the capacity of our plant at Pompton lakes night and day," said Mr. Briggs, "but we realize that a new plant on the water front will soon be imperatively necessary. As it may take six months to build another plant, we are putting ourselves in position to meet the demand. I do not care to say anything about the value of our process. It must speak for itself. It is already fairly well known to those who are connected with the wool industry. At some later time I may be prepared to say something upon this subject for publication."

Mr. Allan Macnaughton, treasurer of the New York Wool Warehouse company and president of the Macnaughton company, one of the largest wool corporations in the United States, told the Tribune man that he had been watching the development of the new scouring process with the keenest interest.

"I want to say to the Tribune," said Mr. Macnaughton, "that a vast economic question is involved in this simple matter of cleaning wool. I believe I do not exaggerate when I say that it bids fair to revolutionize the whole wool industry. To understand the problem involved you must realize that the wool of commerce is not wool only: it is largely grease. Before it can be used by the looms it must be cleaned. Now, here is just where American wool has long been at a disadvantage. In this country the green wool is cleaned by an alkali or some secret process, which injures the fibre more or less and leaves the product harsh and brittle. In England and elsewhere abroad the wool is stored in warehouses for two or three years, and turned over and over until it is thoroughly oxydized, or, as the phrase goes, 'seasoned.' Then, and not till then, it is cleaned and the injury to the wool is greatly less than by our more careless and hap-hazard method.

"Now, there is no secret about the Fahrig process. It employs a harmless hydro-carbon, extracts all the wool-oil, and leaves the wool in not only as good, but all things equal, in a better condition than foreign wool. I will show you some of this new American wool, for it is in a sense new."

Mr. Macnaughton here produced a tin case of wool cleaned by the hydro-carbon process, and another sample cleaned by the old process.

"Now," said Mr. Macnaughton, "you see the difference at once. This new process fibre will give a softer and finer fabric than anything from the best English mills. The old process fibre is comparatively dark, harsh and wiry.

"When you realize that the new process fibre will bring to the wool-grower from 3 to 10 cents a pound more, according to the sort, the figures fairly take one's breath away, for the consumption of American wool has reached nearly the half-billion point."

"What will be the practical outcome of the new process?"

"Why, just this," answered Mr. Macnaughton; "the manufacturer will get a better wool within American territory than he can ever expect to get abroad, and the wool-grower will get a better price."

"But isn't the new process expensive?"

"On the contrary," said Mr. Macnaughton, with a grim smile, "it is infinitely less expensive. The Empire Wool Cleaning company are charging a cent a pound but, of course, they can afford to do it for nothing."

"Why?"

"For the simple reason that they extract all the oil from the wool and have a product which is entirely free from any irritating substances, and which sells on the market for 60 cents a pound, with only the cost of refining and marketing the product as a deduction.

"The new wool exchange will open in the spring, and with proper sorting the new process wool ought to quickly vindicate itself. I cannot see how the old scouring plants can compete, either in quality or price."

Mr. J. H. Benson, No. 101 Reade street, has had twenty years' experience in the scouring of wool. "I have had my wool scoured by the new process," said he. "It leaves the wool white and soft, and in a better condition to take dyes, and it works up softer and better in every way. Even foreign wool contains quite a percentage of grease after scouring. The new process removes all the grease."

Mr. George Follett, No. 150 Duanne street, says: "Although the alkali process is still in general use, it cannot compare with the new method. There is no kind of wool which this hydro-carbon process will not scour completely and fully; and after cleaning, the wool is equal, if not superior, to the best wool from foreign warehouses."

Mr. Brandt, of the Brandt Wool company, No. 280 Fifteenth street, Jersey City, says: "Undoubtedly the new process is an epoch-making invention. Caustic soda injures the wool, which is after all nothing but gelatine, whereas the hydro-carbon not only does not injure the fibre, but leaves it in better condition for dyeing and working up."