DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.



Ownership of Tailings That Have Been Allowed to Accumulate on the Land of Another-Important Court Decision on the Subject.

one of the quast well as elsewhere, is in Utah camps, as well as elsewhere, is embodied in the following: would doubtless be held everywhere that tailings allowed to accumulate up-on private land belong to the land-ownembedied in the following:

"Has there been any decision with regard to the ownership of ore removed from the mine and tailings; that is, whether they are real or personal property? In the special case to which the inquiry refers the dispute arises about tailings which, through carelessness or lack of knowledge, have been deposited outside the line of a mill site and are elaimed by owners of the adjoining property.

Replying to this querry, the Engineering and Mining Journal, in its current ssue says:

1. When in place and unworked, mincourt of Nevada held that plaintiff's erals are part of the freehold and, as such, real estate. When separated from the freehold by artificial means, with his right to the land. In that case, the tailings had come from several quartz-mills, none of which were owned employed for that purpose, they become personalty. A separation by natural causes, or incidentally by articome personalty. A separation by natural causes, or incidentally by arti-feal means (as when minerals are dug) 237; 1858), the supreme court of Colorado

one of the questions frequently asked | without such formal proceeding, it

visions, the constitutionality of which, however, is not beyond question. Thus, in Consolidation Channel company vs Central Pacific Railroad company (51st California, 268: 1876), a proceeding by a miulng vompany, under section 1,238, subdivision 5, of the California code of civil procedure, to have railroad land condemned for the nurross of a fume If the land, at the time of such accumulation, was part of the public domain, subject to the United States mincondemned for the purpose of a flume ing laws, it is possible that the mineand tailings-dump, was defeated on the ground that the proceeding was uncon-stitutional, as taking property for priagainst a subsequent grantee of the United States, at least so far as to be This decision apparently invate uses. entitled to reclaim and remove the tailings, before they had been actually appropriated by the land-owner. But, validates the provisions of the code under which the proceeding was taken. But the fundamental controlling prinafter such appropriation, he could not ciple is, that, in the absence of modifying statutory or other conditions, the recover their value from the landtailings belong to the owner of the land In Rogers vs Cooney (7th Nevada, 213; on which they lie; in other words, they

1872), where a plaintiff was found to they have become, as pary of the freehave the possession of certain land upon hold, real estate, exactly as the materwhich tailings were deposited, and de-fendant to have intruded and removed ial of a land-slide would be. The foregoing statement does not

a portion of such tailings, the supremp include actual damages done to propersuch a case, for right to the tailings was coextensive party whose land is overflowed by tail. ings has a remedy in law by suit for damages, and a remedy in equity by a bill for a restraining injunction. In case the ownership of the tailings were of more value than the injury suffered

tailings belong to the owner of the interview of adding that our advice to any tail the same time, we must take the liber-mine, he is bound, in general, to re-tain them within his own land, and that, person seriously interested in such a there is really no valid reason why the case as our correspondent states, If he allows them to escape, his sub-sequent ownership of them will depend upon the ownership of the land upon would be that he should consult a good lawyer, laying before him all the facts, rather than rely upon more general which they accumulate. If it is public land, he may, by suitable proceedings, acquire the right to occupy it with his summaries, such as the one here given. The proverb, "Circumstances alter cases," is emphatically true of law cases; and whoever reads the decisions tailings, and any subsequent appropriator of the land would take it under the condition of that easement. If it is proabove cited, and the many others bearing, at one point or enother, upon the vate land, he may, in certain States, obtain that right under statutory pro-visions, the constitutionality of which, same subject, will have new occasion to realize its truth.

PROSPERITY OF

(Continued from page 10.)

THE CAMPS.

year.

out.

being employed.

