INTERESTING TODAY

International Mining Congress Gets Down to Its Work.

VALUABLE ADDRESS ON PERU

Delivered by Manuel Elguera, Delegate from that Interesting Country.

TEN MINUTES ALLOWED FOR SPEECHES

In the Discussion of Reports, Etc.—Debate on the Report of the Law's Revision Committee Resumed.

Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning the gavel fell and President Prince called to order the second day's session of the International Mining Congress and the business was attacked at once.

RESOLUTIONS.

W. S. Stacey of Denver introduced a resolution providing that the president appoint a committee of seven to carefully investigate the practice of dishing and disposing of high grade ore, rich concentrates, bullion and amalgam from the mines, smelters, samplers and mills within the jurisdiction of the congress, which is alleged to be increasing to an alarming extent.

President Prince sent in a resolution providing that the Congress of the United States be earnestly requested to pass an act providing for the location and mining of placers outside contained in land grants reserved by the United States, and for the use of the surface ground necessary for that purpose, under such conditions as will be just to both the miner and the surface owner.

DEBATE LIMITED.

A rule was adopted limiting all debates on the floor to ten minutes upon any one subject and that no delegate be allowed to speak more than twice to any one question. It was pointed out, however, that this rule should not apply to discussion as to the adoption of the report of the committee on revision of the United States mining laws. It was also decided to send all resolutions to committee without debate.

AS TO VOTES.

A motion by Mr. Hutchins of Wisconsin, which had for its object the allowance of ten votes to each state representing the Mining Congress at present, was defeated by the close vote of 38 for and 34 against the proposition.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS.

Hon. C. E. Allen, chairman of the committee on permanent organization, read a list of the following close questions to the order of business as follows:

10 a. m., July 6—A paper on "The Development of the Geological Survey in the Mining Industry," H. M. Roach, Colorado.

10:20 a. m.—A paper on "Mine Timbering," Carlisle Bonner, Montana.

10 a. m.—A paper on "National Forests and Mining," Mr. C. C. Young, Denver.

11:30 a. m.—A paper on "Coal Lands in Alaska," Fred Harris, Montana.

2 p. m.—A paper on "Mine Inspection," H. M. Wheeler, Utah.

2:30 p. m.—A paper on "Recent Advances in Mine Load Hoisting," R. H. Thomas, Utah.

3 p. m.—A paper on "Changes in Mining Legislation," Tom Smith, New Mexico.

3:30 p. m.—Selection of time and place for the second annual meeting of the International Mining Congress.

10 a. m., July 7—Consideration of report of the special committee on A Department of Mines and Mining.

The report was adopted without discussion.

AN ADDRESS FROM PERU.

There being no other miscellaneous business to present and the hour of 12:30 having arrived, Hon. Manuel Elguera of Peru delivered the following very interesting address:

I am greatly honored to bring the representative of Peru, my country, and to address the Congress in Spanish the distinguished bodies forming the Congress of Miners, and with your permission I will begin by a general sketch of the condition of Peru in regard to her mining industries. Peru covers a period of about 50,000 years. Its climate is such that people live in Peru from the sea level up to an altitude of from 18,000 to 20,000 feet. Its population is of nearly a million souls, of which three fifths are Indians. Its capital is Lima, which is located in the valley of Rimac. The population of Peru consists of nearly three million souls, of which three fifths are Indians. These Indians are the common laborers in the mines, and they are very faithful, and in a short time become great experts in their work.

Labor is cheap and more particularly so in mining work. The Indians receive cents for an hour's work from fifteen cents to twenty cents, and according to the kind of work they do.

In regard to means of transportation, I will say that where there are no railroads we have mules, donkeys and llamas are used. The llama is from forty to fifty inches and without it the mining industry would have been almost null owing to the mountainous condition of the country. These animals can carry from 100 to 150 pounds, and they are very hardy animals. They need no food, living on what they find on the short grass and are always to be found on the way, and they need no harness, only a bridle, their packs being secured in place generally by a rope made from the fiber of the llama. They are very fine animals, and they go in droves of from twelve to a dozen together. They are the size of a little with their small dorsal hump and carrying their load of about one hundred pounds at as easy pace, performing the roughest trains with all safety. The wool given by the valuable animal is much in excess of the cost of keeping it, and the llama wool is known to and all. On this account the llama is very much makes almost nothing for the mines.

