

# MINING, BUSINESS AND STOCKS.

## MAY SECURE THE SAMPLER.

Negotiations for Purchase of Mackintosh Mill.

## THE CONKLIN NOT INCLUDED

Prominent United States Mining Men Here—Option on a Block of Mammoth Stock—Park City Items.

## NO QUOTATIONS. HOLIDAY.

It is not probable that Utah will have a sampling mill trust as has been stated, but it is possible that the Mackintosh sampler at Park City will be purchased by the Taylor-Brunton Sampling company. But if this is accomplished, it is learned from excellent authority, that the Conklin sampler will not be touched by the Colorado firm. Word was received from Colorado today stating that Mr. Taylor was invited to call on Mr. Reed, who has charge of the Park City mill. As is known Mr. Taylor met Mr. Reed while he was here on his last visit and talked over the matter. This is as far as things have gone, but negotiations are quietly proceeding and a consummation of the deal is expected in the near future. The Taylor-Brunton firm is desirous of securing the Mackintosh plant, but only on condition that the shippers of Park City would favor the change. The same letter states that while the Taylor-Brunton company has also been approached regarding the purchase of the Conklin sampler it will not consider the matter for a moment. The annual meeting of the United States Mining Company is scheduled for May 4.

## THE TRANSVAAL MINE.

Will be Levied Upon to Meet Indemnity at Close of War.

A dispatch to the New York Tribune this morning from London says: While there is a complete shrinkage of war news, there is much quiet discussion among South Africans in London respecting the future of mining in Natal and Cape Colony; these are the railways and mines. The railway in the Free State is owned by a government which, as General Roberts has declared, no longer exists. A portion of it, with rolling stock, has been seized by the British army, and as General Roberts advances to the Vaal the remainder of it will fall into his possession. This state railway with its potential earnings and resources, will be regarded as a valuable asset in possession of the British government. When the Transvaal is invaded, the railways belonging to the Netherlands company will also be seized, and these in time of peace were compelled to pay 80 per cent of their profits to the Transvaal government. South Africans assert that this 80 per cent will go hereafter to the British government. The main resources for meeting a war indemnity will be the mines. Well informed South Africans state that the expenditures of the Transvaal government in recent years have been about \$25,000,000, and under British administration at least \$7,500,000 can be saved. This margin will allow the payment of interest on an indemnity loan of \$25,000,000, but the total cost of the war cannot be less than \$50,000,000. Without these mines and railways there would be no possible resource for meeting an indemnity.

## SECURE AN OPTION.

On J. A. Cunningham's 30,000 Shares of Mammoth Stock.

An option has been given by J. A. Cunningham on his holdings in the Mammoth Mining company, which amount to 30,000 shares. The brokerage firms of Sheets and Thompson and James A. Pollock have secured the option at \$2.25 per share. It is stated that no money has yet changed hands, and there is said to be a doubt regarding the consummation of the deal. The option has been secured by the well known brokerage firms for other parties and the price is not considered high by those acquainted with the mine's condition.

Mr. Cunningham contemplates a trip to Europe, and this is said to be the reason for his converting some of his securities into cash.

## THE WEEK AT PARK CITY.

Fine Bullion from Marsac Refinery—Valco Rumors—Ore Shipments.

In its weekly review of the camp at Park City the Record says its reporter was shown yesterday the finished product from the Marsac refinery, a description of the working of which was printed some time ago. This product consisted of sixteen bars of silver bullion, 1,000 fine, which was shipped to Salt Lake City this morning. The bars averaged a little over 1,200 ounces each, or a total of more than 20,000 ounces, and is from Ontario ore. It was all made in one tapping, and when the reporter went down the workmen were just sweeping up the particles and gathering up the slag from the run. The last bar was numbered 26,126, which is the total number of bars that have been shipped by the Ontario Silver Mining company. Barnes Bros. have commenced operations on their copper vein in the Deer Valley property. With an experimental plant they are crushing and leaching the ore and producing cement copper 28 per cent pure. The copper vein is about four feet wide, and has been developed by shafts open cut and tunnel a distance of over 600 feet. The strike of the vein is southeast and northwesterly, and the dip is about 45 degrees. The vein material averages about 45 per cent copper, and about the same number of ounces in silver, with a little gold. The property is showing a nicely more than two or three veins in the ground beside the copper one above mentioned.

