MINING AND REALTY.

Narrow Escape From a Cave-in at the Bullion-Beck.

PIPING WATER TO THE MAMMOTH.

Keystone Hoisting Machinery Ready.—Romanesville Tunnel Collapse.—Notes of Mines and Realty.

A special received from Eureka last evening by the News brought information of a narrow escape from death of two men at the Bullion-Beck mine, on Wednesday night. The men had just emerged from the stope when the whole place caved in. One man was clear of the mass of earth, but the other was not quite so fortunate. He was caught and covered up, and had to be dug out. Fortunately, when rescued he was found to be only slightly hurt.

OTHER EUREKA ITEMS.

EUREKA, Nevada, April 19, 1893.—One of the railway tunnels in Romanesville canyon caved in on Wednesday night, completely blocking the Rio Grande Western track. The regular train yesterday did not get through but had to come back after transferring the passengers. It will take a couple of days to open and repair the tunnel.

The waters of Cherry Creek, West Tintic, are to be piped here, a distance of twenty miles, by the Mammoth company and others. While coming from the ranch at West Tintic on Wednesday, I saw the surveyors locating the pipe line. There is a good supply of water over there all the year round.

The country about West Tintic is crowded with sheep. The chances for horses and cattle to graze are very slim where these woolly devourers exist in large numbers.

The Centennial-Eureka is working the usual force of employes, with success to the company.

The new hoisting machinery at the Keystone is now ready for operation. The force of men employed at the mine is about the same as it has been all winter.

At the Eureka Hill mine about the same number of men is being employed as for some months past.

It is stated at Eureka that the Mammoth mine will start up on the first of June, and that the wages to be paid to miners will be fixed at $3 per day.

The employes of the Bullion-Beck mine had a dance in the Latter-day saints' church on Wednesday evening. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity with dancers, young and old. A good time was had by all present.

MINING IN A VOLCANO.

This week six members of the Colorado School of Mines geological class visited the extinct Dotsero volcano near Glenwood Springs. They were: Fred H. Herzinger, George F. Ober, J. Le Roy Dane, George E. Gleason Jr., W. Henry Paul, Prof. A. Lakes and son. They crossed the Grand river near Dotsero station, on the Rio Grande main line to Utah, and set out for the lava beds, which can be readily seen from the railroad. These were carefully examined. The source of the lava outflow was next considered. For a period of three or four miles the surrounding mountains had a deep, dark blue color, caused by the ashes which came from the volcano at the time of the eruption staining the neighboring rocks. Near the mouth of a canyon a deeper black formation was seen, which in no wise resembled the blue of the surrounding mountains. Toward this the party wended its way, and on arrival discovered that they were directly in the path the lava had made. A slow, tedious climb to the very top of the mountain now faced the party. After considerable difficulty this was overcome and the party stood at the edge of the crater. A descent was made to the bottom of the crater, a distance of some 200 feet, with comparatively perpendicular walls. Arriving at the bottom, Prof. Lakes took the dimensions of the crater, which were found to be 600 yards long by 200 yards wide. In the deepest part of the floor a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 200 feet, and the workmen in the shaft are still in cinders. The shaft has been carefully timbered. It is being sunk by Mr. Smith, of Leadville, and is being run down in the hope of finding rich ore in the solid matter below. One of the strange peculiarities of the shaft is that no water works in on the miners even at a depth of 200 feet, in a basin that must catch all the water from the melting snow. This is due to the filtrating power of the lava cinders. Some time was next spent in trying to determine the age of the eruptive rocks. Some hold that the Indians saw the eruption and that the lava outpour occurred within the last hundred years. Others claim that the eruption took place 1000 years ago. However that may be, the eruptive matter is found on top of the oldest strata of the quarternary period, and for reason of this late outpour no minutest views of any note exist in the neighborhood. After having spent three hours in the neighborhood of the volcano the party returned to the lava bed and were conveyed across the river.

A MINE SALTER.

Thomas Welch, over his own signature, in the Aspen (Colo.) Times, tells the story of the alleged salting of the Sunset placer, Gunnison county, the stock of which is now offered for sale at the east. The Sunset was formerly known as the Ragged Mountain Placer company. The latter organization expended its available means without striking nuggets. At this time Welch was foreman of the placer and was asked to go to Denver to secure gold dust at the branch mint or the banks. He did understand the mission, but was refused at the mint and also at the banks. The name of the property was then changed, and now, according to Welch's story, there are plenty of nuggets credited to the Sunset and the stock is selling at a round price.

NEW FINANCIAL PAPER.