We cannot claim to have good roads and are now unprovided to travel in Peru will pronounce them bad, but the facilities provided for that great bulk of the llama will account for the lack of roads.

Since the year 1532 when Pizarro arrived at Peru, the wealth of the country began to be known, and the reports spread to the verge of the Spanish, and "the riches of Peru" has become a proverbial expression. What caused this wealth were the abundance of gold and silver. The mines were worked after the Incas by the descendants, but after Peru became independent, the mines of the mines were abandoned and nearly lost owing to the facilities for mining and working the mines, which were lacking on the line of a mineral producer. Many scientific men have traveled in Peru, and have reported that there is no vast wealth is lost this country. The best authorities on the resources of Peru are Antonio Raymondi and Humboldt, who dedicated part of their leisure to the mineral kingdom, and I will give a few extracts from their works in regard to it.

Humboldt: While the peaks of the Andes rise to a height of about than 25,000 feet, there is no active volcano in all the territory, enormously varied in size to Peru from Illimani and Sorata on these peaks, to Cotopaxi, Sangoian, Illiniza, Chimpo, Hiel, and Tungus are all active; but their indescribable beauty, rising with every force to the eternal snows, adds the grandest of their Andean neighbors, stills the beholder to silent awe. The range of Peru is from 10,000 to 12,000 feet according to the latitude.

The Cordillera of the Andes is due to several causes covering at distinct intervals of ten. They consist of stratified massive rocks, which have been uplifted. This material was deposited at the bottom of the sea, so that at some period of time the highest portions were submerged, probably in subsequent, to a certain extent, of the present time. The mineral deposits of the latest deposits there have been subsequent and deposition. The range has resulted from the compression of soft material in the adjoining area, from the consequent upheaval of such deposits, which have been increased in height by the variation of volcanic products and from the operation of denuding agents. As far as our present knowledge goes, it appears probable that the Andes mark an area on which sedimentary deposits have been accumulated to a greater extent than in the portions of South America. It is demonstrable that these deposits belong to several geological eras, the elevation having occurred at different periods, while their area extend in different directions.

The general disposition of the rocks is as follows: The older, which are re-stratified, possibly intrusion, form the northeast run of the cordillera and which the northeast and southeast corners have probably been semi-submerged, and the corners corresponded with the mouths of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Plata rivers. Within this basin and following close upon these old rocks are schists and quartzites, which are in all probability of silurian age. These rocks largely in the transverse ridges by which the central hollow is divided into three basins. Within this again are sandstones and limestones, recently referred to the carboniferous period, which also form part of the transverse ridges. A band of rocks of secondary age follows, some of which are referable to triassic, while others are identified as cretaceous. Tertiary strata, some of marine distinguished with post-tertiary strata, cover the central part of the areas of the great river basins. The ridges in the mountain ranges, and also occur as on the seaward flanks of the principal ridges. The high ranges are granitic, flanked on either side by gneiss and quartzites. Carboniferous strata, with seams and pockets of coal, occur in the central hollow of the Andes, nearly at the summit of the ridge. In the desert of Atacama and far away to the south there is a considerable development of red sandstones. After this disposition, and prior to that of the marls, eventing sandstones and schists to be converted into porphyries.

This eruption was accompanied by and probably connected with the formation of sulphurous vapor, the elevation of the strata, and the forming of the veins. The next period represented by the rocks is characterized by sulphurous and gypsum marls, which met uncomfortably in the rocks beneath, the lower side of the Andes, and the pulmonous conglomerate is formed from the trachytes, when the subsoil of the principal chain of the Andes occurred. This elevation did not materially change the colors of land, was accompanied by a period of rest, and in Peru there the sea rose to a height of 18,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Thousand feet in the region of porphyry, where many mines are worked. The great central chain then emerged. The eruption of the trachytes was accompanied by a period of rest, during which the mountain sides with all kinds of conglomerates and in a short time the hours one can see grains and fruits of different kinds and to very close proximity to the snows of the Andes. The population of Peru numbers of nearly three million souls, of which three fifths are Indians. These Indians are the common laborers in the mines, and they are very faithful, and in a short time become great experts in their work.

Labor is cheap and more particularly so in mining work. The Indians receive cents for an hour's work from fifteen cents to twenty cents, and according to the kind of work they do.

