

MINERS' CONGRESS AT SALT LAKE.

Very Little Progress Made With Actual Business.

Day Consumed in Discussion of Reports on Revision of Mining Laws.

The Town of Corning, Tehama County, Visited by a Disastrous Fire, Almost the Entire Business Part Being Destroyed, Resulting in a Loss Aggregating One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SALT LAKE, July 7.—Very little progress was made with actual business in the International Mining Congress to-day. After the reading of some important papers by delegates, the congress entered into the discussion of the majority and minority reports of the committee on Revision of the Mining Law.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS. SALT LAKE (Utah), July 7.—The second day's session of the International Mining Congress opened with an increased attendance, both in delegates and spectators. Many delegates are still expected, some of them coming from Alaska.

Several resolutions were offered this morning and referred to the Resolutions Committee without debate.

Manuel Elguron of Peru read a lengthy paper on the mineral resources of Peru.

Louis C. Fade of New York, Director of the Rossler Hasslach Chemical Company, read a paper on "The Cyanide Process."

The provisional report of the committee on Revision of the Federal Mining Laws, which was made the special order for this afternoon, has been printed and distributed to the delegates.

It is proposed by the committee as a substitute for the mining act of 1872. The report is quite lengthy. It favors the abolition of all laws of apex and extra lateral rights; favors Federal surveys of all locations before transfers can be made valid; urges an official record of locations in the Surveyor General's office, as well as in the County Recorder's office, enlarges locations to forty acres, and gives rights to all minerals within the boundary lines extended vertically.

The minority report was presented by W. B. Heyburn of Idaho, proxy for G. B. Dennis of Washington, a member of the Revision Committee.

Mr. Heyburn favors the retention of the present mining law, amended to provide for Government surveys, at Government expense, of the first location on any ledge; the survey to establish the course of the ledge, and establish it by monuments. All subsequent locations shall conform in end lines to the course of this survey line, the idea being to obviate subsequent litigation as to the apex and course of vein.

W. C. R. Allen of Utah read a paper on "The Low-Grade Cyanide Ores of Mercury."

Recess was then taken to 2 p. m. When the congress met in the afternoon the majority and minority reports of the committee on Revision of the Mining Law were read.

Judge Heyburn of Idaho was recognized, and spoke in favor of the minority report. He said British Columbia had adopted the square-claim theory, but it worked such an injustice to the poor prospector that the Government was now seriously considering the question of abolishing it. He objected to the section of the proposed law allowing a locator to take up a mile of the vein, as tending toward monopoly.

Professor W. S. Keyes of California spoke for the majority report. He said Judge Heyburn was the first person he ever met who was satisfied with the present law. He said his object in advocating the proposed changes in the law was to prevent litigation and promote justice.

Thomas Smith of New Mexico made

RESERVED SEATS FREE!

With every pair of Shoes purchased from us we give you FREE a reserved seat, good for any night, at the Orpheum Theater.

Our Display Windows show a variety of footwear to be seen nowhere else in this city.

TIES for hot weather. SHOES for hot weather. SHOES for dress. SHOES for every day. SHOES for work.

COMFORT, DURABILITY AND LOW PRICES. W. B. GEISER & CO. SACRAMENTO'S BEST SHOE DEALERS, Eighth and K Streets.

a stirring speech against the majority report, declaring that if adopted it would destroy the mining industry.

H. D. Duncan of California was the next speaker to attack the majority report.

M. E. James of Idaho made a short address criticizing the conflict between labor and capital.

Mr. Holbroth of Utah favored vertical surface lines.

A recess was then taken, and the delegates visited the Tabernacle, to hear singing by a choir of 2,000 school children.

At the expiration of the recess Chief Justice Morgan of Idaho said that it was evident that the congress was not ready to vote on the reports under discussion, and he therefore moved to recommit the entire question to the original committee, to report at the next meeting of the congress, one year hence.

