RUMOR OF A DIVIDEND.

A Current Report that the Centennial-Eureka Will Pay This Month.

DENIED AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

"Where Are We At?" Ask the Brokers—Joyce-Marion Dividend—Miscellaneous Mining Items.

An influential citizen, and one who, being interested in mines himself, keeps pretty well posted on all matters pertaining thereto, informed the "News" that in all probability the Centennial-Eureka will come out with a dividend during the current month. This information, however, is not verified at the company's office, as when a "News" reporter called there today, Manager C. E. Allen replied that as the directors had not yet met, he could not see how there could be anything to it, how there could be anything to it. Despite this, however, there are those interested in the stock who believe that a dividend for January is a certainty, and who still maintain that one will be paid. To date the Centennial-Eureka has a dividend record of $2,940,000, the last distribution having been made in the month of last year. It is said that the company's treasury still in every way justify another right away.

WHERE AM I AT?

This Is the Question Local Brokers are Asking Themselves—Today's Work.

The local mining stock market has gone all to pieces the past few days, and mining stocks, especially those who dabble in stocks, are beginning to scratch their heads vigorously, in an effort to turn on the combination that will tell them where they are at.

Today was no exception to the immediate predecessors in the pit, breaks being recorded in a number of the best properties. Alax remained fairly firm and sold at 37 and 38 cents, while Bullion-Beck was also in good tone, but Joyce-Marion suffered materially and Gever-Marion-Gale, went to the bottom, so to speak, the stock first selling at 80½ cents, and gradually sliding down till it reached the 70-cent mark. Closing the bid was 70 cents, while any amount of the stock could have found takers at 78½ cents. The only reason taken at 78½ cents. The only reason for the decline is the fear in local circles that the January dividend will not be paid. Monmouth maintained a stationary position and sold at $2.22½, while Northern Light was also firm as compared with yesterday's figures, and sold at 27 to 28 cents, with the closing bid a little in advance of that recorded on the previous day. Mercur recorded on the previous day. Mercur was bid for at $1.6 and Sacramento at 2½ cents, but neither made sales.

In the mining stocks on the Chicago Stock Exchange Ophir was the only seller, this county changing hands at figures ranging from 25½ to 26 cents. The latter was quite firm in the bidding, and at the close was asked for at 34½ cents, at which advance at 35 Swansea was in demand at $1.95. South Swansea at $1.20, Grand Central at 75 cents and Omaha at 22 cents, but none of these were tendered sufficiently to go on record in the day's trading.

The closing figures were as follows:

LISTED STOCKS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Anchor	70	1.50
Alax	38	40
Bullion-Beck	5.50	5.70
Brick Consolidated		70
Centennial Eureka	21.50	25.00
Daly	1.00	1.00
Daly West	3.50	3.75
Dalton & Lark	4	12½
Eagle	4	4
East Golden Gate	3	4
Four Aces	3	4
Geyser-Marion	70½	78½
Galena	52	55
Horn Silver	1.25	1.75
Hammond	2.22½	2.22½
Mercur	8.45	8.55
Northern Light	82	28½
Ontario	25	30
Ontario	2.85	3.50
Sacramento	2½	3
Sunshine	30	40
Silver King	15.50	
Utah	50	72½

UNLISTED STOCKS.

Stock.	Bid.	Asked.
Swansea	1.95	2.10
South Swansea	1.20	1.25
Bluebird	2	3½
Grand Central	75	1.00
Dalton	½	¾
Emerald		4½
Dunkery	1½	2½
Honeydew	½	
Golden Eagle	1	1
Richmond Anaconda	1½	2½
Chloride Point	24½	55
Dexter	1.37½	1.90
Little Pittsburg	1½	2
Beaver Lake	2	20
Janie		4
Yale		90
West Cable		4
Alliance	15	25
Omaha	23	

TRANSFERS OF STOCKS.

One hundred shares of Alax at 38 cents per share, and 100 at 37; 200 Geyser-Marion at 78 cents, 100 at 79, 100 at 80, 100 at 81, 700 at 82½, 100 at 83, and 100 at 83½; 500 Monmouth at $2.22½; 100 Northern Light at 27 cents, and 1,000 at 28; 400 Chloride Point at 55 cents; 20 at 54, 200 at 55½, 100 at 55¾, and 300 at 56; Total shares sold, 4,250; selling value of stocks, $2,191.50.

THE FAMOUS GWIN MINE.