A rumor was about yesterday to the effect that an important strike had been made in the Valco. The report evidently was founded on the rise in Valco stock, but this came from the fact, no doubt, that those who are acquainted with the mine know about how much further work will have to be done to encounter the strike that is looked for, and concluded to buy in time. A good strike within thirty days would not create much surprise to those most interested, but if it is made before that time it will come before it is expected.

Jack Green is patiently waiting for the roads to open in order to ship supplies to the Nalidiver preparatory to extensive and active operations. A considerable amount of high-grade ore is already on the dump, and there is no doubt but that it is to be extracted in the mine.

The meeting of the Steamboat company stockholders was held Thursday, and the following officers were elected: W. V. Rice, president; James Farrel, vice president; Barney Kelley, D. C. McLachlin and T. Kimball, with the above officers, board of directors. W. W. Armstrong was elected secretary and treasurer.

The promoters of the Copper King, in the Cottonwood district, have decided to commence active work as soon as the weather and delivery of goods and other improvements to facilitate work will be put in.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Putnam Mining company will be held on the 20th inst. This meeting will take action with respect to the location and delivery of goods and other improvements to facilitate work will be put in.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Woodside Mining company has been called for the 16th day of May, 1900, at the company's office in Park City, to consider the matter of extending and bonding for sale all the claims belonging to the company.

## ORE SHIPMENTS.

Following are the shipments of ore from the Mackintosh sampler for the past week:

Silver King	1,150,000
Daily-West	352,000
Anchor concentrates	165,000
Apex	30,000
Valco	45,000
Total number of pounds	2,481,000

## UNITED STATES DIRECTORS.

Party of Prominent Men Visiting Bingham Today.

A number of men prominently connected with the United States Mining company have entered the city during the past two days. Superintendent J. W. Neil entertained the visitors at the Alta Club yesterday and the party went out to Bingham today to look over the gigantic ore bodies in the company's property. President R. D. Evans, who is well and favorably known in the East for his business ability, visited the mine today in company with Vice President Richard A. Parker, director S. P. Kelly, General Manager James W. Neil, A. F. Holden, president of the Centennial-Eureka company. The experts, who have been examining the property for some time past are also said to be of the party. It is thought that the visit at this time means big things for the camp. While nothing is divulged, it is probable that a final examination is being made preparatory to going ahead with the new smelter.

## PYRITIC SMELTING.

Dr. Carpenter Says It is an Ideal Process for Low Grade Siliceous Ores.

Dr. F. R. Carpenter, who has conducted a large matte smelter in the Black Hills of South Dakota, is quoted as follows by the Denver Post in reference to the pyritic smelting process that will be used in the Bingham Copper and Gold company's new smelter. The article reads: The term pyritic smelting as first used in metallurgy related only to a process where iron sulphide, i. e., pyrites, was used to form a regulus to collect the precious metals and did not in any way refer to smelting with but carbonaceous fuel.

It was first given prominence in America by W. L. Austin, now of Denver, who employed the process at Toston in Montana. It had long been employed at Konigsberg, Norway, to smelt a very siliceous silver ore. The Russian government has used it in Russian Siberia for more than 100 years, where some seventeen separate plants are or have been erected.

The so-called pyritic smelting works at Deadwood were erected some ten years ago and with but one short interruption they have been in continuous operation. The ores are very siliceous, averaging more than 70 per cent silica. At the time we began operations there was nothing available in the way of sulphuric material, save a little sulphur, carrying neither gold, silver nor copper, and only magnesium limestone for flux. The coke obtainable was of the poorest quality, carrying about 24 per cent ash. Under these conditions a combination of the plant was erected and operated for several years. The first change was the substitution of stamp mill concentrates for a part of the barren pyrite, and later copper ore was obtained from Butte, when the use of barren pyrite was discontinued. The plant when I left it consisted of four large blast furnaces and three reverberating furnaces. The blast furnaces were capable of smelting 300 tons of charge daily. The reverberators were used mainly in smelting fine dust and other residues. The output was nearly two million dollars annually. The product was a copper matte carrying from ten to twenty per cent copper, and ten to twenty per cent silver. This product was sold exclusively to the Omaha and Grant company at Omaha. The plant was not, therefore, in competition with the lead smelting companies, but rather an adjunct to them.

