

MINING, BUSINESS AND STOCKS

GOLDFIELD WILL BE A GOOD CAMP.

Vivian P. Strange Returned Last Night from an Inspection of The New District.

WAS FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Believes Future Prosperity Will Depend on the Large Bodies of Milling Ore.

Vivian P. Strange, the well known mining engineer, returned last night from Tonopah and Goldfield. He is the first of the Salt Lake contingent, which left some two weeks ago to make a round-up of the Nevada camps, to come home. He left Frank B. Cook, J. B. Thompson and J. R. Walker at Conville, whence they went to the Soda Lake copper mine, later intending to continue their journey to California.

Mr. Strange expressed himself today as being favorably impressed with Goldfield and believes it is destined to become a good camp. The mineral zone appears to cover a vast area; the veins are fissures in porphyry. Upon January and Combination, where an army of leasers is at work, some very rich ore is being extracted and shipped. The future prosperity of the camp, Mr. Strange believes, will depend upon the large bodies of milling ore to be developed.

While in Tonopah Mr. Strange and a number of the visiting Salt Lake mining men were shown through the Montana-Tonopah and the Tonopah-Belmont mines where they saw some vast bodies of ore. Mr. Strange says these mines are undoubtedly big ones and will certainly make a big record in the way of production. Shipments until the railroad is completed to the camp. About 25 miles of the grading has been finished and the entire road will be completed some time in June. Like most all others who have inspected the mines of Tonopah, Mr. Strange expresses the opinion that the camp has a great future.

BUSINESS SOME BETTER.

Proceedings of the Early Calls of the Stock and Mining Exchange.

Business was better on the floor of the Mining Exchange today than it was yesterday. But that is not saying much, for the aggregate sales this forenoon only reached \$245,500. The century was bought out at advanced prices and several orders were filled at 72 and up to 74 1/2 cents. Someone desired to realize on Ontario and a 100-share lot was taken at \$6. Star Consolidated remained weak, recording a sale at 17 cents. Daily-Judge went at 4.50 on an order for future delivery. A block of Daily-West was disposed of on the open board at \$34.20. Butler-Liberal climbed to 10 1/2, while New York Bonanza was active under 11 cents. Con Mercur displayed much strength again for a bid of 60 cents was made, but no offerings were available at that price. Sixty dollars was bid for Silver King, but none was offered.

The closing quotations and sales were posted as follows:

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alice	30	
Ajax	3 1/2	5 1/2
Bullion Beck		2 00
Carisa	60	62
Con Mercur	2 10	2 25
Daily-Judge	4 50	4 60
Daily-West	34 00	34 50
Eagle & Blue Bell	49	
Galea		6
Grand Central	3 25	3 50
Horn Silver	1 00	1 40
Target	1 1/2	2
Lower Mammoth	38	42
May Day	6 1/2	7
Mammoth	1 00	1 20
Montana-Tonopah		1 35
Ontario	6 1/2	5 25
Petro	4 1/2	50
Rocco-Homestead	21	22
Silver King	60 00	60
Silver Shield	3	5
South Swansea	5	
Star	17	17 1/2
Sunshine	3	
Utah	65	
Uncle Sam	19	22
U. S. Mining	20 00	21 00
Butler-Liberal	10 1/2	10 1/2
Black Hess	5	
California	7	
Century	7 1/2	7 1/2
Little Chief	2 1/2	3 1/2
Manhattan	1 1/2	1 1/2
Martha Washington	1 1/2	1 1/2
New York	10 1/2	11 1/2
Richmond Anaconda	3 1/2	4 1/2
Tetra	4 1/2	4 1/2
Yankee	4 1/2	4 1/2

REGULAR CALL SALES.

Daily-Judge, 200 at 4.50, seller 5.00.
Ontario, 100 at 6.00.
Star Consolidated, 500 at 17.
Century, 200 at 72; 100 at 73; 200 at 74; 200 at 73 1/2; 100 at 74 1/2.
Martha Washington, 2,000 at 1/4; 4,500 at 3/16.

OPEN BOARD SALES.