Besides the Red Wing vein,

less than two years ago, this company,

the output has been 59,000 pounds of copper, 460,000 pounds of lead, 8,200

ounces of silver, and over 20 ounces of

1897 was 44,998 tons, and last year saw an increase of 10,460 tons. This year the gain was equally marked, the total tonnage being estimated at 56,544 tons. The camp itself has felt the influence of the revival-of the incoming of new blood and new capital-and the improvements in the town have been quite extensive

The Highland Boy company has operated in a very extensive scale this year, and the soundness of the theories held by Samuel Newhouse has been thoroughly demonstrated. The ores now go to the Highland smelter, which is supplied practically to its capacity. The five great tunnels have been driven ahead and body after body of line ore opened up. The company now owns an area of nearly 250 acres. This year's operations have by no means been confined to getting out ore. Indeed, much more has been done in the way of exploration to get everything in readiness for keeping the output up to a high volume, so that there will be an ample supply for the mill with its ca-pacity doubled. The old mill can be converted into a concentrater, of 200 tons capacity daily, at any time. The tramway runs from tunnel No. 6, to the bins, a distance of 12,700 feet.

The Boston Consolidated, which practically one with the Highland Boy, although they are separate corporations, under different managements, has vigorously prosecuted development work during the entire year. It now embraces 70 claims, most of them patented, with an area f nearly 350 acres. Excellent results have been obtained in iriving the long tunnel and in all of the workings, expectations have bee fully realized. The scheme of development is being rapidly matured and the present status of affairs assures a great future for the property.

THE UNITED STATES MINES. The properties of the United States company are in excellent shape and work has progressed so far that Manager Neill reports that he can take out at any time now all the ore necessary to keep a mill of 500 tons daily capacity running night and day. Operating on this scale, says Mr. Neill, the property would pay the stockholders \$700,000 a

During the past twelve months, \$60-0% has been expended in surface im-provements of all kinds, while the unlerground work has been of a very extensive character and has resulted in the discovery of good ore bodies in virgin ground. Last month upwards of 2,-000 feet of developing was done. Of this 1,200 feet was in the Old Jordan and ialena group, 700 feet in the Old Telegraph group and 200 feet in the Niagra group. Gre assaying 9 ounces in gold, 67 ounces in silver and 2.6 per cent copwas found in the 400-level of the

ly 1,200 feet, all of this being in ore. mine should not pay dividends next big chute of ore has been cut, and THE FORTUNE.

a winze sunk 80 feet in ore. Elmer Hill's Fortune is one of the best properties at the Old Reliable, and The company is making occasional shipments, and with its present out-put could easily keep a 50-ton mill ranning.

one that pays. There is now on the dump nowards of 10,000 tons of milling THE PETRO. ore, and a mill will soon be extract-This property has paid this year \$20 .ing the values from it. The mines com-000 in dividends, and altogether \$33,000. Those payments could have been kept prosing the Fortune group number 21, and five different veins run through the up for several months, but the manage-ments, knowing that it would be diffiground. The development work has opened enough ore to operate such a mill as is contemplated for a year, without considering the dump. THE RED WING.

cult to market ores this winter, suspended dividends, and a vigorous campaign of development is now being carried out THE SILVER SHIELD.