In regard to means of transportation, I will say that where there are no railroads we have mules, donkeys and llamas are used. The llama is from forty to fifty inches and without it the mining industry would have been almost null owing to the mountainous condition of the country. These animals can carry from 100 to 150 pounds, and they are very hardy animals. They need no food, living on what they find on the short grass and are always to be found on the way, and they need no harness, only a bridle, their packs being secured in place generally by a rope made from the fiber of the llama. They are very fine animals, and they go in droves of from twelve to a dozen together. They are the size of a little with their small dorsal hump and carrying their load of about one hundred pounds at as easy pace, performing the roughest trains with all safety. The wool given by the valuable animal is much in excess of the cost of keeping it, and the llama wool is known to and all. On this account the llama is very much makes almost nothing for the mines.

We cannot claim to have good roads and are now unprovided to travel in Peru will pronounce them bad, but the facilities provided for that great bulk of the llama will account for the lack of roads.

Since the year 1532 when Pizarro arrived at Peru, the wealth of the country began to be known, and the reports spread to the verge of the Spanish, and "the riches of Peru" has become a proverbial expression. What caused this wealth were the abundance of gold and silver. The mines were worked after the Incas by the descendants, but after Peru became independent, the mines of the mines were abandoned and nearly lost owing to the facilities for mining and working the mines, which were lacking on the line of a mineral producer. Many scientific men have traveled in Peru, and have reported that there is no vast wealth is lost this country. The best authorities on the resources of Peru are Antonio Raymondi and Humboldt, who dedicated part of their leisure to the mineral kingdom, and I will give a few extracts from their works in regard to it.

Humboldt: While the peaks of the Andes rise to a height of about than 25,000 feet, there is no active volcano in all the territory, enormously varied in size to Peru from Illimani and Sorata on these peaks, to Cotopaxi, Sangoian, Illiniza, Chimpo, Hiel, and Tungus are all active; but their indescribable beauty, rising with every force to the eternal snows, adds the grandest of their Andean neighbors, stills the beholder to silent awe. The range of Peru is from 10,000 to 12,000 feet according to the latitude.

The Cordillera of the Andes is due to several causes covering at distinct intervals of ten. They consist of stratified massive rocks, which have been uplifted. This material was deposited at the bottom of the sea, so that at some period of time the highest portions were submerged, probable in subsequent, to a certain extent, of the present time. The mineral deposits of the latest deposits there have been subsequent and deposition. The range has resulted from the compression of soft material in the adjoining area, from the consequent upheaval of such deposits, which have been increased in height by the variation of volcanic products and from the operation of denuding agents. As far as our present knowledge goes, it appears probable that the Andes mark an area on which sedimentary deposits have been accumulated to a greater extent than in the portions of South America. It is demonstrable that these deposits belong to several geological eras, the elevation having occurred at different periods, while their area extend in different directions.

The general disposition of the rocks is as follows: The older, which are re-stratified, possibly intrusion, form the northeast run of the cordillera and which the northeast and southeast corners have probably been semi-submerged, and the corners corresponded with the mouths of the Orinoco, the Amazon and the Plata rivers. Within this basin and following close upon these old rocks are schists and quartzites, which are in all probability of silurian age. These rocks largely in the transverse ridges by which the central hollow is divided into three basins. Within this again are sandstones and limestones, recently referred to the carboniferous period, which also form part of the transverse ridges. A band of rocks of secondary age follows, some of which are referable to triassic, while others are identified as cretaceous. Tertiary strata, some of marine distinguished with post-tertiary strata, cover the central part of the areas of the great river basins. The ridges in the mountain ranges, and also occur as on the seaward flanks of the principal ridges. The high ranges are granitic, flanked on either side by gneiss and quartzites. Carboniferous strata, with seams and pockets of coal, occur in the central hollow of the Andes, nearly at the summit of the ridge. In the desert of Atacama and far away to the south there is a considerable development of red sandstones. After this disposition, and prior to that of the marls, eventing sandstones and schists to be converted into porphyries.

This eruption was accompanied by and probably connected with the formation of sulphurous vapor, the elevation of the strata, and the forming of the veins. The next period represented by the rocks is characterized by sulphurous and gypsum marls, which met uncomfortably in the rocks beneath, the lower side of the Andes, and the pulmonous conglomerate is formed from the trachytes, when the subsoil of the principal chain of the Andes occurred. This elevation did not materially change the colors of land, was accompanied by a period of rest, and in Peru there the sea rose to a height of about