

The Product of Utah for 1872.

From the forthcoming Report of the U. S. Commissioner of Mining Statistics.

The following statement of the product of gold, silver and lead of the Territory of Utah, during 1872, has been made up with care from authentic sources. I am particularly indebted for most of the data to Mr. George J. Johnson, of Salt Lake City, who, favored with the courteous co-operation of the various officials of mines, smelting works, and railway and express companies, has procured for me the most trustworthy returns which the circumstances would permit.

Base bullion (lead, silver and gold), 8,125 tons, produced as follows:

Flagstaff Works, 3,000 tons, at \$250	\$750,000
Miller Works, 1,536 tons, at \$178.21*	273,730
Winnemucca Works, 1,232 tons, at \$286.97	353,551
Utah Works, 650 tons, at \$125	81,250
Saturn Works, 1,207 tons, at \$233.07	282,287
Wahatch Works (approximately), 150 tons, at \$250	37,500
All other smelting works (estimated), 350 tons, at \$250	87,500
Silver shipped by express, 170,191 oz., at \$1.18	200,825
Gold bars and dust shipped by express, 5,556 oz., at \$18	100,008
Ore shipped, according to U.C.R.R., 20,603,692 lb., worth in gold and silver \$88 per ton	910,523
30 per cent., or 6,208,107 lb., of the above ore may be assumed as lead, worth 2½ cents per lb. in the ore	155,203

Total value of gold, silver and lead.....\$3,232,377

To obtain the product of the Territory in gold and silver alone, there should be deducted from the aggregate the value of the lead, viz:

8,125 tons of unrefined lead at \$80	\$ 650,000
6,208,107 lbs. of lead in the ore, worth 2½ cents per lb.	155,203
	\$ 805,203

Total gold and silver.....\$2,427,174

From the published statements of shipments by the U. C. R. R. and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., and the report of the Germania Refining Works, communicated to me by H. Engelmann, M. E., of Salt Lake City, the following figures are arrived at:

Ore shipped, 20,603,692 lb., estimated worth in silver and gold \$88 per ton	\$910,523
Base bullion shipped, 11,066,853 lb., worth in gold and silver \$149.64* per ton	828,033
Base bullion bought by the Germania Refining Works, 925 tons, worth in gold and silver \$149.64 per ton	138,417
Silver shipped by express, according to Wells, Fargo & Co., of Salt Lake City, 170,191 oz., at \$1.18	200,825
Gold shipped by express, according to the same source, 5,556 oz., at \$18	100,008
Total gold and silver.....	\$2,177,806

To this may be added for lead:

11,066,853 lb., shipped as base bullion, unrefined, at 4 cts per lb.	\$442,674
1,070,000 lb., on hand, unrefined, at Germania Refining Works, at 4 cts	66,800
180,000 lb. refined, shipped by Germania Works, at 5 cts	10,800
30 per cent. of amount of ore shipped 6,208,107 lb., at 2½ cts	155,203
	\$675,477

Total apparent product of metals \$2,853,283

In comparing the number of tons of base bullion shipped, and the amount bought by the Germania refining works, as per last statement, with the total number of tons reported by Mr. Johnson as produced in the various works, it is seen that 1666.5 tons more have been produced than shipped. At the end of the year this base bullion must, therefore, have been at the different furnaces and in transit to the railroad. If we add the silver value of these 1666.5 tons at the above average valuation per ton, viz., \$149.64, to the total amount of gold and silver in the second statement, we have:

Total gold and silver shipped, and bought by the Germania works.....	\$2,177,806
Add 1666.5 tons, silver and gold, value \$149.64 per ton.....	249,375
Total.....	\$2,427,181

Mr. J. J. Valentine, Superintendent of Wells, Fargo & Co., at San Francisco, in a statement, published shortly after January 1st, 1873, gave the product of Utah for 1872, as follows:

Gold by express.....	\$415,166.77
Silver ".....	385,285.82
Ores and base bullion.....	2,740,568.00
Total.....	\$3,521,020.09

This statement gives Utah credit for over one million more than she has really produced in gold and silver. There are large errors in all three items, about half a million

being caused in the first two alone, by including the express shipments of coin as part of the produce of the Territory. The large over-valuation of ores and base bullion must be referred to the difficulty of obtaining exact figures so early in the year.—*New York Engineering and Mining Journal.*

*The value of the Miller bullion is calculated from the report of the Superintendent which gives \$110 per ton as the value in currency of the gold and silver in this bullion. Converting this into coin at 112, we have \$88.21, to which \$80 is added, as the value of the unparted lead, at 4 cents per lb.