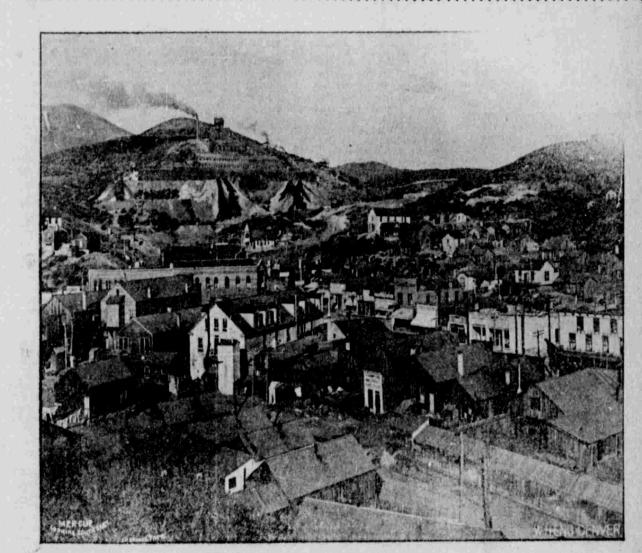
This group consists of eleven claims on the north side of Marsham Gulch, Few properties have come to and one portion of the ground alone put out \$370,000 in early days. The mine is now being worked through tunfront as rapidly as the Silver Shield, at Bingham. Although it has been operated by the present company but a nel No. 2, which affords an easy outlet short time, it is already a regular shipper. Some of its ore, notably the lost shipment, which came in on Defor ore from the noted Jumbo stope. The Jumbo shows up 50 feet high, 60 feet wide, and 60 feet long in the strike of the vein, alcember 10th, being a high grade. Much new ground has been opened and it all shows good ore. The Shield is now though the walls have not yet been raying expenses and will be paying its are the Columbia, Silver Hill, and Hosford veins on which development stockholders within the next twelve months work is being done, a force of 25 men

THE YORK. This fine old property is being opened

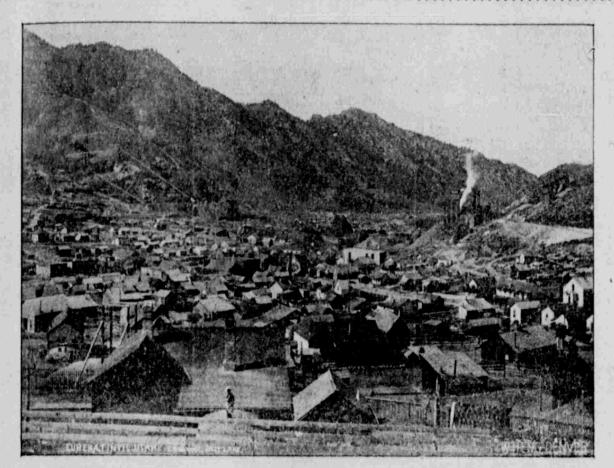
A well equipped mill is owned and operated by the company and has a caup and will take its place among the shippers early next yer y pacity of 250 tons minimum daily. Since the time actual work was commenced, JULIA DEAN

The Julia Dean has taken its place

during the past few months as one of the big properties of the camp. Ore run-ning high in copper was recently found. \$50,000. Sait Lake.



by their presence, he would doubtless



EUREKA, SHOWING BULLION-BECK MILL ON RIGHT.

Stockton G. M. and M. company, \$25,-000, Salt Lake. The vein is cross-cut on the 200-level Shaumut Mining company, \$1,000,000, and a fine body of milling ore opened. At a distance of 400 feet in the tunnel Salt Lake.

Sharp Mining company, \$50,000, Salt Lake. Silver Bell, \$112.50, Salt Lake, South Gold Extraction company, \$25,-

000, Salt Lake. Tip Top. \$50 000, Salt Lake. Tesora, \$400,000, Salt Lake.

12:30, \$75,000, Salt Lake. Tintic Copper King, \$50,000, Salt Lake. Tuscarora Chief, \$200,000, Salt Lake.

Tuscarora Extension, \$250,000, Salt

11

Tusquella, \$40,000, Salt Lake. Terrace Gold and Copper Mining com-pany, \$5,000, Salt Lake. Thistle Mining company, \$25,000, Span-

ish Fork. Tintic Bell, \$25,000, Salt Lake,

Tomboy, \$5,000. Salt Lake. Trephine Mining company, \$200,000, Salt Lake.

Utah Saltpeter company, \$30,000, Salt Lake. Uma Con., \$40,000, Salt Lake.

United States Mining company, \$10,-000.000, (Bingham.) Portland, Maine. Utah & Milwaukee, \$50,000, Salt Lake. Upion. \$20,000, Salt Lake.