Mr. Morgan's motion met with a storm of protest from all parts of the house, and the motion was finally ruled out on a technicality.

Adjournment was then taken to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the two reports will again come up for discussion.

At 7:15 this evening the delegates visited Salsair Beach.

SENATOR ELI S. DENISON. Died at His Home at Oakland at 4 O'clock Yesterday Afternoon.

OAKLAND, July 7.—State Senator Eli S. Denison died at his home here at 4 o'clock this afternoon of general debility. For months his health has been poor, and his death was not unexpected.

The deceased was a close friend of the late Senator Stanford, and for thirty years controlled the news service on the Central and Southern Pacific Railroads. He was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1837, and was educated in Monroe Academy, Ellridge, N. Y. At the age of twenty years he began railroading on the New York Central, and in 1849 went to Nicaragua as Superintendent of Road Construction. Then he came to California and engaged in mining and railroad work for several years, being employed on the Sacramento Valley Railroad and the Central Pacific, becoming General News Agent of the latter line in June, 1859.

He was prominent in Republican politics, was four times elected to the State Senate, and was a delegate to several National Conventions. He leaves a widow, formerly Mrs. Celia F. Sloper, a stepson, Harry Sloper, and two daughters.

The funeral will take place on Sunday from the family residence.

BIG LAND TRANSACTION. Charles F. Blandin Purchases the James F. Smith Ranch.

STOCKTON, July 7.—The largest single land transaction ever recorded in this county was placed on record to-day. It is a contract entered into by James C. Smith, the well-known farmer on the lower Sacramento road, to sell his entire ranch for \$400,000. The purchaser is Charles F. Blandin of San Francisco. The first \$100,000 is to be paid in monthly installments of \$10,000 each, and the remainder of the purchase price in annual installments of \$75,000. As the installments are turned in a portion of the land is to be retained in accordance with a price set forth in the document.

The Smith ranch contains some of the richest land to be found in the State of California, and as the tract purchased amounts to upward of 2,200 acres, it is supposed that Mr. Blandin's intention is to subdivide it and sell in small parcels.

OAKLAND RACES. Ketchum Wins the 2:17 Class Pacing Event.

OAKLAND, July 7.—The races at the trotting park resulted as follows: Twenty-two-seven class trotting, one mile dash, Lou von, Mabel McKinney second, Diana third. Time—2:18 1/4.

Two-forty-three class trotting, one mile dash, Brice McNeil von, Sabel Frances second, Joe Shelby third. Time—2:19 1/4.

Two-seventeen class pacing, mile heats, two in three, Ketchum 4, 1, 1; Juliet D, 1, 2, 2; Fitz Aymon 2, 3, 3. Best time—2:15 1/4.

Two-thirty-three special trotting, Lynnall von, Nellie By second, Menlo Belle third. Time—2:23.

Special for named horses, one-mile dash, pacing, Rex Alto von, Charles David second, The Rover third. Time—2:17.

NORTH AMERICAN TURNBUND. The Biennial Convention, Held at San Francisco, Closed.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The North American Turnbund closed its biennial convention here to-day. A proposition to create co-operative commonwealth communities was rejected. The present platform and declaration of principles was voted to be retained, but a revision is to be recommended to the incoming convention, which is to be held in San Francisco.

The proposition to give equal rights to lady members in the councils of the association was rejected by a large majority.

During the next few days the delegates will visit various parts of the State, and will attend the State turner fest at San Jose on Sunday.

Society of California Pioneers. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The Society of California Pioneers to-day elected the following officers: President, Aylett R. Cotton; Vice Presidents, Niles Searls and E. W. McKinstry of San Francisco, Charles N. Felton of San Mateo, Walter Van Dyke of Los Angeles, George Hagur of Colusa; Treasurer, F. W. Tallant; Marshal, John F. Pinkham; Directors—J. H. Jewett, H. N. Tilden, E. T. Kruse, E. M. Root, Leon Sloss, H. Brass, James Parache, Wm. Z. Tiffany, Allen Knight.