New Owners Take Hold and Changes Occur in the Holding of Stocks.

The famous Gwin mine, in Calaveras county, passed yesterday absolutely into the control of the Gwin Mine Development company, says Sunday's San Francisco Chronicle. The payment of the purchase bond of $250,000, which would not have expired until December 31, 1898, was anticipated. The original amount agreed upon for the property was reduced by the payment of $100,000 and a rebate of $75,000 made by the heirs of Senator Gwin, to about $140,000.

The advancement of the date of payment has resulted in some changes in the holdings in the Gwin Mine Development company. David McClure Jr. remains the principal owner, although his share of the 500 shares of stock has been reduced to one-third of that amount, while Superintendent Frederick F. Thomas has sold half of his quarter interest in the mine. President Bonthron, Secretary Vorpahl, J. A. Crawford and the other stockholders all remain, but Courtland B. Benedict and William H. Judson enter into the combination.

The Gwin mine has now been under development since 1894. Fully $150,000 have been expended in the sinking of a new shaft to the depth of 1,700 feet and in erecting a forty-stamp mill and putting in other machinery. In the latter part of 1897 milling operations were begun, and about $70,000 was realized. Of this sum $30,000 went to the Gwins, and the remainder, except $15,000 paid in dividends, being pumped into the mine. At present the forty stamps are in full operation, and the old shaft of 1,500 feet depth is being pumped out. About one-third of this work has been accomplished. This was necessary to prevent the accidental flooding of the new works. The Gwin mine is believed to hold several million dollars of ore beyond the 1,500-foot level. During the first thirty-eight days of the running of the mill the Argonaut nine took out $42,000 in gold. It is asserted to have all been taken from the face of the wall. The only drawback at present is the litigation with the Kennedy, which, in its defense of trespass, claims that the end lines should be corrected, and a threatened suit by the Muldoon mine, which claims that the Argonaut's rich strike at 1,730 feet is now on the ledge which apexes on the surface.

Predicts Dividends from Dandy Crossing.

Old Prosper's paper, the Western Mining Journal, says that Col. Ben Hite is very enthusiastic over the future outlook of the mining interests in and around Dandy Crossing and says that this season some good sized dividends will be pouring out of that district. A great deal of development work is going on and considerable ore produced and shipped at the present time. Only a limited amount of work has been done so far, and that of a preparatory nature, with a view of a big production the coming season. Dandy Crossing has every indication of becoming a great camp.

The Farmington Incorporates.

The Farmington Mining, Prospecting & Development company has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk of Weber. The concern is having a capitalization of $200,000 divided into $1 shares. Half of the company's stock has been placed in the treasury to be used in the development of the company's property, which consists of a group of four mines, located near Farmington, in Davis county. The incorporators are L. W. Smith, H. E. Steele, H. P. Hunter, A. J. Weber, O. A. Kennedy, Joseph Bannister, James R. Harvey and Martin E. Callahan. Mr. Smith is of Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. Harvey of Farmington; Mr. Callahan of Salt Lake, and the others of Ogden. The officers are: L. W. Smith, president; H. P. Hunter, vice president; O. A. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer. These, together with Messrs. Bannister and Steele, make up the directory. The company owns the Shepherd, Harvey, Champion and Eden claims in the foothills northeast of Farmington, from which assays as high as 862 have been obtained.

Dips and Spurs.

Silver, spot 57¾; 30 days 56¾; Lead, $3.35.

The Horn Silver at Frisco ships with 3 cars of concentrates and 6 cars of crude ore.

The latest receipts from the Austin mine, Nev., consist of 2 cars of crude ore and 4 cars of concentrates.

The directors of the Northern Light held a meeting yesterday and listened to the reading of reports, after which this no other business was transacted.

Judge Cory has resigned as superintendent and general manager of the Gladstone and Brooklyn properties at Mercur and H. G. Bedron is now acting in his stead.

A typographical error in last evening's "News" made it appear that the Silver King company's dividend total to date was $187,500, rather than $1,-287,500, as it should have been.

C. W. J. White, editor of the Beaver Blade, left last night for his southern home. Mr. White is interested in the Beaver Lake mines, and thinks it the coming bonanza of that section.

The owners of the Copper Mountain in Beaver Lake are figuring on the letting of a contract for the Tuttle shaft, during of their shaft. It has now reached a depth of 180 feet and reports indicate a splendid showing.