Valley View, \$40,000, Salt Lake,

Victorious Mining company, \$25,000, Salt Lake.

Victoria, \$62,500, Provo. Vespasian-Hogley, \$300,000, Salt Lake. Virginia Bonanza, \$100,000, Salt Lake. White Star, \$30,000, Eureka.

Wandering Jew, \$3,000, Salt Lake, West Park and Swansea Extension, \$40,000, Salt Lake.

Wells, Fargo M. and M. company,

up in the process of agriculture, and | practically held that when tailings are | llowed to remain in the soil) does not have this effect. Minerals thus detached remain a part of the real estate These principles are declared by the ommon law, and have been sustained y numerous decisions. It will be suffcient to cite Forbes vs Gracey (United States Reports, 94,762) decided by the nited States Supreme court in 1876.

2. The tailings or refuse of a mine are the property of the mine-owner; but if he abandon this property by casting it away, or by suffering it to to where it will, beyond the boundaries of his own land, anyone may appropriate it, if the owner does not reclaim it. If it flow upon the land of another, that other is entitled to it. This common law principle is modified n some of the States by statutes conaring upon mine-owners the power to equire, as by eminent domain, rights I way, and even dumping-ground for California, Georgia, Idaho, allings. Montana and Utah are instances. But

between shippers and road.

a important. For some years past a

nsiderable proportion of the travel to the National Park has been via St.

Anthony, and this branch line takes

the tourist just that much nearer the

It is conjectured by

uilding a line straight on to

The branch line, as it is, will

fark, with a splendid outfitting point

many that the branch is the initial step

e park, and delivering passengers at

urregates 1.462 miles, divided as fol-

follars.

At St.

Fain

E St.

a products.

Anthony

HAS BEEN A GREAT RAILROAD YEAR

What the Oregon Short Line and Rio Grande Western Have

Done-Increased Business and Several Branches Com-

pleted-Fine Showing of the Utah & Pacific.

allowed to flow upon the ground of another, he becomes entitled to them. But the circumstances of this case were peculiar; and, for the complete under standing of the decision, the full text, either in the Colorado reports, as above, or in Morrison's "Mining Reports." volume XIV., page 72, should be studied. It must suffice here to say, that the grantors of the defendants had located ground upon which the grantors of the plaintiffs had already deposited tailings, and, without formally locating or appropriating the ground, had posted a notice, stating that they claimed these tailings and intended to wash them The case involved the adequacy again, of this notice, and the ownership of the tailings deposited after, as well as before, the location of the ground by the defendants. The decision affirms judgment rendered in favor of the defendants by the court below. It appears from the general trend of

fail to recover damages at law. Whether his equity proceeding would be likewise defeated under such circumstances, is less clear, for equity takes cognizance of other than pecuniary considerations. A man may protest, for instance, against the flooding of his home and grounds by auriferous sands, even though their marketable value would be thereby increased; and a court of equity would not consider this increase of value as justifying the wrong, but would protect him by injunction, even though he might not be able to establish in law a pecuniary damage. Indeed, this is one of the chief functions of equity jurisdictionto prevent or remedy wrong s which cannot be estimated in money, or repaired by payments of money.

We do not understand the question of our correspondent to involve considerations of this class; and we trust that the reply we have given will cover these decisions, that while refuse or ' the case for him and for others. At

bringing the Salt Lake market in close

touch with the producer. Early in the year just closed, the Rio

Grande Western railway clearly demon-

strated its policy to develop the State. It had shortly before acquired the prop-

erty of the Utah Central railway, a

narrow gauge line in operation between Park City and Salt Lake, and began

its extension through the beautiful Provo canyon to Heber and Charleston.

