

GREAT SILVER PRODUCTION

This Year's Returns But Little Less Than Last.

IDAHO'S MINERAL OUTPUT

NEARLY DOUBLE WHAT IT WAS IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Looks Like Denver Will Secure the Branch Mint-Improvements Being Made at Sterling-New Ten Stamp Gold Mill-Lessons on the Woodside Give Up Their Contracts-Operations at the Park-New Gold Strikes at Leadville.

It is very doubtful if Utah's silver production in ounces will show a decrease from that of 1893, although, of course, there will be a great reduction in values. Some of the most conservative smelting and mining men of the territory place the total considerably above 6,000,000 fine ounces. In this they are borne out by the annual statement of the smelters, given exclusively in The Herald a week ago, and that of the Ontario, also published in these columns. With the exception of that of the Pennsylvania, these all show increases in the production of the white metal, and while many of the former producers have closed down, the regulars, whose outputs are not included in the smelters' reports, have sent their production skyward.

A. Hanauer, Jr., is accepted as an authority on the territorial production of the metals, and that gentleman has fixed the 1894 silver output between the 6,000,000 and 6,500,000 ounce marks. One of his reasons for placing the figures so high is the increase shown by the smelters and the great Ontario, which is always given credit for producing in the neighborhood of one-sixth of the entire Utah output. These four statements give a total of 4,576,659.18 fine ounces, the Hanauer being credited with 725,550 ounces, the Ontario 1,385,828.18 ounces, the Germania 1,455,274 ounces, and the Pennsylvania 1,705,507 ounces. The other independent shippers will certainly turn out not less than 1,500,000 ounces, and the total gold will show a handsome increase over 1894, although the closing down of the Mercury mill during the changes being made has cut the estimated production materially. Secretary Carlisle, the treasury estimates Utah's 1894 gold production at \$1,000,000. Idaho has just doubled her total gold, silver and lead production of 1893, and shows a revenue from the sale of these metals of \$7,844,000, the total output of silver was 2,931,866 fine ounces, a healthy increase over that of the previous year.

Alfred Eoff, cashier of the Boise City National bank, has just completed a statement, showing the production of the Idaho mines in 1894. This report places the silver output at 3,961,666 fine ounces, as stated, the revenue derived being \$2,250,000. Derived from an average quotation of 60 cents. In 1893 the average price was estimated at 70 cents and lead \$3.50. In 1894 silver is up 10 cents and lead 50 cents. By figuring the silver at its coinage value of 75 cents and States mint report gave Idaho a total 1893 mineral production of \$5,636,217, or \$792,211 in excess of the 1894 production. The mint report was, of course, way off.

By counties Mr. Eoff's 1894 report is as follows:

Table with columns: Counties, Gold, Silver, Lead. Lists counties like Ada, Blaine, Brigham, etc., with their respective production values.

SUMMARY table showing totals for Gold, Silver, Lead, and their combined value.

BRANCH MINT FOR DENVER.

Secretary Carlisle Gives Some Encouraging Metal Statistics.

It daily looks more encouraging for the proposition providing for the establishment of a branch mint for Denver, which would do much for the entire intermountain country. Some time ago Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, introduced a bill to secure the new mint and Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle was asked for some data on the subject. He has just made the following interesting report, which places Utah's 1894 gold production at \$1,000,000, to Senator Voorhees, chairman of the finance committee:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27. Hon. A. W. Voorhees, Chairman Committee of Finance, United States Senate:

I have the honor to submit the following statement in regard to the establishment of a mint of the United States at Denver, Colorado, as contemplated by Senate bill No. 1467, transmitted to the department in your letter under date of July 27, 1894. In order to ascertain the probable amount of gold bullion that would be deposited for coinage at Denver, in case of the establishment of a mint at that point, it is necessary to take into consideration the production of gold in Colorado and adjacent states and territories.

Some Figures Given.

The following tabular statement exhibits the production of gold in Colorado and the adjacent states for the calendar year 1894:

Table showing gold production in Colorado and adjacent states for 1892, 1893, and 1894.

It is not probable that any gold would be sent to Denver outside of that produced in states above mentioned, and I should estimate that about one-third of the gold produced in these states is sent to Denver for coinage in case of the establishment of a mint at that point. The gold bullion deposited at the assay offices at Boise City and Helena could be sent to Denver at cheaper rates for transportation than to the mint at Philadelphia with the same result now sent.