"Pyritic smelting, as practiced at Deadwood, is a process of concentration by fire for ores which cannot be benefited by water. Not only were many tons of ore concentrated into one on pyritic smelting, but incidentally they were freed from all siliceous and earthy materials."

"I do not think the process can, generally speaking, compete with the lead smelting process—certainly not upon high-grade ores or ores carrying lead; but upon low-grade siliceous ores like those of Boulder and certain grades at Crete Creek, and especially upon the siliceous pyritic ores of Gilpin and Clear Creek, there is certainly a field in Colorado for it. It would take care of the ores not now desired by the lead plants, and over too low grade to bear shipment."

"Owing to the peculiar technical and commercial conditions existing at Deadwood, we are fully able to compete with cyanide and chlorination mills. This was rendered possible by a more complete saving of values than was possible by either of the latter processes."

At the Mary Murphy mine, the Fremont mine and the Green Mountain mines, all in this State, attempts have been made to concentrate the ores by water. Owing to the loss in the tailings, this was rendered very profitable, but was sold the least amount of concentrating by fire, or pyritic smelting, would have solved the difficulty at all these places. At other places where the property is showing a nicely more than two or three veins in the ground beside the copper one above mentioned, it is no doubt, when the loss

in tailings is considered, that pyritic smelting will do the work more effectively and for less money. These statements are based upon ten years' actual work, in which I have smelted almost every variety of ore.

"There are no patents upon this kind of pyritic smelting. Anybody can go into it, and almost any kind of a slag can be made. The product, unless too high in copper, is one usually desired by the lead smelters; but if it were not, it could be treated upon the ground at no great expense or trouble, as is done at Konigsberg or in the Altai mountains (Siberia)."

The use of pyritic smelting here indicated is more especially intended for the treatment of ores from one's own mine than as a custom process. It becomes especially desirable when the area is low grade.

## MINING NOTES.

The Centennial-Eureka of Tintic marketed ten cars of ore today.

The work of grading for the Bingham Copper and Gold company's new smelter was started today.

Herman Bamberger was reported to be confined to his home today on account of sickness.

The Taylor-Brunton sampler reported ten cars of ore from Tintic and one from Bingham today.

Word from the May Day is to the effect that the upraise from the 100 level is all in ore of good grade.

The Motor assessment of 1/2 cent a share and that of the Centennial-Eureka Extension of 1/2 cent a share became delinquent today.

The Gold Ridge mine, located about thirty-seven miles from Baker City, Oregon, is reported to have been bonded to an English syndicate for \$100,000.

Peyton Randall, who has been operating on the Colorado Springs exchange, arrived in the city today and is looking for office rooms to enter the brokerage business.

Beaver Blade: With the sulphur beds, Stateline, James McGarry's iron mines and the West range mines and their depopulating influences Beaver is left with hardly a "Corporal's guard" of able-bodied men.

Harry Warren, the well known representative of the New York Engineering and Mining Journal, is back from the East, where he has been negotiating a deal with a Utah property of which he is not prepared to speak.

Manager T. R. Jones of the American smelter is now preparing his report of the operations of the Tintic smelters for the fiscal year ended April 11th. The report will show, it is said, great gains in copper production.

Mammoth Record: The Dagnair mine at Eureka has been leased and bonded for one year for \$25,000 and new machinery, so it is reported at once has resumed and vigorously pushed within the coming month.

Eureka Republican: The Joe Bowers management continues the sinking of the shaft and are taking out some low-grade ore while so doing, which is being stored for treatment by the Bingham Copper and Gold company. The experts, who have been examining the property for some time past are also said to be of the party. It is thought that the visit at this time means big things for the camp. While nothing is divulged, it is probable that a final examination is being made preparatory to going ahead with the new smelter.

Mercur Miner: We learn that the Daley will be taken possession of by the parties who hold the \$25,000 mortgage or trust deed against the property and that they will start up work about the 15th. Fred Butler says they have discovered where the values disappeared to and will be able to save them hereafter. We trust this is so.