This branch, 25.8 miles in length, was

completed on October 1st, 1899. Simul-

uld Jordan. In the Old Telegraph ground ore showing an average of \$3 in cold, 3 ounces silver and 3 per cent opper, with a heavy percentage in iron, was encountered. A body of ore uncovered in Old Telegraph ground east from the Grecian Bend level shows values of 10.1 per cent copper, 21 ounces sliver and \$1.60 in gold. A detailed des-cription of the miles of workings in United States ground would fill a page, but these facts are sufficient to show that Mr. Neill's estimate is really a conservative one. When this property enters the list of regular shippers, its output will be a potent factor in bringing about the construction of another smelter, even though the company does not before that time build one itself.

THE DALTON & LARK.

This property has been a regular shipper through the year, ore from be-low the \$00-foot level showing as high as 18 per cent copper and 374 ounces silver. The plant has been added to lately, and with increased facilities for handling the ore, shipments will be much heavier. This installation of the

MERCUR, WITH THE GREAT GOLDEN GATE MINE AND MILL IN BACKGROUND.

gold, and this more than paid the work- | and has greatly encouraged the fortunate owners. The BenButler and Frisco are two THE WEST MOUNTAIN PLACER.

very promising prospects at Bingham, upon which much work has been done. This enterprise is one of the most interesting ever inaugurated at Bingham The company owns a big area of land, SPLEADID RECORD MADE

and has run a lo g tunnel through on the bed rock. Many precautions have to be taken in prosecuting the work, but the proposition is now in good running order. Three clean-ups have been made, the product being a satisfactory

quantity of coarse shot gold. Gravel is being brought up to the extent of 15 carloads a day, and it averages about 20 cents to the pan, THE CONGOR.

This property, embracing 12 patented

ing expenses.

claims, is located squarely on the big copper zone. The workings now condist of one incline sunk over 350 feet with a tunnel run in on the ledge near-

for a bicycle race track, to be built on [the shore with athletic grounds in connection, are being considered, and it is more than likely that light opera will be heard throughout the season at the pavilion.

Salt Lake and Ogden.

Manager Bamberger, of the Salt Lake & Ogden, reports a successful season at the Lagoon, and he, too, will make extensive improvements at this resort before the excursion season opens next year. The road has done a considerable business in shipments from the agricultural section through which it passes, and is of great benefit to the people of Davis county.

THE COAL OUTPUT.

It Will Show an Increase Over Last Year -New Development Work.

The extent of the coal deposits in Utah is so vast as to be almost beyond computation, especially as new fields are all the time being discovered. The deposits are nearly all bituminous, of the highest grade, and the big fields are reached by railroads, facilitating ship-The cost of marketing coal this year has been higher than heretofore, owing to the advance in the price of iron and other supplies, but the output has been considerably larger than last year, when it amounted to 630,769 tons, while 1890, according to the closest figures that can be obtained, will foot up

756.042 tons. Utah supplies much of the coal used in Idaho, Montana, Nevada and California, and could find a market for four times the amount now produced. An enterprise of great importance to the whole State is now under way. Experiments have demonstrated that the coal in Iron county and that region will make first-class coke, and when this has been developed to the stage of actual production, the immense quantity of coke now shipped in from Colo-rado will be produced here.



Output Gradually Creeping Up to Half Million Mark.

Utah was the pioneer in the matter of producing large quantities of salt for the market by direct solar evaporation, and the salt industry has grown from a small business to one of great propor-tions. This has been brought about by careful management and the intro duction of all the latest appliances. The

that the sickle and the scythe were replaced by the reaping machine.

Tentative experiments in this line had indeed been made at various stages of human progress. Pliny the elder, who flourished in the first century, describes a rude reaping machine that he discovered among the lowland Gauls. In 1785 one Capel Lofft suggested a machine somewhat after the Gaulish pat-Then the Royal Agricultural sotern. ciety of England offered a prize for the production of a more practical machine. For forty years this offer remained open. Repeated rumors of final success met with repeated disappointments. It was not until 1851 that a Virginian Cyrus McCormick invented a grain harvesting machine which not only justified its own existence but contained every essential element of the improved reaping and mowing machine of today. Not only that, but it pointed the way for many other economizers of labor in agricultural machinery.