A new financial paper has been started in New York, under the title of *The Inquiry of Finance and Trade*, by H. P. Philbrook as editor. He is, we are told, an advocate of bi-metallism. Its position is thus announced: "Our paper is not put forth to help the people who worn the mines or own the silver from the mines. We do not care who such parties are or whose they are or how much silver they have, or how many mines they are working. We are not to advocate a free and unlimited coinage of silver for any person's benefit. We are not to ask Congress to declare by law what silver or silver coins shall be worth; we shall not ask Congress to coin all the silver of the country, nor shall we ask that no silver of other countries be coined in the United States. What we want done is that all the silver and gold of the country be made use of as money, or as the basis of money, for the purpose of preventing a want of money and financial detriment of any kind and for the proper credit of the nation and for an example for other nations to follow. And we will be glad if all the silver of the world comes into the United States and is converted into money and owned by our nation."

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

There were about sixty members present at the Real Estate Exchange meeting today. Ten new names were added to the membership list. A number of offers and wants were listed. A. Dunshee wanted a small house and lot in the southeast part of town for $1500; this want was supplied. Another by A. P. Peri of 57½ feet on Church street, to exchange for a residence site close in, was also filled. The properties were valued at $3700. In one want by S. D. Cady, of a six-room dwelling near Seventh South and Eighth East, worth $4500, for acreage an exchange was made. O. E. Norton wanted from 20 to 40 acres with water right, within eight miles of town, and obtained the property. Mr. Peri offered 8x10 close in, east for East Temple street, with a small house, in exchange for 8x10 on Eighth South, near Fifth East street; value $800. The exchange was made. G. H. Knowlden got a brick house six or eight rooms in Eleventh ward, for between $5000 and $6000 this afternoon.

The committee on solicitation of monetary members to the exchange appointed the following sub-committees:

J. H. Watts and J. M. Kennedy, from First to Fourth South streets, on the west side of East Temple.

J. W. Hamon and G. H. Knowlden on State street.

L. M. Earl and Alf. Dunshee, First West and East Temple, between South Temple and First South streets.

J. H. Winsor, West Temple north, and Richard's avenue.

A. M. Jones and C. E. Wantland, East Temple, from First to Fourth South.

F. A. Virtue and G. E. Norton, Second South, between East and West Temple.

A. P. Peri, Commercial street.

Fred Hehrmann and E. P. Colburn, Second South, between East Temple and State streets.

There will be a regular meeting of the exchange on Monday at 8 p. m.

NOTES.

Work is soon to be commenced on the Muldoon mine at Spring creek.

A two-fifths interest in the Shoddard mine, Idaho, has been sold to the De Lamar company for $100,000.

The high water in Bingham canyon is causing considerable delay in the mine workings there, owing to the roads being obstructed. Yesterday's storm did considerable damage in the canyon.

Owing to the putting in of the new pumping and irrigating plant near Yuma, Arizona, the price of fruit lands in that section has gone up from $50 to $150 per acre within three weeks.

SALT LAKE CLEARING HOUSE.

Today's clearing house exchanges amounted to $295,480.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS.

New York—Silver, 86½; lead, $3.75.
London—Silver, 37½.

ORE AND BULLION.

Wells, Fargo & Co. received today: Mings bullion, $6740.

T. R. Jones & Co. received today: Ores, $5000; bullion, $3500. Total, $8500.

McCornick & Co. received today: Silver and lead ores, $2500; Hanauer bullion, $6100; sulphides, $3450. Total, $12,050.

W. G. M. steward had in today for assay one lot of New Highland ore, 28 tons; one lot of Bullion Beck ore, 250 tons; and one lot each of J. M. Z., and Homestake ore.

Assayer Curtis had in today for testing 38 tons of June Blossom ore.

W. A. Hedges had in today for assay 119 tons of Horn silver ore, 250 tons of Bullion-Beck ore and three controls.

KEELEY CONVENTION.

It Will be Held in the Salt Lake Theater on the 26th and 27th Inst.

The officers and graduates of the Salt Lake Keeley Institute are jubilant over the promising prospects of a successful convention to be held in the Theater in this city on the 26th and 27th inst. Satisfactory replies have been received from hundreds of graduates, and one and one-fifth rates have been made by the Union Pacific and Rio Grande Western railways.

The convention will open at 2 p. m. on the 26th. The program arranged up to date is as follows:

FIRST DAY.