Gen. Fremont and the French Swindle.

General Fremont, as the President or recognized agent of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific railway, went to France for funds with which to carry forward the enterprise. The bonds which he carried with him were called first mortgage bonds, secured on lands granted by the United States Government, the conditions on which they had been granted and which had never been fulfilled being passed over in silence. Indeed, it was absolutely affirmed that the interest on the bonds was guaranteed by the United States, and the French materials would be admitted free. The railway was to depart from Memphis, where many other lines already met, and was to pass through Texas and New Mexico and to terminate at San Diego, in California. Of this railway an infinitesimally small number of miles had been built; how small we are almost afraid to say, as we take our account from the French report. On these false pretences no less than twenty millions of francs (about four million of dollars) were drawn from the savings of the French people, and it is known that between two and three million were actually received in this country and in France by the conspirators. The matter was stirred in France in 1870, and a prosecution suggested; but the rank of the persons concerned and, we are sorry to say, favorable representations proceeding from our legation at Paris, delayed its inception. The war and the disturbed state of affairs in France since then have also tended to defer the course of justice. The chief assistant of General Fremont in this gigantic swindle was his brother-in-law, the Baron Gaudree-Boileau, long the French consul-general in this city. His rank and standing gave him great weight and influence, especially in obtaining the sanction of the Bourse through allowing the bonds to be quoted among honest stocks.

The first measure taken was to stir up the ironmasters and others engaged in metallurgic industries, by representations of the immense demand that the new road would create for their products, which otherwise would go to enrich Germany. Some of these establishments memorialized the ministry to allow the quotation of the bonds on the Stock Exchange. Neither the minister nor the Bourse consented till M. Gaudree-Boileau came to the rescue, and by his representations carried the point. The precise arguments he used had not been fully disclosed at last accounts, as the trial was then going on; but they doubtless were the false statements that the land-grants were absolute, instead of conditional, on the completion of the road, that the interest was guaranteed by the United States, and that French material for the road would be admitted duty free. There is also evidence to show that bribery and corruption were used to procure the consent of the authorities of the Bourse. At least it appears that sums of money amounting to between three and four hundred thousand francs were demanded and received by one Provost, a Jew, agent of Gen. Fremont, "pour entrer la cote" at Paris, or, as Mr. Oakes Ames would say, to be put where "it would do most good." It was also stated that the bonds were admitted at the Stock Exchange in this city, certified to by a secretary of the Exchange who never existed and by a notary public who was dead. This point gained, the bonds were put into the market. The press was subsidized and came to the help of the swindlers, maps and plans were published, and every financial and even patriotic motive put in play. Thus no less an amount than 20,543,470 francs of bonds were placed, of which more than 18,000,000 is an absolute loss. Two payments of interest were

made, amounting to about 1,200,000 francs, and between two and three millions went to French contractors. Six millions and a half nearly—6,463,112 francs, to be precise—came into the hands of General Fremont, of which no trace has been discovered. The balance, amounting to 5,451,747 francs, remained in France as the share of the booty of Mr. Le Baron Gaudree-Boileau and his accessories.

Justice in a moderate degree has overtaken them at last. The swindlers were tried last month, the trial lasting several days and developing new and fresh phases of villainy. Gen. Fremont prudently remained in this country, and was condemned to five years' imprisonment. The rest of the gang have had different periods of imprisonment meted out to them, of which we have not yet heard the particulars. They will have to "dree their dole," but the chief conspirator will escape by keeping at a safe distance. It seems to us that the sentence, if it be simple imprisonment, is very light in view of the offense. Penal servitude—*travaux forces*—were not too severe an expiation for such a crime. Many a galley-slave has tugged at the oar for years for a lesser one. There is no sadder example than that of Gen. Fremont of utter ruin among the many that have defamed our later history. For who stood once so high? "Into how deep a pit from what height fallen!" The world has not been altogether astonished at this catastrophe. It has been foreseen and prophesied. But this makes it none the less lamentable. How we believed in him sixteen years ago! How the best hearts in the nation were garnered up in him! The pathfinder, the champion of the slave, the foremost man of men, then; now a convicted swindler, evading a merited punishment by flight! We believe a reverse of just this kind is without a parallel in history. May it not fail of its lesson.—*N. Y. Independent.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