Rightly did the French government decorate Cyrus McCormick with the rlbbon of the Legion of Honor, for "having done more for the causes of agriculture than any other living man.'

dearth of chickens during any previous age, and yet it is certain that our forefathers never were able to raise poultry as easily or in as great numbers as we are. They enjoyed roast chicken occasionally, but their enjoyment was limited to certain seasons of the year. With us it is different. We can have

roast chicken whenever we like, and we need not care a jot whether hens brood or not. All we have to do is to obtain a number of eggs, then, presto! out comes a flock of lively and promising chickens. The box which has brought about this wonderful transformation is known as an incubator, and it is one of the most useful inventions of the century. Some may cavil at th's statement on the ground that incubators were in use many ages ago-it is even said that the old Egyptians used them-bui while this may be true, it is no less true that a practical incubator was not fashioned until our day. The proofs of its utility are self-evident and abund-It does on a large scale what nature does on a small scale, and it does it quite as well and, from a commercial oint of view, far more satisfactorth There are several farms in the U-ited

Uvada, on the line between Utah and Cune will never relax his efforts until Nevada, and has tapped the splendid that has been accomplished. sured of railroad transportation facili-AGRICULTURE. they vestibule Pulimans, complete they a heavy increase in travel, the tains west of Pocatello running from 19 taxes been delivered to the Oragon Rall. ties. The country has extensive iron are produced each year from incubacamp at Stateline, furnishing an outlet for its ores. This, with some agriculbeds besides other mineral resources. ors, and thus an entirely new industry Saltair Improvements. has come into existence since the perand from a pastoral and agricultural tural products, will form the basis of I should single out the reaping mafection of this comparatively simple standpoint it is unsurpassed by any Manager Clayton states that the busibusiness for the present, and it is only chine as the greatest human achieveness at Saltair last season was the ment in the department of agriculture, machine. other district in the State. a question of time when the road will go on to California. The present mileage of the road is 89 miles in sidings. The main line, and a mumber of novelties and improve-five miles in sidings. ment in the department of agriculture, says a famous writer. Not only is it a great boon in igrat movement—the sub-stitution of mechanical for muscula department of agriculture, says a famous writer. Not only is it a great boon in igrat movement—the sub-stitution of mechanical for muscula department of agriculture, says a famous writer. Not only is it a initiative in a gr at movement—the sub-fit to humanity, and it may therefore Tailway is tos. It-not a very large lig-may and Navigation daily. The double in the transcontinental system of to-light struce daily to Butte was put on light sth, merely for the Yellowstone Unvel, but it has proved so popular. The additional system of the State of the Heber branch in the transcontinental system of to-day. Its branches to Tintic, Belknap, Bingham, Park City, Heber, Scofield, etc., thread the valleys of the State of the public a continuous rail tour by The extension of the Heber branch | go on to California. ments which will make the beautiful stitution of mechanical for muscular well be classed among the notable Regular train service from Miltord | resort more popular than ever. Plans | force-which modern agricultural needs | achievements of the century.

Adhering closely to the policy that has 1 that it has been made permanent. The travel to Idaho this year has been feature, hundreds of settlers coming ffer been characteristic of it, and more specially so since the reorganization from the castern States to secure land the Oregon Short Line management in the fertile valleys there. has continued to make it a Utah road,

and the shipping interests have all been H. Bancroft, vice president and gen-eral manager; W. D. Cornish, Jr., Well cared for. As a result of this pol- . eral manager; W. D. Cornish, Jr., vice president; H. G. Nichols, general counsel; Alex, Millar, comptroller and secretary: Frederick V. S. Crosby, treasurer; Parley L. Williams, general attorney; S. W. Eccles, general traffic manager; E. E. Calvin, general super-intendent; F. W. Hills, auditor; A. J. Van Kuran Local transurar, D. F. Par ky, the most cordial relations exist The Short Line this year has ex-Maded much money in the betterment of its service, and while there has been little building in Utah, a very important extension has just been completed a Idaho where a branch was built from Idaho Falls to St. Anthony, someaing over 27 miles. This branch is fast as carefully built as the main line, and its construction cost half a million The extension is a very imfortant one, as it brings Fremont county, the richest agricultural valley in the the state of Idaho in touch with the vorid and opens the world's markets to In another sense, too, it