Yukon River Steamers. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The local inspectors of Hulls and Boilers have issued orders that henceforth none of the Yukon River steamers shall carry passengers between this port and St. Michael. They will be classed as barges, and must be towed. This decision will materially affect the interests of those who have river steamers and expect to carry passengers on them to St. Michael.

The Coptic Sails for the Orient. SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The steamship Coptic of the Occidental and Oriental line sailed this afternoon for Hawaii and the Orient. The Coptic will be the first steamer to inform the Hawaiians of the annexation of the islands.

The man who has learned to wait patiently does not really want the thing that he is waiting for.

TORAL LEFT IN THE LURCH.

THE SPANISH COMMANDER IN A BAD FLIGHT.

Said That Pando Has Deserted Him and is Making His Way Toward Havana.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by Associated Press.] BEFORE SANTIAGO, via Playa del Este, July 7, 7 p. m.—General Toral, the Spanish commander in Santiago, has been officially informed by General Shafter of the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, and that the American warships are now free to co-operate with the army in the reduction of Santiago. He has been given such time as he may deem proper to consider the advisability of capitulating with his garrison.

Although General Toral is apparently anxious to resist to the bitter end, the utter hopelessness of holding out against a siege by land and sea must be forcing itself upon him. His losses have been heavy. The reinforcements upon which he was counting have not yet arrived.

General Pando has left him in the lurch, and, it is understood, is making his way across the country to Havana.

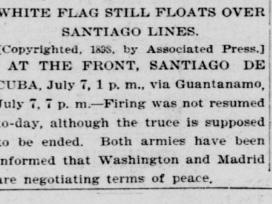
The food supply in Santiago is low, and it is understood that the ammunition is running short. Our position is being hourly strengthened.

The cable operators who left Santiago yesterday have been sent back, in order that General Toral may be able to communicate freely with General Blanco and the Madrid Government.

The Archbishop of Santiago has appealed to General Blanco to surrender the city.

WHITE FLAG STILL FLOATS OVER SANTIAGO LINES.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by Associated Press.] AT THE FRONT, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 7, 1 p. m., via Guantanamo, July 7, 7 p. m.—Firing was not resumed to-day, although the truce is supposed to be ended. Both armies have been informed that Washington and Madrid are negotiating terms of peace.



THE CRUISER PHILADELPHIA. The protected cruiser Philadelphia, assigned to re-enforce Dewey at Manila, has a displacement of 4,324 tons and can steam 19.7 knots an hour. She is armed with twelve 6 inch guns, four 6 pounders and eleven guns of smaller caliber. She cost \$1,350,000.

The white flag still flies over the Santiago lines. There have been no messages or flags of truce between the commanders since 3 o'clock yesterday, when Naval Constructor Hobson and his men were exchanged.

LIEUTENANT HOBSON. Relates His Experiences While a Prisoner of War.

[Copyrighted, 1888, by Associated Press.] OFF JURUGUA, July 6, evening, by the Associated Press dispatch boat Wanda to Port Antonio, Jamaica, July 7 (via Kingston, Jamaica, July 7, 7:30 a. m.)—To the correspondent of the Associated Press Mr. Hobson declined to talk of his adventure on the Merrimac, stating that he must first make his report to Admiral Sampson, but as to his experiences in Santiago he said:

"During the first four days we were prisoners of war we were confined in Morro Castle, and I assure you those were uncomfortable and disagreeable days. The Spaniards did not exactly ill-treat us, but it took them some time to recover from the shock caused by what most of them considered our Yankee impudence in trying to block their harbor. As a rule, the officers and men who came into contact with us were gruff in speech and sullen in manner."