Calling order at 2 p. m.
Music.
Address of welcome—Dr. Arthur I. Graves.
Music.
Election permanent officers of convention.
The Keeley cure—As viewed by the state, Hon. G. W. Weet, governor of Utah; as Christianity looks on it, Rev. David Utter; its effect upon the home, C. S. Jackson.
INTERMISSION.
Recreess 7:30 p. m.
An hour by the Knights and Ladies of Honor, select selections, etc.
Music.
A caution for Everyone—Short talks by guests.

SECOND DAY—MORNING.

Free admission and bath tickets at Springs.
AFTERNOON.
Organization Ladies' League.
ADJOURNMENT.
Evening—Banquet.

American Plumbing Company.

In a court note yesterday, reference was made to an attachment made at the instance of the U. S. Windmill, Engine and Plumbing company on property of the American Plumbing company of this city. Mr. J. P. Walker, manager of the latter company, called in today to explain that the attachment was directed against a small lot of property which he purchased from D. Austin, assignee of the Salt Lake Construction company. The attachment is made virtually to decide whether the assignee had the right to make the sale. The American Plumbing company has no interest in the questions between the parties to the suit, and is not the successor to the Construction company or connected with it.

NOTES OF "HUI TAU."

Stranga Sights and Scenes at a Maori "Tangi."

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS MEET.

Town and Harbor of Napier.—"Who's on the Lord's Side, Who?" —After Conference.

Correspondence Deseret News.

POERUA, New Zealand, April 19, 1893.—The annual conference, or Hui Tau, at Te Hauke, New Zealand, was generally considered one of the best ever held in Maoriland. The little Maori village designated as the scene of the conference is pleasantly situated in an open valley about twenty-five miles west of Napier. In the early settlement of New Zealand, many sanguine conflicts took place in the vicinity, between the natives and Europeans, and near the village may be seen the ruins of an old fort, which was afterwards converted into a graveyard. A large number of mounds with broken head-boards still remain visible to tell the story of the gallant soldiers who fell in those memorable days.

Hundreds of Maoris from all parts of New Zealand assembled at Te Hauke nearly a week prior to the time of conference. Many were non-members of the Church, and all had been invited by some of the Non-Mormon residents to participate in a Maori "tangi." This is one of the most ancient customs of the natives, and in olden times was attended with much suffering and, barbarity. It is still customary to prepare great feasts on these occasions, and often about $1000 is expended in providing for the multitude that usually attends.

A Maori "tangi" may appropriately be termed a lament for the departed dead. It is not confined to the time of the decease of a distinguished relative or friend, but may be repeated as often as the surviving members of the tribe desire, and will sometimes last several weeks. Tribes are occasionally almost annihilated by such prolonged feasting. Visitors are received with cries of welcome, and the Maori women with all speed to meet the company, with wreaths of green vine leaves upon their heads, singing or chanting their "tena e ma." (Come.) On reaching the village the women form a semi-circle and at once commence their mourning or wailing. A stooping attitude is assumed, and the tears flow copiously, falling to the ground like drops of rain. The intense, dirge-like wail is, at times, almost heartrending. Meantime occasional exclamations of sorrow for the departed are uttered by some member of the company, and often the weeping and wailing will continue for hours.

This is unquestionably an ancient Israelitish custom, and is fully described by Jeremiah: "Call for the mourning women that they may come, and let them make haste and take up a wailing for us, that our eyes may run down with tears and our eyelids gush out with waters."

A few years ago, however, the mourners would be more desperately demonstrative. The women would assemble, attired only in a skirt, and many of them armed with sharp flint instruments, made of shark's teeth, or hard shell, though often contenting themselves with a piece of volcanic glass. After wailing and crying for a short time, the company would be worked into a state of frenzy. The moaning would give place to loud screaming, accompanied by frantic gestures and quivering contortions of arms and hands, and occasionally, while singing or dancing, the women would draw the sharp instruments across the breasts, or down the arms, and at times down the face, each cut causing the blood to flow copiously. Often the poor creatures would be almost covered with large clots of coagulated blood, making them sad and hideous objects indeed. Such scenes are seldom heard of now, and this relic of barbarity is disappearing, as the natives begin to understand the old Mosaic law: "Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor print any marks upon you; I am the Lord." (Lev. xix: 28.)

Prior to the opening of the conference about twelve of the Elders took train for Napier, in order to visit the little seaport on the east coast. On leaving the station a large number of tents were observed, and over the fashionable gateway leading into the square were observed the words, "Welcome! S. D. Adventist Camp Meeting." The conference of this religious body was drawing to a close, but the Elders took seats in the large tent and listened attentively to the proceedings.