the earth's habitable domain, owes its second birth of enterpr se and unfolding, to the railroads that traverse it. The home roads have been liberal and profostered every enterprise of public value until now, this new rich State has its diversified resources in the trend that will lead to thorough devel-opment. The success that will surely

State. The Rio Grande Westerin railway a home corporation, has been closely allied with the growth and development of Utah since May, 1883, when the last rail connecting the East with the West through the central portion of the

sured, but just how far that line will on which the people of two States pin The passenger service shows marked The Sanpete and Sevier branch was completed to Manti in December, 1890, to Salina in July of the following year, ment as to the plans for the future, which will lead this road on to Calibe carried beyond that point during 18900 is yet undetermined. Already the their faith for a through line from Salt plants in the country. It is estimated Luke to Los Angeles. Already the Utah fornia, but announce that such has that the output this year will reach ment this year. The Portland Decial now equals, in speed and equipgood people of Marysvale and vicinity to Richfield on June 1st, 1896, to Belk-& Pacific has been built through to been and is the end in view. Mr. Mc-408,000 tons. States, says a New York newspaper, where thousands of chickens and ducks having been provided with the full end afety vestibule Pulimans, complete are feeling the benefits apparently as-

The general ocflials of the Short Line re: S. H. Herriman, president; W.

Van Kuran, local treasurer; D. E. Bur-Rhoades, general purhcasing agent; S. H. Pinkerton, chief surgeon; J. F. superintendent of motive pow er; G. L. Hickey, car accountant; G. L. Alley, general baggage agent; J. B. Evans, tax agent; E. J. Fisher, general claim agent; J. M. Bennett, super-intendent of bridges and buildings; E. C. Manson, superintendent Idaho division: L. Malloy, superintendent Montana division: J. H. Young, superintendent Utah division.

THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN.

Building. that Salt Lake City and the Rio Grande Western railway occupies in the trans-Utah, as does every other section of continental situation today. Local traffic within the State has grown to important figures and during the summer months almost doubled itself in the

Anthony nearly all of this The mileage of the Short Line now Avided as fol-

follow belongs to those whose aid is identified with the progress of the The Short Line's freight business in was very large, and at the close that year, it was not thought the

taneously, the road was at work on its line from Mounds, a point on the main line 138 miles east of Salt Lake City, to the coal beds at Sunnyside. This branch was completed on December 1st and covers a distance of 16.7 miles. Both of these new lines are important features in the development of the State. The Heber branch brings into prominece the prolific valleys of the Provo, Strawberry and Duchesne riv-

ers, while the Sunnyside branch opens to the western market a vast tonnage of coal and coke. Besides these lines, the Rio Grande Western railway during the year expended a large sum in taking out the grades and curves east of Springville, in Spanish Fork canyon and other places along the main line. It has added greatly during the year to its motive general passenger agent; I. O. power, freight and passenger equipment, made necessary by a constant growing local and through traffic. It has also established a dining car service, adding cars of that character to the equipment on all through passenger trains. In other words, the road during the year, has kept abreast with the times so that in perfection of service, road-bed, etc., it is the equal of any

line in the country. crease as compared with the year 1898, Trans-continental freights, also pas-senger travel have largely increased, A Year of Great Prosperity and Road thus demonstrating the powerful place

they have encouraged and

passenger branch of the service. It naturally follows that with the prosperity of the railroads, all commercial pursuits have benefited to a like degree. The railroad is the first to feel the efects of a stimulus in trade, as also a depression in business.

