

Correspondence.

SALT LAKE CITY,
July 14, 1870.

Editor Deseret News:—Dear Sir: Do the mines of Little Cottonwood pay? So recently have a few mines in this district been developed, that it is only those possessing constant knowledge of them who can answer this question. As matters of fact, I present the following statistics concerning a portion of that district.

In July, 1869, the first shipment of ore was made; the number of persons engaged in mining including cook, foremen, etc., at that time not exceeding ten. Up to February, 1870, the number mining and prospecting, did not exceed thirty. Up to that date the amount of ore shipped, was two hundred and eighty-three (283) tons, of the value of \$43,860. It cost to mine this ore, per ton.

Excavation,	\$ 2 00
Sacking,	10 30
Hauling to Salt Lake City,	15 00
Freights to San Francisco,	28 70
Hauling, sampling, assaying,	
commissions and other fees,	10 20
Exchange and discounts,	3 80

Or a total cost at market of \$ 70 00

Of which amount \$27,30 for hauling, sacking and excavating is left in the Territory. This leaves a margin of profit, as exemplified by the labor of thirteen men actually mining, of \$ 24 050

Add \$27,50 per ton, or 7 725

And we have a total of net income of \$ 31 775

If worked on the co-operative principle, this would average these men, in round numbers, \$2,444 each for one month's work.

Three hundred and five dollars per month is certainly fair wages for laboring men; and this would have been the result if the work was done on co-operative principles. As the facts really are, the mine owners paid and continue to pay good hands \$2.50 to \$3.00 per day and board; and any industrious man can not only obtain this, but can, at the same time, learn *how to mine*, for it is just as essential to know *how to mine*, to make it pay, as it is to know how to conduct any other branch of business or trade. Inexperienced men grasp a pick and shovel, and after blindly gophering a dozen or more small holes cry out, in disgust, that mining don't pay. Now there is as much difference between mining and prospecting as there is between harvesting and ploughing. If I don't know how to plough and seed, I am not likely to obtain a harvest. Again, to enable me to make my mining harvest as well as my agricultural one, I must make some investment. On any other principle what a shame it would be to place \$50,000 or \$500,000 in woolen mills before you can obtain a return from them!

Since February, 1869, there have been shipped four hundred and thirteen (413) tons more of valuable ore; and the daily product of paying ore is now from twenty-five to thirty tons per day. If there is any one place in Utah that brings as much money into the Territory I shall be glad to know it. The export from this one district, and mainly from one mine, has been to the value of \$108,450.

Now it is only too evident that the mines of Utah, under the present outcry against them, will be, and are rapidly being worked by foreign capitalists, who will make it pay, and it seems to me ill-advised in any one who has the good of the Territory at heart to decry a business that brings in so much and carries away so little. Ignorance of the facts has doubtless led to mis-statements; but with the present prospects of this district and of the many others in Utah, I hazard the statement, based upon my professional examinations, that no richer mineral district exists in the United States, and that Little Cottonwood cañon is probably the best base metal range yet discovered—and we might as well expect men to abandon California, Nevada, Montana and Colorado, because some few are unfortunate or unskillful enough not to make mining pay.

Very truly yours,
C. L. STEVENSON,
Mining Engineer.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 18, '70.

Editor Deseret News:—Sir—There are rumors floating round the city that on Saturday, nominating conventions were held at a city with a Roman name, the base of whose walls is laved by the classical waters of Malad and Bear

rivers, at which the names of certain gentlemen were put forth for the suffrages of the people of this Territory, as their Delegate to the next session of Congress. Delegates from this city, it is said, attended that convention, their names, according to Madam Rumor, being Strickland, White, Pewter & Co. Now, Mr. Editor, I would like you to satisfy my curiosity and that of the public on these points. Were there two conventions held in that notable burgh? Were the two persons named chairmen of those conventions? And did they nominate Maxwell and Beadle? These are the rumors, and I would like to know if they are true. A mass meeting was once appointed in this city, to which the public were invited, "Come one, come all." The public, deeming the invitation *bona fide*, responded, to the evident disgust of the managers of the little game. Did the recollection of that meeting have any influence, think you, in prompting the selection of the classical retreat described above as the place most suitable for holding these conventions? Another question: Did Judge Strickland say at the said convention which he attended that they did not expect to elect their delegate this year, but would next, and that President Grant had told him to go ahead, and he would sustain him? I hear that he made these remarks. Can you imagine that the President, whose reticence is so well known, unbosomed himself in this manner to the gushing and garrulous Judge?

As editors are supposed by the great public to know everything, I take the liberty of asking you these questions, believing that if you can answer them through the NEWS you will oblige your numerous readers and the public generally, as well as

Yours respectfully,
INQUIRER.