Daily-West, 25 at \$4.20.
Butler-Liberal, 1,000 at 10 1/2.
New York Bonanza, 500 at 10 1/2; 2,000 at 10 1/2.
Sacramento, 500 at 21.

RECAPITULATION.

Shares. Value.
Regular call 8,100 | \$2,082.25 || Open board | 4,025 | 1,332.12 |
| Forenoon totals | 12,125 | \$3,414.37 |

HOPE ALMOST GONE.

Stockholders of California Not Disposed To Put Up More Cash.

All hope of redeeming the California mine at Park City is practically gone. Secretary W. L. Snyder has conceded this since the large number of delinquent stockholders failed to come up with their assessment money yesterday afternoon.

Although the period of redemption expired several days ago the parties holding the claim against the property have shown a disposition to give the stockholders every chance. All they want is the money due them.

But it is apparent the stockholders are not going to put up the cash; they have responded to so many in the past that it has become tiresome to them. The money invested will be charged up to profit and loss and someone else will

have the chance to try and make a mine out of the property.

Themself equipped with a good mill, but it was built long before there was any necessity for it. The stock was once very active on the Mining Exchange and recorded above \$2 a share.

CONDITIONS IN COLORADO.

Every Strike Inaugurated in That State Proved a Failure.

There is an impression in the country east of Chicago that Colorado is in a bad way, its principal industries virtually ruined by labor strikes and its business going to the "demition how-wows," so to speak, says Gen. Frank Hall in the Denver Post. This impression has been created by several vicious, and, in the main, grossly exaggerated communications that have appeared in Collier's Weekly, Boston Transcript and one or two other papers in which the writers appear to have relied upon their imagination for their facts, or obtained their notes from purely malicious sources. That Colorado has been impeded by strikes is true. Nearly every other state north of Mason and Dixon's line has had similar, some of them even more damaging experience during the past year; therefore the disturbance of labor conditions here is in no wise exceptional.

It may be stated as an indisputable fact, however, that every strike called in this state during the past 12 months has failed of its purpose. Beginning with the smeltersmen, last summer. Much inconvenience resulted, but only two establishments were suspended on that account. One of these being old and practically obsolete was permanently closed and will be dismantled, because the operators had no desire to continue it, having other and better smelters to care for the supply of mineral. Long before the close of 1903 the smelters were prepared to handle all the ore produced in this state and are now running full time with full complements of employees. The strike in Cripple Creek began Aug. 10. All the mines and mills were closed for a time, but gradually reopened and before the close of December all were running and the production nearly up to the normal. Two strikes occurred in Telluride district, but the situation there at the present time is favorable and, although some of the mines are not fully manned, they will be before the middle of the current month. The strike in the coal fields has been less serious than represented. All mines in the northern field resumed last fall and the southern field is producing sufficient for local demand, although the tonnage for export is less than formerly. There has been no material shortage of fuel during the winter. At the present time it is abundant for all purposes.

As to the metalliferous mines, the production on all sides is fully up to the normal, and in Cripple Creek, our great gold field, the situation was never more encouraging. The long series of remarkable disclosures since the first of January excites the belief that the bullion output of the district this year will surpass all previous records. This opinion is founded upon the present condition of all the principal mines, supplemented by the incoming of many new producers as the work of development proceeds.

Leadville is very productive and prosperous. The situation there has not been interrupted by local disturbances. In all the other fields the conditions are decidedly improved. With the spring season therefore under highly favorable auspices. The manufacture of all manner of mining machinery is active. The improvements made in methods of ore treatment have stimulated the production of mineral. The low grade problem has been measurably solved by the application of new processes that are simple, cheap and effective. Some bright inventors have been at work, and some of them have brought into use exceedingly valuable aids to the saving of values. New mills embracing the latest improvements have been built, others are in course of erection and still more are projected for the summer's work.

Colorado needs no general outpouring of sympathy for the struggle she has had, because her people are unable to take care of the troubles that come as they arise. If this was the only state to be disturbed, it might be cause for exceptional comment. Our difficulties have been met and mastered, and we do not apprehend any recurrence this year. Business is quite as prosperous here as it is elsewhere. Every one is confident of the future and there is reason for it. The winter has been exceptionally mild and favorable for all outdoor pursuits, resulting in not only an enormous amount of development underground, but the discovery of many new sources that will cut an important figure from this time forward.