On learning that the visitors were Mormon Elders engaged in spreading the Gospel among the Maoris, a request was made that some of the number address the conference, which was readily complied with. After a short intermission Elder W. T. Stewart, president of the Australasian mission, gave a concise sketch of the work of the Elders during the past eight years, and also answered many questions relating to Maori customs, habits, etc. Elder R. Gudgeon also testified to the success attending the faithful labors of the servants of God and showed how lessons of sobriety and chastity were taught to the people. Much interest was manifested during these addresses, and after meeting the company was cordially invited to luncheon. The rest of the time was occupied in strolling around the town.

Napier is the principal town and seaport in the Hawkes Bay district, and is beautifully situated on a peninsula. Some of the finest residences are built on the summit of the cliffs, overlooking the sea, and a fine view of the surrounding country may be obtained from these favorite heights. A fine breakwater has been built over 2000 feet long and the most pleasant drive is along the esplanade facing the ocean.

The town has about 9000 inhabitants, and the many substantial business blocks in Hasting first there are many enterprising citizens engaged in bringing Napier into the front rank of New Zealand cities. The principal ecclesiastical building is the Church of England cathedral, which is said to be one of the handsomest structures in the colony. Several newspapers are published, two of which are dailies. The large harbor will accommodate any of the immense steamers which occasionally put in at New Zealand ports.

The conference meetings at Te Hauke commenced on Friday, April 7th, and great interest was manifested in the services. A new feature was the singing of some of our favorite Sunday school hymns, in the English language, which many of the natives were familiar with. A few of our old time Zion's hymns, translated into Maori by Elder J. M. Henary, were much enjoyed by the natives, and the old, familiar tunes were a treat to the Elders. "Who's on the Lord's side, who?" was sung by Elder Goddard, who was assisted in the chorus by his colleagues and many of the Maori members. It would have done our veteran sunday school worker good to hear his favorite old hymn sung so earnestly by his dark-skinned brethren and sisters.

The principal topic of conversation, in the intervals between meetings, was the dedication of the Salt Lake Temple, and one evening was devoted to instructions of Temple duties.

The work continues to spread, and two new districts were formed upon the South Island, one consisting of European members, and the other of Maories.

All the Elders are in good health, and appear to rejoice in their labors. All enjoyed the Happy reunion, and while some bade good-bye prior to their return to Zion, others returned to their fields of labor with renewed determination to continue the work of encouraging the Saints and warning the sinners to "flee from the wrath to come."

PHOENIX.

Sprinkling Taxi change.

A change in the manner of assessing property for sprinkling purposes is contemplated by certain members of the City Council. The change, if made will compel persons to pay the tax according to the value of their property. The present method of assessing property seven cents per front foot is regarded as being discriminative.

WITHIN OUR GATES.

Joseph Jones, who lives, when at home, in Montpelier, near the residence of the Bear Lake monster, Lake, is living here for a short time, having got in this morning.

William Glassman, manager of the Ogden *Standard*, came down from that healthful in his former haunts hereabout and established headquarters at the Morgan.

George O. Ball, representing the most northerly town in the beautiful valley of Cache, the same being Richmond, is here among us and quartered at the White House.

John B. Gordon of Tooele and R. J. Thompson and wife of Dillon, Mont., passed over the drawbridge yesterday and are comfortably stowed at the Cullen.

Mrs. W. H. Irvine, accompanied by her mother, arrived here yesterday from Marion, Indiana, the latter's home, and took rooms at the Templeton. The first-named is here to contest the divorce suit brought by her husband.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE CULLEN.—J. P. Meissner and wife, Stockton; John F. Sears, Sacramento; L. E. Manning, Cal; John O. Gordon, Tooele; P. S. Clark, Syracuse; Donald Smith and wife, D. McDermid, New Zealand; D. Bennett, San Francisco; W. H. Ware, S. J. Norris, Springville; F. Bennett, Ogden; C. A. Thompson, Argentine; Peck, W. F. Brownell, Salina; Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Mrs. Kay, Ogden; J. O. Swift, S. D. Shute, Mrs. Kenworth, Mrs. Frances Shute, Butler, Idaho.

THE TEMPLETON.—J. A. Edwards, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. H. H. Hines, Miss D. E. Wilson, Marion, Ind.; Henry Hall, Terre Haute, Ind.; Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Spencer, Butler, P. C. Conner and wife, New York; J. J. Davis, St. Louis; John G. Bruce and wife, Baltimore; Alfred Paul and wife, Delaware; Miss Bruce, Miss Bruce, Jr., Baltimore; Mrs. Dr. Bruce, Baltimore; Mrs. D. Dunn, Wallingford, Conn.; Mrs. Dr. Dunn, Wallingford, Conn.; Miss