"For Admiral Cervera I have nothing but the highest admiration. His act in informing Admiral Sampson of our safety I regard as that of a kind-hearted, generous man and chivalrous officer. He repeatedly spoke to me of his admiration for what he called one of the most daring acts in naval history, though I am not sure we were not entitled to the commendation we received, for there were hundreds of other men in our ships who would have been glad to undertake to do the same thing."

"While we were in Morro Castle we were naval prisoners, but at the end of four days we were transferred to the jurisdiction of the army, and were removed to the Reina Mercedes Hospital, on the outskirts of Santiago, where we remained until to-day. We knew but little of what was going on in the city, though, of course, we could always tell when our fleet was bombarding the shore batteries, and we could easily distinguish the terrific explosions caused by the Vesuvius throwing dynamite shells. Several times at night we were also fully aware that the land batteries were fighting outside the city. The little information the Spaniards would give us could not be relied upon."

"One thing that I found out in the

hospital was that a large number of Spanish officers were wounded in last Friday's fight, for many were brought to the hospital to be treated. Numbers of badly aimed bullets came into the hospital windows on Friday, but I do not believe any one was injured by them. Our quarters there were very clean and comfortable, and the food was fairly good.

"In fact, I have no reason to complain of our treatment as prisoners of war. The prejudice which the Spaniards showed against ourselves during the first few days soon wore away. We conducted ourselves properly and simply forced them to treat us well."

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII. May Cause a Change in Plans for Transporting Troops to Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Annexation of Hawaii will probably cause a change in General Oakes' plans for transporting troops to Manila. It has been suggested that all the forces encamped in this city be removed as speedily as possible to Honolulu, where a camp may be established. Transports would then ply between Manila and Honolulu, saving two weeks which would be consumed by the round journey from Hawaii to California. The United States may send a body of troops to Hawaii to support the new civil authorities, and to garrison the island.

Major George P. Scrive of the Signal Corps has been ordered to go to Manila on the Peru and report to General Merritt.

Captain C. D. Couder, Commissary of Subsistence, has been ordered to go on the Peru as assistant to Lieutenant Colonel D. L. Brainard, Chief Commissary.

The following named officers have been detailed as Commissary, Quartermaster, Commissary Sergeant and Quartermaster Sergeant to accompany the troops soon to embark on the steamer City of Puebla, destined for the Philippine Islands, viz: First Lieutenant Charles H. Martin, Fourteenth United States Infantry, as Commissary and Quartermaster; Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant George W. F. Sturtevant, as Quartermaster Sergeant; Corporal Olaf Anne, Company G, Fourteenth United States Infantry, as Commissary Sergeant.

The City of Puebla came off the dry dock to-day, and went to her berth at the sea wall. She will receive freight as soon as the military authorities may choose to send it over. The Peru is ready and has been taking on board a great deal of freight, left over by the Newport. She will also take two field pieces which are on the dock ready for shipment.

It is said the next expedition will sail either Wednesday or Thursday. A military guard was sent down to the Peru to-day. If the troops were ready to move they could be received next Sunday, and the two vessels could leave on Monday.

Great haste is being employed in dis-

HAWAII RESOLUTION ENACTED INTO LAW. The Measure Passed by Congress Signed by the President.

A Simple Ceremony Performed at the Executive Mansion Last Night.

Secretary Long Issues Orders for the Departure of the Philadelphia for Honolulu, to Carry the Stars and Stripes to Float Over the Islands.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—It was by a ceremony of the simplest character that the resolution annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States this evening was enacted finally into law. It occurred in the Cabinet room of the Executive Mansion, and only six persons beside President McKinley were present.

At twenty minutes before 7 o'clock Alonzo H. Stewart, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, arrived at the White House with the engrossed copy of the resolution signed by Speaker pro tem. Payne and Vice President Hobart. Precisely at 7 o'clock the President affixed to the resolution these words, which made it a law:

"Approved July 7, 1898, William McKinley."