It is generally believed, that editors are ubiquitous, but in this instance we must confess that neither we nor any of ours were there. We, therefore, cannot answer "Inquirer" definitely. Perhaps some of our readers can. The rumors he refers to are afloat. As far as we can find out they are generally believed. We certainly gave some of the bearers of the names mentioned greater credit for smartness than these proceedings, if true, would indicate; and that a man learned in the law, a politician, an aspirant for diplomatic and other high honors should report a conversation which we are sure never occurred, or even if it did occur, should blab (a rather inelegant word, but it fits the case exactly), the confidences of the high personage named, shocks our sense of propriety.

Father Hyacinthe is at Munich, where he holds daily conferences with Canon Dollinger and the King of Bavaria, who it is said, intends to confer on him the citizenship of Munich and a Chair in the University.

It is a striking fact that those flowers which can be perfectly fertilized by the wind, and do not need the aid of insects rarely or never have gaily colored flowers. At least half the plants in the world have not bright colored or beautiful flowers. Mr. Darwin has lately arrived at the wonderful generalization that flowers have become beautiful solely to attract insects to assist in their fertilization.

SCANDINAVIAN STAR.

I AM authorized by Elder Jesse N. Smith to receive Subscriptions for the *Scandinavian Star*.

ROBT. L. CAMPBELL,
Historian's Office.

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w17 3m

NOTICE!

TO DANIEL D. RYAN AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED; you are hereby notified that I will appear at the U. S. Land Office, Salt Lake City, Utah, before the register and receiver thereof, on the 27th day of July, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock a.m., to prove my right to enter, under the provisions of the Homestead Act, the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ Sec. 10, Tp. 2 South, R. 4 W., at which time and place you can appear and contest if you see proper.

w21 1m

ALMON O. WILLIAMS.

1870. 1870.

MASSILLON

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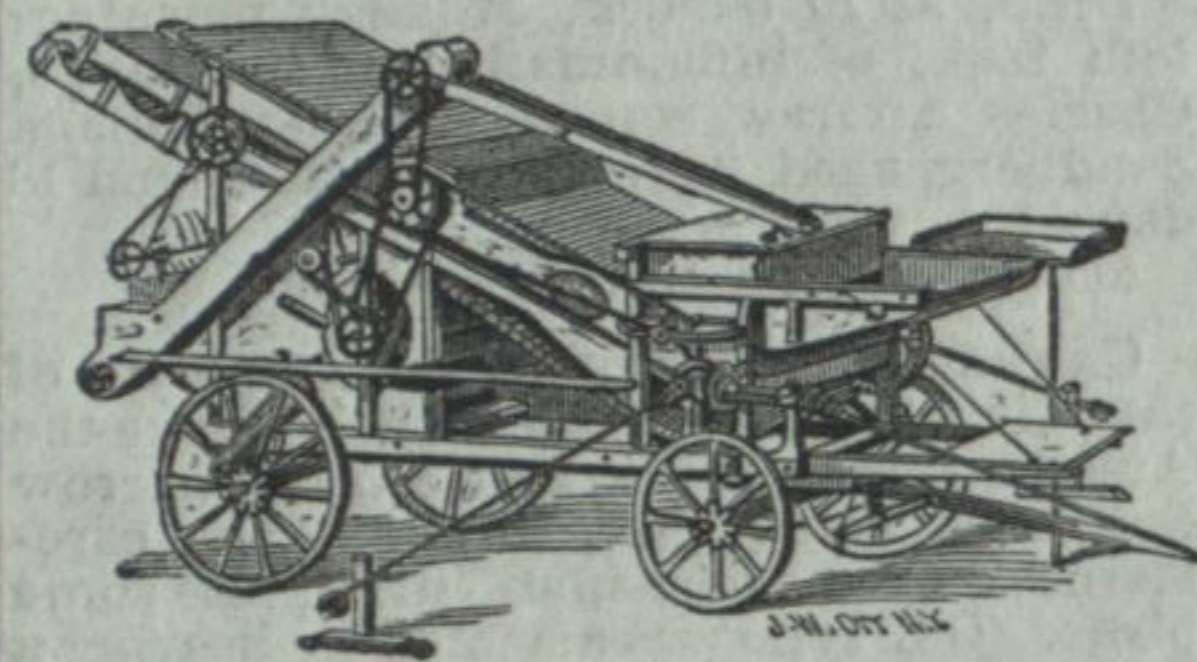
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H. B. CLAWSON, Agent,
SALT LAKE CITY.

w21 1m

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I, JAMES H. HART, Probate and County Judge of Rich County, U. T., did, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1870, enter in the land office, at Salt Lake City, U. T. for the use and benefit of the Citizens of Ithica, U. T., the following described land, namely:

South west quarter Section 31, Township 13, North of Range 6 East, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

Any person or persons having claims in the above survey of land will file the same with the clerk of the County Court of Rich County, as prescribed by law.

JAMES H. HART,
Probate Judge,

w13 3m

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