ERIE CONTRACT LET.

Cross-cut on 250 Level to be Run Fifty Feet Further.

Secretary L. G. Brown of the Erie Copper company, operating in Beaver county, has let another contract for 50 feet of cross-cutting on the 250-foot level of that mine.

Mr. Brown states that conditions are most encouraging.

Several months ago a good body of ore was encountered on the lower level, containing native copper. The work being done in the exploration of this vein continues to show favorable results and while the indications are low, the indications are that it will develop into a big concentrating proposition.

THE COURAGE OF CHILDHOOD.

The late George Francis Train loved children. The children of New York will miss him from Union square, where, in fine weather, he would play with them all day long.

"Citizen" Train used to tell of a little Union square girl to whom he once gave a rich cake. She ate it, and asked for another.

"I'd like to give you another," said the old man, "but it would make you sick." "Give me, anyway," said the little girl. "At the dispensary I can get medicine for nothing."

Today's Metal Quotations.

Local settling prices as reported by the American Smelting and Refining company:

SILVER, - - - 57 3/4
COPPER, casting - 11 5/8
" electro. - 11 7/8
LEAD, - - - \$3.50

New York Quotations:

LEAD, \$4.60@4.65
COPPER, 121-4@12 1/2

BRIGHT FUTURE FOR YELLOW PINE

W. H. Wilson Believes Nevada Camp Will Become Second to None in This Country.

IT HAS MANY ADVANTAGES

Over Goldfield and Tonopah—Railroad Will be Near—Plenty of Water For Reduction Plants.

The exhibition of ores from the Yellow Pine, Nevada, mining district, which has been displayed in the Gardner store window on East Temple street since yesterday has attracted no little attention and, as a result, considerable enthusiasm has been aroused in local mining circles over the possibilities of that camp.

The exhibit, as stated in yesterday's "News," was brought to the city by W. H. Wilson, not he says, for the purpose of selling stock in any one proposition, but to advertise the merits of the camp which will soon have advantages far superior to Goldfield, the new camp in the western part of the state which is being heralded the country over as a second Tonopah. While Mr. Wilson has not a word to say against Goldfield, nor any other Nevada camp, for he desires to see them all prosper, he does contend that the Yellow Pine district of Lincoln county presents just as good opportunities, or better, than any of the camps mentioned; in fact, he believes, confidently, that with further development it will prove to be the second best mining camp in the country.

The completion of the San Pedro, Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad through to Southern California will give the camp adequate transportation facilities. The principal properties of the district will be not to exceed seven miles from Good Springs station. The road-bed, Mr. Wilson believes, is now graded within 10 miles of the latter point and the army of track layers is following the graders as rapidly as possible.

Another thing to the advantage of the Yellow Pine district is the availability of a water supply, all that would be necessary in the operation of large reduction plants.

There is already some talk of providing milling facilities for the camp. Salt Lake parties, said Mr. Wilson today, are negotiating for the purchase of an old cyanide plant erected in the district several years ago. If the deal is consummated, the building will be remodeled, the machinery overhauled and other equipment added suitable to the ores to be treated.

The principal ore bodies thus far developed, Mr. Wilson says, are of the contact type of porphyry and granite. The mineral belt is fully five miles in width, while its length is left for the future to determine.

The Keystone mine, owned principally by Los Angeles parties, is one of the best properties in the camp and ore taken from a depth of 900 feet has disclosed an assay from \$140 up to \$12,000 in gold to the ton.

There is a variety of ores in the district and some very good copper propositions are being opened. The 99 mine, owned by C. M. Owers, has a nice showing of copper and some of the ore on the lower levels has assayed up to 52 per cent copper; on the dump is 150 tons that will average 25 per cent.

The Frederick Ward group, for which a company was organized recently by a number of Elko, is active in the camp, the actor, as its president, is located in the Yellow Pine district. Mr. Wilson is interested in this proposition and describes the surface showings there as being some of the most marvelous. Ores from there have assayed 60 per cent lead, 38 per cent copper and \$12.65 gold.