In 1869 the number of sentences to penal servitude in England was 2,000. The new act for the prevention of crime, by which cumulative sentences are passed on old offenders and rogues are subjected to constant police surveillance, then came into effect, and in 1870 the number of sentences fell to 1,788, in 1871 to 1,628 and in 1872 to 1,494. The decrease of crime was greater in London than in any other part of England.

Mr. Plimsoll, M. P., whose book in behalf of English seamen has kicked up such a row, writes to the *Times* to say that "young as this year is, no less than forty-four ships have been posted up at 'Lloyds' as missing ships, with a loss of life of over 1,000 men." Money is pouring in upon Mr. Plimsoll from every quarter to enable him to defend himself in the libel suit which his book has brought upon him.

Edward Hall's book, on "The Building and Ornamental Stones of Great Britain and Foreign Countries," issued by Macmillan, is full of valuable information to architects and others. The rapid decay and disintegration of the favorite building stones, marble, dolomite, freestone, and granite are discussed, and the great permanence of some varieties of limestone, of syenite, and even of brick are insisted upon. London, it appears, is peeling away, architecturally, as well as the brown stone fronts of New York.

A recent enumeration shows that there are nearly 20,000,000 horses in Russia, a surprising number relatively to the population. This may be attributed largely to the policy of the government in encouraging the breeding of horses. There are four government depots where blooded horses are bred, and ten places at each of which a hundred or more stallions are kept at the public expense to breed draught horses—these in addition to a large number of private studs. Horse fairs are also encouraged, over a thousand being held every year, at which 200,000 are sold, averaging 60 roubles a head.

A wealthy farmer, summoned by the Poor-law guardians, at Plymouth, to show cause why he should not support his aged mother, and prevent her being chargeable to her parish in North Cornwall, pleaded his illegitimacy, and placed the poor old woman in the witness-

box to give evidence that he was born before she married his father. The magistrates were obliged to dismiss the summons, but called on the defendant, William May, to declare whether he had paid legacy duty on property left him by his uncle as a relation or a stranger. On his declining to answer, notice was given to the Treasury, and he has been surcharged the difference between 3 and 10 per cent., with interest since 1856.

The Paris correspondent of the *New York Times* says: "Crimes of all sorts continue and continue to increase in number. The other day a band of lads was discovered here, and sixty robberies and assassinations traced home to them, and now the existence of another band has been revealed. Still another has been found at Lille. Every few days bodies are found floating in the Seine bearing wounds which show that they have been the victims of assassins, and the frequency of these crimes leads to the presumption that there are other bands yet undiscovered. Several of the bodies recently found have been evidently strangers, either English or Americans or Belgians, everything which could lead to the establishment of identity having been removed. Americans here have the bad habit of going about at nights to see the sights, but at the present moment it is unsafe unless in parties of three or more."

The British army is domestic in its habits. An officer recently testified before a commission: "A battery serving in Scotland was ordered away; and when it left, for one hundred and ninety men that marched with it, there were 120 women came forward as wives of the men, and those women had to be left behind, with the exception of the wives of those men who were permitted to marry (six men in every hundred). I was informed by the people of Leith that the same thing had happened with nearly every battery that had stopped there for any length of time. Those women that were left behind, often with children, disappeared to their homes, or the workhouse, and great distress resulted from it. In most cases the soldiers never saw them again." The British defender gets less than \$10 a month, and out of that princely sum pays for his food, and all clothing except his uniform. An economical man has been known to save \$8 a year.