The Ute Hot mine is proving an surprises, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. In sinking the shaft from the 600 to the 700-foot level the workmen unexpectedly came into a four-foot ore body which assays from $40 to $60 per ton.

Charles L. Lowe, "the pioneer Alaskan miner of Ogden," has been engaged to accompany a party of Mr. Pingree's gold seekers to the Klondike in the Alaskan gold fields. The company is composed of Mr. Lowe and Emanuel Volz of Ogden, Mr. Thayer of Joplin, Mo., George Pasquella of St. Joseph, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Thayer of St. Louis.

North Republic: Walter James, the prominent mining man of Black Rock, who was here the first part of this week, brought his daughter here and placed her under the doctor's care for treatment, as she had been very sick. While here it was related that he and a Salt Lake gentleman had fitted out Billy Martin, a well known prospector from southern Utah and had sent him on a tour of inspection to the Klondike regions. The Salt Lake gentleman, at the solicitation of Dr. Meehan of Salt Lake, had disposed of half his interest. A few days ago a letter was received from Billy stating that he had gold galore and that he had located claims on the Sitka river, and that he had an 18-foot vein of gold quartz running through the property with the yellow metal sticking out like diamonds all through.

Little Alfred Played Jonah.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Little Alfred Loftus, aged 6, of Cold Springs, Ind., is the hero of a schoolventure which came near proving a costly one. Alfred father had dressed a 500-pound yorker and placed it on a large table in the yard. Soon after Little Alfred's mother heard a scream from the woodshed and found the little toddler inside the hog's carcass. He said that he was playing Jonah and had crawled inside the hog, lapped the slime over, and it was so warm and nice he went to sleep. When he awoke the pocket had become cold and stiff, and little Alfred was held a prisoner until released by his mamma, who had to pry the sides of the hog apart.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, January 11.

HOGS—Estimated receipts today 41,000 head; left over 4,000 head. Market closing [illegible]; mixed, $3.60@3.80; heavy, $3.65@3.80; rough, $3.40@3.50.

CATTLE—Receipts 1,000 head; steady. Beeves, $3.80@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.30; Texas steers, $3.10@3.85; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.25.

SHEEP—Receipts 11,000 head; steady. Native sheep, $3.90@4.50; westerns, $3.90@4.50; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—May wheat opened at 90@90½, declined to 89½, and advanced to 90¾, closing unchanged.

Closing—Wheat—January, 86½; May, 91; July, 81½; September, 77½; December, 75½.

CORN—January, 28½; May, 34¾.

OATS—January, 22; May, 25¾.

PORK—January, $8.25; May, $8.35.

LARD—January, $4.50; May, $4.60.

RIBS—January, $4.35; May, $4.50.

BARLEY—27@44.

RYE—44¾.

FLAX—$1.05.

TIMOTHY—$2.25.

CASH.

Wheat No. 2 red, 87; No. 3 red, 85@90; No. 2 spring, 86@87; No. 3 spring, 85@90; No. 1 hard winter, 86; No. 2 hard winter, 85@87; No. 1 new spring, 87@90.

Corn, No. 2, 28¾; No. 3, 27½@28.

Oats, No. 2, 22½@23; No. 3, 22@22½.

SAN FRANCISCO.

PRODUCE.

San Francisco, January 11. — Wheat — May, 97½c.

Barley—Easy; May, 80¾.

PEOPLE AND MANNERS.

To the Editor:

Everybody has read the old Latin adage to the effect that poets are born, not made. It means that the genius of a Shakespeare or a Tennyson has a genesis deeper than education; that, if it is not born in a person, he cannot acquire it in the schools, and it is true as true can be.

The same is true, though not to an equal extent, of manners. A born "boor" will always exhibit the manners of his origin, like that imbecile boy who rakes a hot on the face of Main street, in this city, sometimes driving a wagon, sometimes trying to sell papers, but always a fool.

If a person has not inherited a solid basis of good character he will never possess the manners of a true gentleman.

I think as I write, of a man whom I have often seen on the main street of this city lifting his hat to many, smiling an automatic smile, shaking hands, now and always with an "Aura" of deceit and selfishness about him that never "fooled" me for a minute, in all his posing as a friend of the people. He was born a scrub, and no contact with better people could change him. He had no thought bigger than himself, and all his efforts to impress himself upon Utah arose from his assumption that he was "smart" enough to "play the people for suckers" without their knowledge of it. The scamp is always an adept in apparent good manners, but he seldom fools the wise.

