

## UTAH MINING MEN IN CAMPS OF MEXICO.

Through Them Millions of Dollars Have Been Invested  
In Sister Republic—Some Good Mining Laws.

THE invasion of the Republic of Mexico by the American investor, the state of Utah has played an important part. That is to say, Utah people have contributed largely to the development and advancement of the mining industry, as well as to the improvement of the agricultural districts. Stock raising has not been overlooked. Some of Salt Lake's wealthiest men found an attractiveness about the vast ranges of that country and the vast tracts of land which have been secured large concessions of lands upon which herds are now grazing. While the agriculturists and stockmen

have been successful in the new field, mining men who have gone there have been particularly so. The mining colony has grown until it has reached quite large proportions. Millions of capital have been taken into the sister republic by and through the means of Utah people, and their operations are in evidence in the mining camps extending from one end of the country to the other. Among the first to go from here to show the "grazers" how to mine were H. E. Carey and Robert J. Coleman; the latter for a number of years holding down the position of manager of the western mining enterprises of Samuel Newhouse. Messrs. Carey and



INCLINE SHAFT, CARRIZAL GOLD MINE,  
Managed by S. L. Butler of Salt Lake, and showing Entrance to Property.

Coleman acquired an attractive proposition in the state of Sonora, and promoted one of the strongest financed concerns, comprised of Americans, that has ever entered Mexican mining. They succeeded in associating with them B. P. Yoakum, president of the "El Paso System" of railroads and James Campbell, the prominent St. Louis capitalist, who is extensively interested in the electrical plants of the Teluride Power & Transmission company, operating in this state and Colorado. The company organized, was given the name of Lluvia de Oro Gold Mining company, translated from the Spanish, meaning (shower of gold). The mines were opened and equipped with modern machinery, and only recently twenty additional stamps were added to the big mill with which the property was provided. The mine is said to be an immensely rich one—the values running principally in gold, one thirty-foot vein, opened not long since, carrying \$140 to the ton in the yellow metal. Another vein, from which the principal extraction has been made in the past, running \$35 to the ton.

The head officials of the Bingham Consolidated Mining company took up an attractive proposition several months ago upon the recommendation of Frank Moorehouse, a local mining engineer, and the property is now being equipped. Among the other Salt Lakeites interested in the country are S. L. Butler, who is manager of the Carrizal Gold Mining company, which was organized to operate something over 200 acres of gold bearing ground in the state of Michoacan. Mr. Butler returned to the

city not long ago from a trip to the mine, and has since placed a large order for machinery with a Salt Lake firm, the Salt Lake Hardware company, and the same is now en route. The Carrizal mine is located 30 miles inland, within plain view of the waters of the Pacific ocean. The means of transportation in the country are yet very crude, and the freight will have to be taken in on the backs of pack animals.

Mr. Butler says in some ways the mining laws of Mexico are far superior to those of our own country. Doubtless there is no such thing as the apex question. Vertical side lines govern everywhere, so there is no possible chance for friction if the stakes denoting the boundaries are driven according to survey. The method of obtaining title from the government Mr. Butler also characterizes as being very good. Any person or corporation taking up a mining proposition is required to pay an annual tax to the government on ground containing veins of gold or the sum of \$10 a percentage about two and one-half acres, while the mine is in operation. On ground containing base metals, a tax of \$2.50 a percentage is charged and is payable every three months. The official to whom the money is paid, issues stamps for the money paid over, then pastes them on a document provided for such purposes and cancels them. The stamps are, in other words, a receipt for money paid. In case of default in the payment of the taxes, the title to the lands reverts to the government. The government then protects the property and those in charge of it and if called upon for

troops in case of any disturbance or threatened trouble, they will be promptly provided. The Mexican government requires of all alien companies that at least 75 per cent of the labor employed in the mines shall be native. The managers, superintendents and foremen are usually Americans, but native shift bosses are put in to watch over those of their kind. The wages of the native peon usually runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 per day—Mexican money. Where Mr. Butler is operating labor commands a higher wage and the schedule of the Carrizal company for the peon is from 57 cents to \$1.50 per day—Mexican money. Skilled American labor commands a good price everywhere in Mexico.

### "STORMY" GORDON GOT EVEN.

Senator Scott of West Virginia has had a great many experiences in the west, where he lived for a number of years, and he told of one that happened to him when he was traveling through Iowa that especially amused those who knew something of the prohibition conditions in that state. Some years ago Scott and a friend found themselves at Ottumwa, Ia., waiting for a train. They decided to look around and see if there was anything to sink a traveler's thirst, and were directed by an outgoing individual to a place where there was the following sign:

"Place for Noddy Point." A hand pointed down the stairway, and Scott and his friend descended, and a few steps further on they saw another sign: "This is the Road to Hell."