Before rising from the table President McKinley also approved the general deficiency bill, the last of the great appropriation measures passed by the present Congress.

The President presented to Mr. Stewart the pen with which he signed the Hawaiian resolution and it will be preserved by him as a souvenir of an act that will make history for the United States.

Secretary Long to-day gave orders for the departure of the Philadelphia from Manila for Hawaii. She will carry the flag of the United States to those islands and include them within the Union. Admiral Miller, commanding the Pacific station, who is now at Mare Island, will be charged with the function of hoisting the flag that was hauled down by Commissioner Blount. The ship will be ready for sea in a few very days, under the Secretary's orders, and should make the trip in a week.

Meanwhile the President will appoint a commission immediately to frame the laws necessary for the changed condition of affairs in Hawaii. This must be done before the adjournment of Congress, as the Commissioners are subject to confirmation.

Minister Hatch of Hawaii will leave here to-morrow to catch the steamer Alameda, sailing for Hawaii on the 10th. He will be accompanied by Mr. Hatch, but will wait until the 16th to take the steamer Rio de Janeiro for Hawaii, and it is understood also that Mrs. Dominis, formerly Queen Liliuokalani, and her party, who have been in Washington for many months, contemplate taking an early steamer for Hawaii.

It is the view of the Hawaiian authorities that Hawaii became a part of the United States on the moment the President attached his signature to the resolution of Congress. The annexation is said to be complete without any further action here or in Hawaii. At the same time, it is possible that the Hawaiian Legislature may pass a resolution similar to the one passed by our Congress.

Mr. Thurston explains the status thus: "The Hawaiians unanimously ratified a treaty of annexation. This, in effect, was a tender of Hawaii to the United States. Now the United States accepts the tender by a joint resolution of Congress, signed by the President. The tender is now complete. If, however, it is desired to have both branches of the Hawaiian Legislature pass a law similar to that of the United States, the President says this may be quickly accomplished. The session has just ended, but an extra session can be called at once, not more than five days being required for assembling an extra session."

For the present the existing civil organization will continue, with President Dole as Chief Executive, and until five Commissioners appointed by the President complete a system of organization and put it into operation.

The return of the ex-Queen is not regarded as significant in showing any purpose of continuing the contest against annexation. Although it has been reported that she was excited, this is denied by those fully acquainted with the facts. The former Queen retains her citizenship in Hawaii, and now that all Hawaiians become citizens of the United States, she is no longer entitled to this citizenship. She has four residences at Honolulu, one of them being a large and handsome establishment opposite the Government buildings. One of her other houses has been occupied as a British Consulate. Her niece, Princess Kaiulani, is now at Honolulu, and has recently shown her friendliness to the United States by taking the post of Vice President of the Red Cross Society, to look after our wounded men coming through there.

It is said that the transmission of the Republic to the United States could be accomplished without the slightest delay or friction.

Deadliness of the Modern Shell. To understand the peculiarly destructive power of the guns with which

modern navies are provided it must be kept in mind that most of these larger instruments of warfare carry a projectile which not only has great penetrating power, but contains some high explosive easily detonated upon striking any obstacle offering fair resistance.

The mortar, discharging an explosive shell through a high trajectory, from the muzzle of the gun being upturned to an angle of 45 degrees, is still in use in shore batteries. But modern science has mastered the invention of shell guns which can shoot point blank with high velocity and will explode with terrific effect on striking the target. Some of the smaller and rapid-fire guns, of course, shoot solid masses of steel, highly tempered and capable of great penetration. Projectiles designed for this purpose are sent from the muzzle of the gun with its cylinder a heavy capable of penetrating armor plate of the best kind to a thickness 30 per cent greater than the caliber of the projectile. But the deadliest damage is done by the shell gun carrying a high velocity and will explode with terrific effect on striking the target. Some of the smaller and rapid-fire guns, of course, shoot solid masses of steel, highly tempered and capable of great penetration. 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