Eureka Republican: The Northern Bule has let a contract for 200 feet to be done on their ground and operations will begin at once. The property upon which a good stream of water has been encountered and from which it is confidently expected a flow sufficient to supply the town can be had. The company, however, does not expect to rely upon the water alone for a revenue, indications point to a large deposit of mineral somewhere in that locality, it being a direct continuation of the Godiva Mountain. The water found so far has been of superior quality, the location is such that it is a quantity sufficient to be developed. It will run into the highest points of town by gravity.

## SAN FRANCISCO PRODUCE.

San Francisco, April 14.—Wheat, firmer; May, 64 1/2; Dec., 10 1/2; cash, 9 1/2. Barley, steady; Dec., 74; cash, 73 1/2.

## REALTY AND BUILDING.

William P. Hunter and Janie M. Hunter, his wife and Elizabeth Hunter, have conveyed by warranty deed 630 rods in lot 4, block 39, plat B, to William F. James. The property is situated at the northeast corner of the intersection of First South and Second East streets. The consideration expressed in the deed was \$4,800.

A warranty deed was filed for record today conveying from Helen Crawford to Lulu L. Stehl, for \$3,600, 1635 rods in lot 8, block 57, plat B, the same being corner of South Temple and Tenth East streets.

The Utah National Bank has sold to Dora Snyder for \$2,400, 2 1/2 rods of ground in lot 5, block 49, plat B, situated on the east side of Third East street between Second and Third East streets.

A deed has been filed for record conveying from Elizabeth Hunter to William P. Hunter ten rods in lot 4, block 59, plat B, being at the northeast corner of the intersection of First South and Seventh east streets. The stated consideration was \$1, but a revenue stamp indicated the value of the property to be \$2,000. The instrument is dated May 10, 1899, and the grantor retains a life interest in the property.

## SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

A much used material, known as Vannoy's cement, is a copper amalgam prepared in the following manner: Copper is precipitated as a very fine powder from a solution of blue vitriol by means of strips of zinc, and after being washed and then treated with a solution of mercuric chloride, hot water is poured over the copper in a mortar, and the mercury in the proportion of 1 part to 3 of copper is added. The mixture is kneaded into a very plastic mass. The resulting amalgam becomes so soft under water that it can be used for modeling the most delicate objects from plaster casts, it hardens in a malleable mass that can be polished like gold and is not readily tarnished except by hydrogen sulphide and it is a strong cement or solder for metals. The bright surfaces of which it firmly unites at a temperature of 30 to 50 degrees Cent. When impressions have been made on thin sheets, the amalgam may be reinforced by plying on molten type-metal.

The air of furnace-heated rooms has been shown by Mr. R. D. C. Ward to be drier than that of many desert regions. The mean relative humidity of the room air was 42 per cent for three weeks in November, the mean relative humidity in the open air for the same time was 71 per cent. The lowest open-air annual mean known in the United States is 42 per cent for Yuma, Arizona, that for Santa

Fe, New Mexico, being 44.3 per cent. A mean of 23 per cent was found for five summer months in Death Valley, Cal.

The Berlin Museum of Natural History contains 1,800,000 animal specimens, representing 200,000 species. It is estimated that a total of more than 400,000 living species has now been described, of which the insects number 250,000; birds, 10,000; fishes, 12,000; reptiles, 8,000; amphibians, 1,500; arachnids, 20,000; mollusks, 50,000; worms, 5,000.

Experiments by E. Klein indicate that contrary to common belief, such germs as those of cholera, typhus and diphtheria do not survive more than 2 or 4 weeks after burial in the ground.

There is perhaps unexplainable in the disappearance from earth of any of the most noble life forms. Naturalists of the nineteenth century have had opportunity to watch the passing of a remarkable animal in the Great Auk, or Garg-Puff, which still existed in a number of flocks at the beginning of the century, but is now known only from relics so prized that a skeleton has been sold for \$500, a skin for \$500, and an egg for \$50 guineas. The bird was poorly fitted for the modern life-struggle. While practically wingless, and collecting together in helpless multitudes, it tempted man by the food quality of both flesh and eggs, and the continuance of its race depended upon a single egg a year laid by each female. Extinction, however, was gradual. Boatloads of the eggs were collected more than four centuries ago in Iceland and the neighboring islands, and the ruthless destruction of eggs and birds was continued irregularly by sailors until, in 1830, the sinking of a volcanic island buried in the sea the last important breeding place of the auk, and the few survivors were left on the small Elderly Island. Here, on June 3, 1844, three sailors captured two specimens, the last of their kind, which were strangled and sold for \$40.