The estate of Allen G. Campbell owns extensive interests near Good Springs. One of the stipulations in the will left by Mr. Campbell was that his heirs should dispose of this property for no less than \$200,000. It is claimed that \$150,000 has been bid for the property repeatedly, but, of course, was each time refused.

Mr. Wilson will return to his home in Provo tonight and expects to go back to camp again next week.

CONCENTRATES.

J. C. Lynch has returned from a tour of the coast cities.

Daily mail service is to be inaugurated into the camp of Alta next Tuesday.

Don Maguire of Ogden is in the city today.

Broker Charles E. Hudson is expected to arrive from Tonopah and Goldfield tomorrow.

A. W. Tibbals has written his brother, Prof. W. H. Tibbals, announcing his arrival at Tonopah.

The construction of a smelter at the Palakalla mines in California will soon be undertaken.

G. B. D. Turner, manager of the J. I. mine at Park City will leave for Europe soon.

General Superintendent C. E. Allen of the United States Mining company is on a tour of inspection of the Centennial-Eureka mine today.

A carload of bullion from the Utah & Eastern smelter at Shem City is in today's market.

A. E. Moss, a well known mining engineer of Michigan, accompanied by his brother, W. J. Moss, is in the city today. He expects to make a tour of Utah camps before returning home.

Manager George H. Dorn of the Consolidated Mercur mines is inspecting those properties.

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LIVESTOCK.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market steady. Good to prime steers, 5.00@5.75; poor to medium, 3.50@4.50; stockers and feeders, 2.50@4.25; cows, 1.50@2.00; calves, 2.00@2.50; pigs, 1.50@2.00; hogs, 2.00@2.50; calves, 3.00@3.50; Texas fed steers, 4.00@4.75; hogs—Receipts, 15,000; tomorrow, 15,000; market 50 cents lower. Mixed and butchers, 5.15@5.50; good to choice heavy, 5.40@5.60; rough heavy, 5.20@5.40; light, 4.80@5.00; bulk of sales, 1.50@1.75; sheep—Receipts, 7,000; market steady. Lambs, strong. Good to choice wethers, 4.25@4.75; fair to choice mixed, 3.00@4.25; ewes, 2.50@3.25; native lambs, 4.50@5.25; western lambs, 4.50@5.00.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, Mo., March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong. Native steers, 3.80@3.90; native cows and heifers, 2.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, 1.00@1.50; bulls, 2.50@3.00; calves, 2.00@2.50; western steers, 3.40@4.00; western cows, 2.00@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; market steady. Bulk of sales, 5.00@5.25; mixed and butchers, 5.15@5.35; pigs and lights, 4.25@5.25. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market strong. Muttons, 4.00@5.20; lambs, 5.00@5.75; range wethers, 4.25@4.40; ewes, 3.80@4.25.

OMAHA.

South Omaha, March 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Native steers, 3.50@3.90; cows and heifers, 2.50@3.75; canners, 1.75@2.00; stockers and feeders, 1.50@2.00; calves, 2.00@2.50; pigs, 1.50@2.00; hogs, 2.00@2.50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,500; market slow to 5 cents lower. Heavy, 5.15@5.20; mixed, 5.15@5.20; light, 4.00@4.25; pigs, 3.75@4.25; bulk of sales, 5.00@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500; market steady. Fed muttons, 4.00@5.15; wethers, 4.00@5.15; 2.50@4.75; lambs, 5.00@5.25.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, March 4.—Butter, steady. Fresh creamery, 15@16; state dairy, 14@15. Eggs—Active and higher. Western firsts, 21 cents. Sugar Raw, fair. Fair refining, 21 1/2-22; centrifugal, 96 test, 21 1/2-22 1/2; molasses sugar, 21 1/2-22; refined, fair; crushed, 5.30; powdered, 4.90; granulated, 4.50. Coffee—Steady. No. 7 Rio, 61-62.

PRODUCE.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 4.—The wheat market was extremely erratic, prices responding readily to the slightest influence. There was considerable selling by pit traders at the start. May opening unchanged to 1 cent lower at 96 to 97, and July unchanged to 1/2 cent lower at 91 1/2 to 92. Several large houses supported the market on the decline, causing May to advance to 96 and July to 93. On liberal realizing sales the price again dropped to 95 for May, while July sold off to 91 1/2.