Nothing daunted, the West Virginia man and his friend continued on the uninviting road and entered a barroom, equipped with paraphernalia for serving

all kinds of cheering and intoxicating drinks. A very good looking man came forward behind the bar, and, bowing,

"Gentlemen, what will you have?" Both Scott and his friend hesitated a minute, and to break the awkward pause that followed the question, as the man was still in doubt as to what was on his mind, Scott said:

"I'll take the best you've got." "I'll take the same," answered his companion. The "bar-keep" for it was no other, but two large glasses on the bar and filled them with water. Without asking a question, but looking furtively at one another, Scott and his companion drank the water, and Scott and down a quart, which the man behind the bar covered into the till.

"Oh, hold on now, Scotty," interrupted Senator Dilliver at this point. "You can make me believe all you have said heretofore because I know the place and know the man, but that you paid a counter for two drinks of water—and drank the water—well, that is going too far." "We were surprised into it," replied Scott, and when the laughter caused by Dilliver's jarring remarks had subsided, he continued his story.

"What do you mean by those signs outside?" asked Scott. "What they say," replied the man behind the bar. "If you drink whiskey it will point your nose. Whiskey is the road to hell. If you drink enough of it."

"We made inquiries concerning the man," concluded Senator Scott, "and we found that he was really a charitable and philanthropic man."

"He could afford to be," remarked a senator in the party, "if he sold two

## EUREKA BRAND BUTTER

"NOTHING BUT BUTTER."

We are also manufacturing Hazelnut butter which is fancy. It is made from selected cream, best modern methods used in making it. This butter is wrapped with parchment, each pound enclosed with a paraffined carton which is sealed with an outside lithographed wrapper. Ask your grocer to get it for you.

drinks of water for a quarter, and they were anxious enough going through the country."

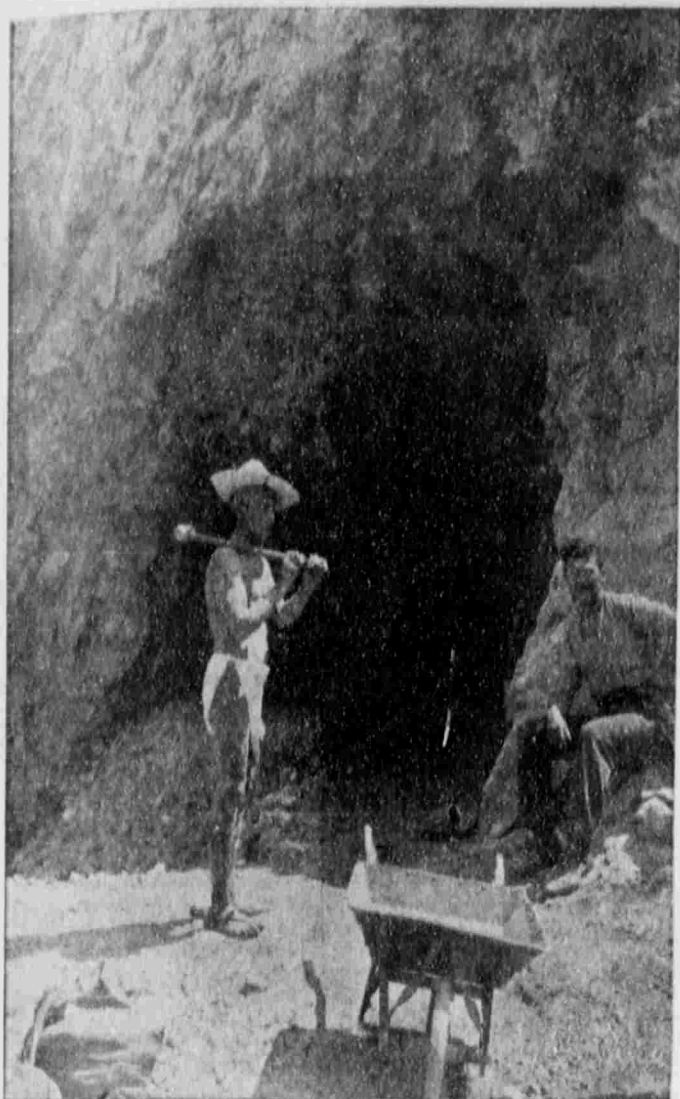
The man was "Stormy Gordon," said Senator Dilliver. "Stormy Gordon," of Ottumwa. He lost a fortune fighting the Iowa prohibition law. —Washington Post.