Two volumes of the British census for 1871 have thus far been issued, containing, and still another is forthcoming, which will classify the population by ages, conjugal condition, occupations and birthplace. The "population tables" for Scotland have been issued, with a report upon them; the age, occupation, &c., volume is in preparation. The census returns for Ireland are being issued slowly in parts, county by county. The *London Times* says:

In the ten years 1861-71 the population increased at the rate of 13.40 per cent.; of Wales, 9.48 per cent.; of Scotland 9.72 per cent.; the Isle of Man, 3 per cent.; Jersey, 1.82 per cent. Ireland shows a decrease of 6.68 per cent., and Guernsey and adjacent islands a decrease of 3.95 per cent. The net result for the United Kingdom is an increase of 8.80 per cent., and an actual population in 1871 of 31,628,338—namely, in England, 21,495,181; in Wales, 1,217,135; in Scotland, 8,360,018; in Ireland (revision not quite completed), 5,411,416; in the Isle of Man, 54,042; in Jersey, 56,627; in Guernsey, &c., 33,969. This is exclusive of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, about 229,000 in all.

EASTERN NOTES.

An ingenious Yankee seamstress makes a squirrel, in his revolving cage, turn her sewing machine.

The war was over eight years ago, but this spring's crop of "old army overcoats" come up bluer and more bountiful than ever.—*Ex.*

The City Councils of Atlanta, Ga., have passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

A poor family in Pittsburg lately bought five camel's hair shawls at \$3,000 apiece. They wanted garments that would be warm and comfortable, and did not care for show.

A writer in a New York journal

seriously advocates a return, by ladies, to the ancient Greek sandal, as being far more comfortable, having a handsome appearance, and less likely to injure the foot.

James Crain was cleaning his gun the other day, when he observed the ramrod and a charge of buck-shot go through the palm of his hand—which reminded him that he had left it loaded.

The prize package fiend of the railway train is about to be suppressed in New York State, as a bill is now pending at Albany, and will in all probability become a law, which forbids the vending of such articles.

An Indiana Sunday school man writes to a Bible firm in New York: "Send me on some Sunday school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

The editor of the *Moorhead* (D. C.) *Star* says: "We offer especial inducements to our subscribers who club together and send us any little matter of eatables as it were."

The journals of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other eastern cities are now discussing with a good deal of earnestness the question of cheaper transportation.

Out of 249 patients in the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, New York, 122 are children of drunkards, from which the deduction is inferable that the habit is in some degree hereditary.

The Wyandotte (Kansas) Pool house shelters two sisters, (but will not much longer unless the roof is raised), the elder of whom is six feet three inches in height, and the younger six feet and still growing.

A postal convention with Sweden and Norway, to take effect as soon as ratified there, reduces the prepaid letter rate to six cents by direct steamers and nine cents by closed mail through England and Germany.

The *London Times* says Thiers is the greatest financier of the age. A lady says she finds them of great assistance in bettering her financial condition occasionally, and that she can cry her husband out of a \$10 bill almost any damp day.—*Ex.*

"Your children may never have wealth," observed a clergyman to his congregation, "but when they grow up it will be something for them to boast that their fathers were not members of the Forty-second Congress."

Wealthy Americans with handsome daughters whom they are about to take to Europe, should know that a French law provides that sons-in-law may claim support from their fathers-in-law. Paris is full of "barons," very handsome and decidedly inpecunious.

The *New York Bulletin* attributes the late rise in gold entirely to the bulls taking advantage of two accidents, to-wit: The great increase of imports, caused by the arrival of several overdue steamers, and the slightly unfavorable bank statement.

Professor Maillefert, the French engineer, is raising wrecks in Charleston harbor, under contract with the United States Government. The Professor has been at work since December, 1871. About 100,000 tons of material have been taken from the different vessels, all of which have been shipped to Richmond and the converted into railroad iron.

Rev. Dr. Dix, in one of his Lenten lectures at Trinity Chapel, dwelt upon the cause of the many murders at this time, and insisted that something must be done to stay the flow of blood. Not a day passes, he said, but we hear of a couple of murders. There were sins which did not come under the law, and there were other sins which did, and these must be punished.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A near-sighted Indianapolis woman patched the seat of her husband's pantaloons with a cold buckwheat cake, that the children had left in her work-basket last week. The color of the patchwork matched the original trowsers, and as the cake was tough, the mistake might never have been discovered, but the old man got caught out in a shower a day or two afterward; the patch began to swell; he felt cold patches on his back, and thinking it was spinal meningitis that had clutched him, sent for a doctor, who soon soothed his fears.