Good manners have no base metal. They may be counterfeited, but are sure to meet detection. Good manners arise from good motives, that is, from inherent character that is proof against manners that are not good.

But it is the atmosphere that surroundings limit the growth of good manners in people, just as the presence of sulphuric acid gas, in a house where coal is used, will tarnish silver and gold. The manners of children are always a reflection from their parents. I could write a description of the homes and parents I have never seen from the manners of their children, as I know them on the street, and will hit the mark every shot.

The street manners of the world vary with locality and age of civilization. Boston, for instance, has long been criticised for its faultlessness. But Boston is the best mannered city in the United States today, even though, since I was a boy, it has changed from a "Yankee" to an Irish city. In the West, the cities are all still provincial and their manners of the same cut. Salt Lake is no exception to the rule. In fact, the street etiquette of Salt Lake is that of a village rather than a city. The consorts for this are not far away. It was a village until only a few years ago. The mass of its people were a great family through their religious affiliations. They were men and women, boys and girls, who were familiar as "brother" and "sister." The other element was largely of the character of adventurers who made "cash" and "leave" do duty as manners. The bathing parties in the Lake, which were given these fellows an opportunity to do very great harm to the young men and women of Salt Lake, and to some of them far towards immorality they never would have known among their own families and associates. I have often seen exhibitions of rudeness on the part of rowdy young men and young women on Salt Lake streets that would never have occurred if both sexes had not eaten poisonous fruit on the Lake shore.

An elderly man stopped me on the street not long ago and asked:

"Are you the Mr. Jones who writes letters for the 'News?'"

"Yes sir."

"Well, I was acquainted with you years ago. I have often noticed on the streets you wondered why you did not recognize me."

"My dear sir, I was raised in a country where the resident was taught to show hospitality to the stranger. I have met you as often as you have met me. As you did not choose to introduce yourself, my nothings here than to pass you as the stranger.

It is an unwritten law of good manners everywhere that recognition must come from the resident to the stranger. If the stranger wants information, and considers manners enough to inquire it, he will apologize for his presumption and ask his question. But I have often been pounced upon by strangers there: "Say, mister, where's Brigham Young's residence?" "Where's the Warehouse Brigham Young had his wives in?" This, because I have lived in that neighborhood for years, and am not strangers often. The travelers do not always come from Massachusetts. Manners on the street, among those who know good manners, follow as inexorable law. The one, the sensible, the well-bred man will not only be but to a woman, in a locality where good manners are the rule, is not regarded by the latter as a "masher" or a "masher." They are fellows who do not know enough to go to school to learn, or they are ignorant and indifferent to the world's grade. Their every movement on the street is an insult to every woman.

To recognize, until it has these terms because they are, to my mind, vastly superior to the rule that we must recognize an offered salutation on the street unless it comes from a friend so intimate that to ignore it would be a positive impudence. Among friends the recognition and salute is mutual heartily and cannot be in the presence of ships at sea.

Much of the rudeness of street etiquette prevails in private places and social acquaintances made at dances. Men meet women at such places and pass some words with them, and they have under the extended courtesy of that time, a right to keep them on the street, and a gentleman and a lady will under no circumstances make such advances the acquaintances of like hour instead. No gentleman will have the hardihood to attempt to force a call-room acquaintance upon a lady subsequently upon the street. He may be enamored to such a degree that if he meets her he can make no sign to her, but will spread it upon a pond how that she may pass clean shod, but if she refuses to recognize him, he must, metaphorically speaking, take his heart in his teeth and chew it into obedience.

If a woman is not well dressing and she has not a maid worth knowing her good sense will lead her to give him recognition, says Kate Field. Any other woman is not worth lamenting to any gentleman who has had the misfortune to meet her.

Good manners, therefore, are the index to character. They may be counterfeit, but the counterfeit is ill soon be run down where the genuine pass current. Manners are the perfume, so to speak, of character. Those of the garlick, onion and skunk-cabbage character cannot pass. The genuine growth is as unmistakable as is the perfume of the rose. Good manners are as sweet, as beneficent, as pure, as full of the presence of the maker of the universe as is the lily of the valley! Good manners are, therefore, born, not made. But, though born, they may be choked and killed by the seeds of vulgarity. Yet, no foolish man or woman, who is not surrounded by the signs of good manners, sees as the simplest trout lives only in the purest water.

CHARLES ELLIS.

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