### UTAH DAY AT WORLD'S FAIR \$32.50

Special rate for this occasion via Oregon Short Line and Union Pacific. Dates of sale, Oct. 14th and 15th. City Ticket Office, 361 Main Street.



MEXICO'S HUMAN HOISTS



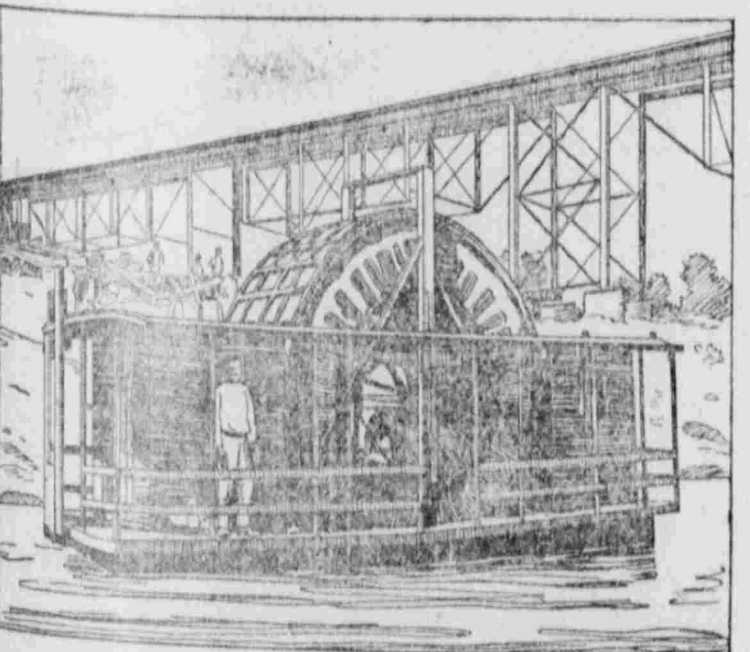
THE "CUAQUEMOC" AT LLUVIA DE ORO MINE,  
Managed by Messrs. H. E. Carey and R. J. Coleman, Former Salt Lakeites.

### NOTABLE ART WORK BY AN AMERICAN.



The cut illustrates a remarkable piece of sculpture which was shown at the National Sculpture society's exhibition in New York and attracted much favorable comment. It is entitled "In Sorrow" and represents an Egyptian widow praying before the house of the dead. It is the work of Sigurd Neundross, who is the son of a Norwegian sea captain and was born at sea. He passed his early life in California and is an American citizen. Mr. Neundross began his art studies in the art school of Cooper Union, New York, and afterward went to Copenhagen and studied under Sluding and Kroyer. Several of his works have been purchased by European cities. One of them is a monument in the public square of Copenhagen.

### RIVER BOAT PROPELLED BY A PONY.



The strange craft shown in the cut recently made its appearance on the Mississippi river at North St. Louis, Mo., and at once attracted much attention. The motor is a great wooden drum twelve feet in diameter and five and a half feet wide. It revolves edgewise in the water, like the wheel of a steamboat, and is provided with buckets. It is surrounded by a catamaran boat platform, and the wheel and the boat float on separate bottoms. This drum is open only to the motor power, which is a 700 pound pony. The pony is hitched into a pair of shafts, and his treadmill service begins. The pony rotates the wheel, and the wheel propels the catamaran. The inventor is a French Canadian named Charles Marcell.

### THE RAW RECRUIT.

Mt. Gen. Henry C. Corbin, who is to succeed Gen. Wade in the Philippines, was reared on a farm in Ohio, and takes a great interest in recruits, particularly if they be from his own state.

"They are amusing and pathetic, the new recruits from the farms and the villages of the west," said Gen. Corbin recently. "And they make, in the end, the best soldiers in the world."

"But at first they are too ingenious, too boyish, too naive. For instance, 'An Ohio lad was doing his first sentry duty. To and fro he paced. The landscape was fertile, and lonely and quiet, and the young recruit, as he regarded the green fields, fell into a reverie. His pleasant inland home rose up before him. He thought of his father and mother, his school days, his sweetheart."

"In the midst of his dream the major passed, and the youth forgot to salute."

"Instantly the major turned on him. 'Don't you know who I am, sir?' he said in a terrible voice. 'No,' said the recruit, softly, and thinking it was a friend from home, some friend of his family's, he asked in a gentle voice. 'Do you know me?'"