In some interesting experiments by English botanists, "sleeping" plants, or those which had taken their nocturnal position, were placed in a dark room. On "waking" plants, which had been taken in the darkness their usual positions by day, even when that position had been made oblique by one-sided illumination.

The great photographic chart of the heavens, now nearly completed after ten years, will show nearly 30,000,000 stars down to 14th magnitude.

A globular electric discharge is produced by S. Leduc, a French electrician, by arranging two fine polished metallic points at right angles to a photographic plate, and connecting them with a condenser. The effect is made more sure by placing a sheet of metal under the photographic plate or under a piece of glass between the points. On separating the points two to four inches, an effluvia appears at the positive and a globe at the negative, the globe separating itself from the point on reaching a certain size and traveling slowly in the direction of the regular path to the positive point. The time taken in the passage is one to four minutes. As the positive is reached, the light and the charges disappear and if a conductor is connected, the machines terminals, but the phenomena are repeated when the positive is moved to a fresh place.

Important effects are claimed for a steel-improving powder lately patented by a Frenchman, and known as the "Parade." The mixture consists approximately of 450 parts of buckwheat meal, 220 of corn flour, 300 of charcoal, 15 of red pepper, and 15 of asphaltum. The treatment is simply the plunging of the red-hot steel into the powder, and leaving it to cool until it acquires the well known blue color. The action reaches a depth of about a sixteenth of an inch, which may be increased by renewed treatment. The steel is rendered so soft as to be easily worked, while it has greater strength than before on hardening; it is given a finer grain, and overheated steel is regenerated.

A French method of disposing of putrid meat and infected animal carcasses is to place them in vats of sulphuric acid, which dissolves the putrid substances and the solution is drawn off from the fat and sent to a superphosphate factory. All germs are destroyed, while valuable fertilizing material is obtained.

Corks that have been steeped in vaseline are said to be an excellent substitute for glass stoppers without their disadvantages. They are not affected by acids or chemicals fumes, and they do not become fitted by a blow or by long disuse.

A new rescue apparatus for coal-miners, made in Vienna, comprises an oxygen container, a tight-fitting mask, and a breathing bag in the form of a rubber-cloth collar containing quicklime for absorbing carbonic acid and water vapor. The whole apparatus can be carried in a bag and will last for several days.

The electrolytic cartridges of Tommasi, which are intended to take the place of the old dynamite and powder and are harmless when not in use, consist of heavy glass cylinders containing chemicals that generate gases on the wires passing through them and are connected to a suitable battery. One kind of cartridge contains a concentrated solution of carbonate of potassium, which on being decomposed, by electrolysis, gives off hydrogen and carbonic acid, increasing the pressure until the cylinder explodes. Other tubes are filled with chloride of ammonium.

## AUSTRALIAN WHEAT CULTIVATION

Special Correspondence.

A few years ago the idea of Australia becoming a large wheat-growing country would have been deemed absurd, although there appeared some chance of cereals becoming a staple crop in South Australia, which, in 1861, had 210,625 acres under wheat, against 202,159 acres in the other five colonies.

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## ARRIVE.

From Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City and Denver	9:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Portland, Spokane, Butte, Helena and San Francisco	9:30 a. m.
From Tintic, Merced, Sacramento, Fresno, Modesto and San Francisco	9:30 a. m.
From Ogden, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver and San Francisco	10:30 p. m.
From Tintic, Merced and intermediate points	10:30 p. m.
From Fresno, Modesto, Sacramento, Fresno, Modesto and San Francisco	10:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	10:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	10:30 p. m.
From Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	10:30 p. m.

## DEPART.

For Ogden, Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Butte, Valley and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
For Tintic, Merced and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
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For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and intermediate points	1:00 a. m.
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