

## INDUSTRIES, COMMERCE AND MINES.

The organization of the Pioneer Electric Power company at Ogden yesterday, the 27th, means a great deal for the Junction City and vicinity, and ultimately for the Territory. The scheme has received mention in the NEWS several times during the past three months, while it was being worked up. It is a stupendous undertaking, requiring a vast amount of capital and strong executive ability to insure its success. These elements are secured in the company that has been formed, and the prosecution of the enterprise in harnessing the mighty powers of a river and utilizing them for the operation of mills and machinery of all kinds may be a suggestion to the people of Utah of some of the great and wonderful forces that lie within her borders.

The object of the new company is to utilize the water power of Ogden river, which is not less than 10,000 horse power under ordinary circumstances, and to establish a plant that will furnish the motive power necessary for all kinds of manufacturing and industrial enterprises, and to offer encouragement and the necessary inducements for their location at Ogden.

The company is organized with Geo. Q. Cannon, president; F. J. Kiesel, vice president; C. K. Bannister, secretary and treasurer; Frank J. Cannon, general manager; C. K. Bannister, chief engineer; and these with Wilford Woodruff, Joseph F. Smith, John R. Winder, Asahel H. Woodruff and A. B. Patton form the board of directors.

Negotiations for the removal to Ogden of several of the largest industrial enterprises in the country have been pending for some time, and Frank J. Cannon and C. K. Bannister will start east within a short time to close the matters up. Their trip may extend to Europe. The further proceedings of this great enterprise will be watched with interest in all parts of the Territory.

It is now stated that the smelters will have a new deal with the ore producers at the first of the year, in which the price of reducing ores will go up from 20 to 25 per cent. The suggestion is that a pool will be formed to effect this change. It is known that for a long time the smelters have been cutting each other until there is little or no profit for some of them in running, but they cannot afford to shut down, because this would entail the loss of the vast amount of capital invested. The three Utah smelters are crowded closely to the wall by the big smelters of Colorado and by discriminations in railway rates.

One special feature that the suggested pool would have to deal with is the lead ore question, upon which the proposed removal of the tariff on lead will have considerable effect. In the present rate of lead production it is difficult for the smelters to get sufficient lead ore to enable them to collect all the silver. Because of this the Utah market has been stripped of its lead ore for the Colorado smelters. At least 45 per cent of this ore is necessary in

each charge, and the large proportion of dry ores make necessary a heavy draft on the lead production, most of which, in Utah, is from the Bingham mines. Such mines as the Horn Silver have sufficient lead in their output, as does also the Bullion-Beck, which is now running on a body of lead ore. But big producers like the Ontario, Daly and a host of others are short on this metal. This shortage enables the lead producers to have their ore reduced by the smelters at a very low figure.

Isaac Jennings, president of the Grizzly Mining company, has bled himself to the company's properties at Ruby Hill, Nevada, and it is confidently expected that when he returns he will confirm some good news just received from the mines. The Grizzly company has been pushing steadily along in development work since its good luck last summer in striking a vein of rich ore. Ore is now being taken from the mine, and on Monday the ten-stamp mill was started, the purpose being to keep it fully supplied from the company's mines.

But Mr. Jennings's visit there is not specially on account of the mill workings. His call there was because of a new and rich strike of ore that had been made. Samples of the ore body encountered were expressed to this city, and when examined they proved to be chunks of almost pure silver. It is in connection with this find that Mr. Jennings made the trip, and his fellow stockholders believe that when he returns he will have "something good to tell."

Captain Smith, who acquired fame as a mine operator on the Comstock, and later as superintendent of the Bullion-Beck in Utah, has charge of the company's mines at Ruby Hill, where he is laboring to the end that they shall be placed in first-class working condition.

The people in Wayne county may be a little short of circulating medium so far as coined money is concerned, but they have some of the precious metal down there with which to pay their bills, as shown by the contents of a peculiar package received at the NEWS office. It is suggestive of the early days of the gold discovery on the Pacific coast, when payment for supplies were made in gold dust. Accompanying the package referred to was the following note:

TEASDALE, Wayne County,  
Nov. 22, 1893.

Editor Deseret News:

I send you by registered mail some gold on account. The man I received it from said there was \$1750. Please return assayer's papers with the amount of worth, and oblige

GEORGE COLEMAN.

In the package was the free gold as it appears after the quicksilver amalgamating process. It was placed in the hands of an assayer today, so that Mr. Coleman's request for his certificate may be complied with.

The work on the new Mammoth mill at Eureka and the extensive system of waterworks now being put in by the Mammoth company for the opera-

tion of the mine is being pushed forward as rapidly as circumstances will allow. While there is not much that can be done in the way of construction on the ground at present, such as can be is kept going, and machinery and material is being provided to hasten the work to its conclusion. There is a large amount of machinery and iron work necessary for mill and waterworks, and the managers of the company are keeping the work at home. The heavy castings are now being made at Anderson & Sons' foundry on Fifth South street, where a large lot for both mill and waterworks was completed last evening. The machinery fitting and other work which is often contracted for in the East, but in this instance is being kept at home by the Mammoth people, amounts to a snug sum for home workmen. In its workmanship the local product is superior to that which can be shipped in here at the same figures.

The woolen mills at Washington, Washington county, are thus spoken of by the *Beaver Usonian*: This institution of our southern neighbor is accomplishing a great amount of good. Within the past six weeks about \$10,000 worth of goods has been sold. It has required a great deal of labor to produce these goods, and we are informed that the present demand so far exceeds the supply that if the factory were kept running continuously day and night, it could not fill the orders it has on file to date and keep up its local trade. The mills have material enough on hand for a year's run, and more hands are needed. Some six young ladies, weavers, could get employment there. We are proud to know that southern Utah has one institution doing so much for its people as the Washington mills are, and hopes that we are not far from the time when the Beaver mills will once more be humming and opening up a means of employment and support for many of our worthy citizens. The benefits from the Washington mills are being widely felt. The good people of the south duly appreciate a good thing when they have it, and will not be so foolish as to soon let it be taken from them. They foster it, encourage it, support it. They use its products almost to the exclusion of all other products of the same kind.

Millard county *Blade*: Mr. Isaac Aldredge Sr., who for some weeks has been superintending the work of the Irrigating company, informs us that about sixty-five tons of lava rock have been used in repairing and strengthening the river dam which is used jointly by the Deseret Irrigation Co. and the Deseret and Salt Lake Canal company. Mr. Aldredge also states that a substantial headgate has been placed in the main canal at the upper end of the Rack bottom, that the headgate is sufficiently strong and high to enable the two companies to reservoir considerable water to the river bottoms above, which means that not less than 400 acres will be covered by a minimum depth of three feet of available water. Other important improvements have been made, and Mr. Aldredge suggests that if there are any kickers, it will be well for them to visit the work so as to kick intelligently.

"Collections have been better the