### A GOOD EXECUTIVE HEAD.

Mayor Wright of Denver is noted for his executive talent. A Denver lawyer said of him:

"Wright is the sort of person to head a big business. He knows how to handle men. He can make a man work twice as hard for him as he would for anyone else, and yet he can keep gaining a higher and higher place in this man's regard."

"I'll give you one instance of his methods:

"In a certain municipal department he overheard one day, two clerks arguing over a bookkeeping job that had to be done."

"It's not my work," said the first clerk.

"Well, it's not mine, either," said the second.

"And the task was put aside."

"At noon, while the two clerks were out at lunch, the mayor turned back his cuffs and buckled down to the neglected bookkeeping job himself. He had it well under way when they returned."

"They were deeply mortified to see him. They protested against his wasting his time on such a task."

"Oh, that is all right," said the mayor. "It's not your work, Jones, nor yours, either, Robinson, and, since it must be done, I thought I'd start in at it myself."

"I don't need to tell you that the clerks, after that finished the job without any more wrangling."

### A TRAGEDY OF SCHOOL LIFE.

Barrett Wendell of Harvard, who writes English even more admirably than he teaches it, was citing examples of anti-climax.

"A schoolmaster," he said "had a visitor. He took this visitor to the playground. Here a half-dozen boys were at play, while a seventh, a lad of most intelligent appearance, sat writing under a tree."

"The boy at work," said the schoolmaster, "is Brown. I am proud of him. See him, how diligent he applies himself, while his friends waste their time in idleness. I wonder what he can be writing? Tomorrow's Latin prose, I fancy. We'll find out."

"He called Brown to him. 'Here, Jimmy, let me see that,' he said, and he extended his hand for the paper."

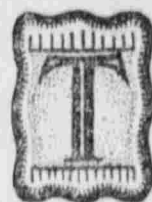
"But the boy flushed and hung back. 'No, sir,' he stammered. 'I don't want to.'"

"Note his modesty," the schoolmaster whispered to his friend. Then he went on:

"Come, Jimmy, come on. Let me see what you have been writing there."

"Still the boy demurred. But the schoolmaster, insisting, at last secured the paper, and this is what he found on it written in neat imitation of a feminine hand:

"Please excuse my son James from school today, as he is needed at home."



HERE IS REASON in all things and the reason pure and simple that we are selling a better \$2.50 Shoe for Men and Women is that we are paying more, in other words we are willing to take a lesser profit, because we know that through merit alone these Shoes will win favor and in added business more than make up for lesser profits—it's a simple business proposition to you. This \$2.50 Shoe is better than most \$3 Shoes. It's got all the Style and Swing to it of \$4 and \$5 models. We call it our FORCE line and it is bound to make a Sunny Jim smile, that won't come off, appear on every face.

### Men's Shoes.



Built on a medium wide round toe, in lace or Blucher styles, kangaroo calf horsehide or velour, tiger calf or vic kid, good firm oak soles, stoutly sewed, best of linings, a shoe made to wear and fills the bill, per pair

**\$2.50**

Heavy sole sorts for out and about rough wear, a high cut one that is a dandy. Made of heavy grain stock, double sole and all solid. Another a regular cut, unlined shoe, heavy sole, double reinforced in usual weak parts, an extra good shoe for service, per pair—

**\$2.50**

### Women's Shoes.



A \$2.50 Shoe for Women that has tone and character of higher grade sorts too. Here's quite a little better value than any \$2.50 Shoe you ever saw. 50c we say conservatively, you'll reckon it even more.

Here's a beauty, dull top, extension sole, neat Queen last, medium toe shape, carries the very popular military heel. Then the same style in Blucher, a very popular pattern.

Here's a nifty style, light sole shoe, in opera or military heel, very soft dongola uppers, also comes in patent calf, new Countess last very stylish.

Here's two swell ones, the two roses, Red and White, we call them. The Red Rose is a dainty style, Blucher cut, medium sole, patent tip, carries a Cuban heel. The White Rose is a light dainty shoe for dress wear. These but a few of many.

All word pictures of shoes are very similar, just a matter of telling, some fellows tell it better than others—But the proof is in the goods—we want you to look in our south window and see this display—then we want you to come in and examine the dainty lines of the Women's Shoes, the soft velvety stock—and you Men folks we want to show you the difference between an ordinary \$2.50 Shoe and this one.

106 South  
Main Street.



Mail Orders  
Promptly Filled.