Would Increase Gold Circulation.

In case of the establishment of a coinage mint at Denver, the depositor of gold would be paid in coin or fine bars as they might prefer, and there is no doubt that it would have a tendency to increase the circulation of gold in Colorado and the adjacent states and territories. So long as silver is not coined by the government, there would be little if any of that metal deposited at the Denver mint, but if the coinage of silver should ever be resumed to any large extent by the government, there is no question but a

very large amount of silver bullion would go to Denver.

The Present Mint.

The present mint building at Denver was purchased by the government in 1882; it is in need of constant repairs. In fact, it has been condemned on two or three occasions by the city authorities as unsafe. It is not suitable for either the operation of the mint or an assay office. The lot on which it stands is in the business part of the city and no doubt could be sold upon advantageous terms and a site purchased in a portion of the city where land is not so valuable and equally as well suited to the construction of a building for the operations of either a mint or an assayer's office, which the present building is not. The present indications are that the amount of gold bullion deposited at the Denver mint for the current fiscal year would be at least \$6,000,000 and there is little doubt but that it would continue to increase for a series of years to come. Respectfully yours, J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

BUILDING A STAMP MILL.

Important Improvements Being Made at Sterling, Nev.

Sterling, Nev. Co., Nev., Dec. 13, 1894. Editor The Herald.-Thinking a word from this remote part of creation would be of interest, I write you regarding what is going on here.

There are about twenty-five men working here, building a ten-stamp mill for the Sterling Mining & Milling Co., a Salt Lake corporation. The company brought in a sawmill and they commenced operations about September 1. The stamp mill will be ready to commence dropping stamps about the first of February and it looks like there will be a camp start up here that would be a good one. The Sterling company have about ten or twelve claims in all of which free milling gold ore is found. Some are very large and ought to go to great depth. The ore lies in the quartzite between lime and shale. A number of other people have claims here, but there are none worked to any depth, ninety feet being the deepest of any of them.

Eight miles from here is another district called Montgomery, where there are some good mines, but only one is being worked at present, owing to some trouble between the owners. The one that is being worked has a Huntington mill running and the owners are taking out something like fifteen or sixteen tons of gold a day. They only run the mill but one shift on account of not having teams enough to haul ore. It has rained and snowed here for several days past, something very unusual for this country, as it is usually very dry. We look for better times when the mill is going in February. When the camp will be producing. We have no postoffice here yet. The mail comes to Thasburg, forty miles distant, once a week. We get our mail from there by chance. One copy of The Herald, one of the News and one of the Tribune find their way here, so we get a chance to hear from Zion, and of course we are all well and feeling well. A SALT LAKER.

OPERATIONS IN PARK CITY.

Lessons in the Woodside Abandon

General Washington Spent a New Year's Day.

While we are looking forward with bright hopes towards the advent of a new year, which, like the ever-growing tree, will add another ring to the health and peace and prosperity of our country, it is well to look back over the past and hearts to the patriots of the Revolution, who fought and bled and died for the cause of liberty and the means of our present happiness and all the means of enjoying life and its best gifts.

About 12 years ago a shabby and anxious New Year's Day was spent by the greatest hero of the time—a day which we may call the New Year's Day of the Creole. The winter of 1793 had been one to try the mettle of the bravest hearts; the many battles, the intense cold, and the long marches had worn out the bodies and spirits of the troops. The end of the year found the army in a wretched condition, and after two days spent in conveying the remains to the city of Trenton, it was with the greatest difficulty that General Washington could hold his troops together. The army was in a state of despair, and General Washington had written for funds to a friend, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, who had been in the city for several days, and had been in the city for several days, and had been in the city for several days.

STILL ANOTHER GOLD STRIKE.

No Abatement to the Leadville Mining Excitement.

Still another strike has just been made in the new gold district being opened at Leadville, and the excitement now abatement at a Leadville special to the Rocky Mountain News, dated Friday, gives the following news of the discovery:

Another important strike in the gold belt has been made public. The discovery was made in the Spot Cash shaft at a depth of 190 feet. This shaft lies just northwest of the Golden Eagle property. While the value, as shown up to the present time, is not very high, and nine ounces in silver, it is, nevertheless, another important factor in the history of the gold belt. After going through sixty feet of gray porphyry, the mineral was uncovered.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism; his right hand was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Manchester (England) man carries on his person a complete pickpocket alarm system.