The broad-gauging of the Utah Central line to Park City is definitely as-sured. Work has already been commenced with that end in view. It is expected that broad-gauge cars will be operated over the line by June 1st,

During the year all branches of rail-

road traffic showed a very healthy in-

terprise belongs to Hon. A. W. McCune. The management is not yet prepared to make any definite statewing for the next twelve months An extension of the Sanpete and Sevier branch to Marysvale is also asould a qual it. But it has. Not only has The Utah & Pacific is the enterprise the traffic this year kept up, but it has Inland Salt company, which now con-trols the trade, has one of the finest State, was laid.



UTAH'S THREE LEADING OFFICIALS.

GOV. H. M. WELLS. HON. J. L. RAWLINS. HON. B. H. ROBERTS.

7 HE three well known gentlemen pictured above are at present the cynosure of more eyes than were probably ever fastened upon

them before at the same time. This arises from a curlous set of circumstances; Mr. Roberts, because of his exclusion from the National House of Representatives under the extraordinary circumstances with which all are familiar. Governor Wells, because of the power he is expected to have soon in naming a Republican member of the Senate by reason of the failure of the Democratic legislature to agree on a Democrat, and Mr. Rawlins because of his now being the sole representative in the National halls, of the youngest State in the Union, while if normal conditions prevailed we would be entitled to three,

an nonnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnonnon a

days.

vay of Provo canyon in one direction | to Uvada was inaugurated on Aug. 1, and Parley's canyon in the other that would put in the shade any circle or loop trip in America. There are ru-mors of surveys by the Rio Grande Western railway in various other localities and altogether the situation for 1900 in the matter of railroad extension, so far as the Rio Grande Western railway is concerned, is indeed very bright.

THE UTAH & PACIFIC.

Something of the Road That is Heading Towards Los Angeles.

and trains are run daily except Mon

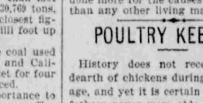
The business of the road this year has been larger than was anticipated, the sheep and cattle shipments

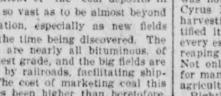
from the south swelling the ore shipments from Stateline and St. George. while the shipments of mining machin-

ery and merchandise to the camps has cut considerable figure. It is predicted by the management that next year the business of the road will make it self-sustaining. So far neither bonds nor stock have been issued, and the entire credit for the en-

3.0

POULTRY KEEPING. History does not record any great





BY UTAH MINES. (Continued from page nine.) South Wedge, \$30,000, Salt Lake.

Salt Lake City Onyx & Mining com-pany, \$3,000, Salt Lake. Sultan Con., \$200,000, Salt Lake.

Salt Valley Copper company, \$50,000,

Salt Lake. Surprise Con., \$4,000, Salt Lake, South Dragon, \$50,000, Salt Lake.

St. George Copper Mining company, \$500,000, Salt Lake.

Washington Mining company, \$22,500, Frisco West Morning Glory, \$50,000, Salt Lake,

Winona G. M. and M. company, \$50,-000, Salt Lake,

Woodlawn Copper company, \$50,000, Salt Lake,

Watts Mining company, \$50,000, Eure.

Wedge, \$200,000, Salt Lake. West Mountain Placer Extension, \$50,000, Salt Lake.

West Dip, \$5,000, Salt Lake, Wedge Extension, \$50,000, Salt Lake, West Valeo, \$62,500, Park City.

White Cloud, \$30,000, Eureka.

West Argent, \$100,000, Salt Lake,

X. X. X. Mining company, \$25,000, Mercur.

Yellow Jacket Mining and Milling company, \$30,000, Eureka.

have made imperative. For thousands of years the a_ricultural implements of humanity had remained what they were in the infancy of the race. The spade and the hoe, the sickle and the scythe of our grandfathers were identical with wielded by the first barbarian who emerged from the prehistoric ages into recorded time. It was not till far into he middle of the nineteenth century