WOOL.

St. Louis, March 4.—Wool, nominal. Territory and western medium, 19 1/2; fine medium, 19 1/2; fine, 20 1/2.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Discovered seven years ago, radio-activity is now declared by Dr. Frederick Soddy to have reached the stage of an independent science, quite distinct from chemistry and physics. Explaining the property, Ernest Rutherford and this author regard the radio-elements as slowly disintegrating, the change being marked by the expulsion of rays, and the disintegration proceeding by leaps through several stages. The energy given out, enormous compared with that involved in the previously known change, is derived from the store of internal energy of the changing atom. This view is looked upon as a safe working hypothesis, and it does not in any way upset the atomic theory of chemistry.

An English medical man points out that in the last ten years consumption has increased in countries where economic conditions have become worse, as in Ireland, but decreased where the conditions have improved. Not only must infection be destroyed, but it is to be remembered that environment, light, pure air, good food, comfort and happiness are potent preventive agents.

A British naturalist suggests that the destruction of animal life by heavy rains has received little attention. The mortality among insects and all small animals is certainly very great.

Silver gives the best known reflecting surface, but mirrors made from it soon tarnish near the electric arc—probably from the action of ozone. A metal that can be safely exposed to such action is the rare and expensive palladium, which has nearly the same whiteness as silver. In a recently-described German process, concave mirrors are made by giving a convex glass mould a thin coating of silver, then a thicker one of copper, after which the metal is separated from the glass by heating and the silver surface is given a thin film of palladium by an electrolytic method. This light-reflecting surface is unsurpassed and is not liable to become dim.

Reduction by electricity of an aneurism or dilatation of the aorta, the main artery of the body, has been attempted in nine recorded cases, but only three of the patients survived. In a recent successful attempt, the galvanic current was applied to a Philadelphia man for one hour, reducing an aneurism that extended three inches above the base of the breast bone and was 3 1/2 inches wide. Dr. James Brien, of Essex, Ont., has saved a child's life by electricity; the infant being born apparently dead, and the current being applied after 15 minutes. In 15 minutes more signs of returning life appeared, pulsation of the heart and breathing being normal 10 minutes later.

Considering the possible influence of alcohol upon human evolution, Dr. Harry Campbell assumes that such civilizations as those of Babylon and Egypt may date back 30,000 years and that agriculture by migratory tribes may extend back 30,000 years more, but concludes that the use of alcohol as a beverage has not been known more than 10,000 years. He finds no reason to believe that, as was suggested some years ago, the discovery of fermented liquors gave the first civilizing quickening to the brain of ape-man.

Leather railway-ties are made by grinding scrap leather very fine, subjecting to a refining process, and compressing to different grades of hardness in a moulding machine.

The smokeless boiler of Sir John Primrose of Glasgow is claimed to be revolutionary in several ways. It depends upon a separate water-jacketed chamber, in which combustion takes place, and only the gaseous products of combustion impinge on the fire or water tube steam raising surfaces. The air and fuel are fed together, no unconsumed gases escaping from the furnace, while no smoke or carbonic acid

comes from the chimney or funnel. Great economy in fuel and efficiency in steam are effected, and experiments on a marine boiler indicate that the new system will give a ship its present power with half the present boiler-room space and boiler-room weight.

The beer poisoning epidemic of Manchester, Eng., has been the subject of a prolonged government investigation. A final report shows that there were 6,000 cases of poisoning, with more than 100 known deaths, and that the arsenic was introduced into the beer by sugar or glucose that had been contaminated by the sulphuric acid used in its manufacture. Poisoning in other localities has been traced to the contamination of malt by the use of arsenical gas-coke in drying. Various foods are liable to contain arsenic, including golden syrup and treacle, substances containing glucose, various extracts of malt, prepared and infant foods, and yeast cakes.

In a late experiment in Switzerland, a Scotch boiler was found to be 1,500 C. hotter at the upper part than at the lower part, and the temperatures changed but slightly after two hours. As this peculiarity is a chief objection to this form of generator, a test of other boilers is desired.

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