Removal of his watch, pin, or other jewelry causes the alarm to be given. The electric plant weighs 22 ounces.

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AT THE OLD RELIABLE.

A REVIEW OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR.

What Perseverance and Luck Have Accomplished at Bingham-The Placer in the Mill.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

H. Jacobson, of Provo, is at the Walker house.

H. Hirschman, from Park City, is at the Walker house.

J. A. Dearing, Washington, D. C., is at the Walker house.

D. L. Anderson, of Denver, is a guest at the Walker house.

Sam Schwab is up from Provo registered at the Knutson.

G. A. Loveland, Fayette, Ind., is registered at the Knutson.

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S. Horner, representing a Chicago shoe house, is registered at the Templeton.

W. H. Galt, wife and child are in from Park City staying at the Walker house.

J. P. McCabe and G. V. Kimball are Ogden people stopping at the Walker house.

C. D. Brown and wife, from Papillion, Neb., are tourists stopping at the Walker house.

C. O. Stockelager, son and daughter, of Idaho, are registered at the Walker house.

E. D. Gould, a prominent citizen of Fullerton, Neb., is in the city stopping at the Walker house.

Hugh C. Macbeth, a prominent business man of New York city, is a guest of the Walker house.

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E. E. Gardner and J. J. Gardner are prominent citizens of Springfield, Ill., en route to the coast stopping at the Templeton.

Mr. and Mrs. John N. Tisdale and son have just returned from a trip to New York, and are stopping at the Templeton.

All kinds of coal at Ellerbeck's, 101 Main. Telephone 561.

A TEST OF FORTITUDE.

How General Washington Spent a New Year's Day.

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MR. QUAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

[From the Philadelphia Times.]

It is possible that Senator Quay may decide to enter the contest for the presidency, and if so he probably could more readily command the support of the electors of the state than any of the others whose names are suggested. He is the master politician, and has given his name to a party nearly absolute than that of any other man during the last generation, and his experience, ability in politics and legislation, has given him an international fame. He is one of the few men who, if nominated for president, could do much to elect himself, and he does not know about the management of a national contest is not worth studying.

THE AUTHOR OF "TRILBY."

Mr. Du Maurier and How He Came to Write His Famous Novel.

For nearly thirty years George du Maurier has been famous as an artist. Today he is known the world over as a novelist, as the author of "Trilby," one of the sensations of the day. Indeed, with the possible exception of "The Manxman," "Trilby" is the literary "hit" of the year. Du Maurier was born in 1834, and in 1858 he was elected to the House of Commons, and he has since then passed the half century mark. His full name is George Louis Palmella Busch du Maurier, but three of his given names are only asked to duty on special occasions. Early in life Du Maurier was a student of the Royal Academy, and about 1855 went to London, and at the urgent solicitation of relatives and friends, and much against his own inclination, he set up a laboratory, and endeavored to become a chemist. He learned the rudiments of the science, and singer, and displayed decided talent with pencil and brush. His voice is a surprisingly rich and clear tenor, and one of his ambitions was to become a professional singer, but his parents discouraged him. He became disgusted with the chemistry, and went to Paris to devote himself to art, of which he had been passionately fond for years. Here he met Whistler, Poynter and other kindred spirits, and the boon companions led a very lively life in the Latin quarter, each of which are to be heard in "Trilby." He then went to Antwerp to study Flemish art, and while there he became hopelessly blind in one eye.

TOM SHERMAN AND HIS FATHER.

Tom Sherman's son, Tom, who is now Father Thomas Sherman, always had, and very properly, an immense admiration for his father. When the latter was marching into Washington to take part in the great review at the close of the Civil War, some soldiers were told off to escort the boy, who was then about 8 years old. One of them asked him if he expected to be as smart as his father, the general, when he grew up.

DESHA'S BIG KNIFE.

Young Breckinridge Preparing For the Colonel's Campaign.

Desha Breckinridge, son of the silver-tongued colonel, has just paid Clinton house and asked to have a knife made just like one he produced from his hip pocket. The latter was a wicked looking instrument, eight inches long and curved like a scimitar. The blade could not be closed, but was kept in a sheath.

Desha uncovered it by pressing a small spring at the bottom of the blade, and then he showed a glittering arc of steel. It was shaped about like a pruning hook, with the edge on the outer curve, and a deep groove in the side.

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