IN THE MINING WORLD

Wholesale Location of Claims Hurts Legitimate Industry.

AROUND SILVER CITY

Marked Activity in This Great and Promising Belt of Porphyry.

THE STATE LINE DISTRICT

Indications Point to a Permanent Mining Camp.

Activity in Old Mining Camps—A Promising Placer—Wyoming's Soda Well—C. B. Jack in Idaho—Chapin's Success at Willow Creek—The Bull of the Woods Mine—Difficulties at Quartzburg Settled—John Heimrich Returns from the Iraska—Mineral Products of the United States for the Calendar Year 1895—Mining Notes and Personals.

When a man is new at mining he is apt to take up more ground than he can properly handle, and it takes him a good many years to get over the habit. Yet there is scarcely anything worse than having a whole lot of ground in a camp held by a few men, who just manage to do the assessment work each year and no more. The result is that none of the claims are properly developed or brought to such a stage as to invite inspection from those who might be purchasers. The mining laws are complied with simply because they have to be, but men holding claims in this way are apt to rely more on the results of the labor of their neighbors than on their own exertions. This sort of thing is not honest mining. Men who hold claims in this way prevent others from working the ground they have, and yet they do not work it themselves, says the San Francisco Daily Call.

There seems to be no way to prevent men acquiring larger locations than they can handle. A 1,500-foot location on a ledge ought to be enough for anybody, but the class of men referred to take up a dozen rich locations, and then use the names of others on the continuations of the ledges to acquire more. Such men do more harm than good to a camp. They keep it back because they keep out men who would do actual development and not mere assessment work. The latter is enforced, of course, or even that little would not be done. If, instead of scattering their work in a dozen or so places, prospectors would concentrate their efforts on one claim and open it properly, they could bring it to a proper condition for a sale of some value to them and to the camp. There are plenty of "claim-poor" miners all over the country, who will never get any better off until they drop some of their superfluous holdings and put all their work and energies into one or two.

Again, there does not seem to be any way to protect the public in the matter of purchase of stock in valueless or titleless mining properties held by corporations. The statutes governing incorporations of this nature were not framed in the interest of the mining industry or the investing public. A company is organized by half a dozen men and the fee paid for incorporation and the stock is floated if the incorporators know their business. The state does not know, and does not care, whether there is even any mining ground as the basis of the corporation, much less inquire into the validity of the title to the property supposed to be represented by the stock. It has happened a number of times lately, in different parts of the country, that the incorporators only hold the property on a bond running a specified time. If the money is not paid, of course, the mine reverts to the original owners.

The result is the people who bought stock in the company have nothing to show for the investment but the paper shares. Most purchasers of stocks never take the trouble to inquire into the title of the property represented by the stock certificates. The result is dishonest promoters can and do make a good thing by floating such companies and then never pay for the ground. Such men might be punished for swindling, but few people like to get into suits of that kind, where they must confess to their own carelessness in not making a proper investigation.

Of course, many companies are formed to purchase property under bond with no pretense to ownership. The indiscriminate selling of stocks, however, is apt to lead to people making purchases without inquiry into this particular matter, in which case they are buying an interest in property the sellers do not actually own. If the money is honestly used to pay for the mine it is all right, but sometimes it is not, and the exchanges which list stocks should look to it carefully that buyers are protected in this respect at least.

AROUND SILVER CITY.

Marked Activity Reported in This Great Porphyry Belt.

Fred Redmond, the well-known assayer and metallurgist, who has just returned from a visit to Silver City and Diamond, in the southern end of Tintic mining district, reports that at the present time there is a great deal of activity in mining circles in these localities, and he states that the successes there of late in a number of ventures have inspired others to fall into line, in consequence of which this summer will witness a great deal of activity in the porphyry belt.

In the vicinity of Diamond there has been renewed activity of late. In this locality the Eva Mining company is putting in a whim and starting work on the lower end of the Bowers ledge. Work is also progressing on the Showers group, owned by the Walker Bros.

In the Buckeye mine, which began regular ore shipments this spring, a fine body of ore was broken into last week. Friday. The ore chute is large and rich, and the mine promises to develop into one of the largest producers in that end of the district.

The Morning Glory is also in good ore, and it is now the intention to go to the deep and determine the extent and value of this valuable property.

At Silver City a great many lessees are at work and there is an active and growing demand for well located properties.

The Yankee Girl is making regular shipments of high grade ore; Prof. M. E. Jones is making arrangements for the thorough development of the Sunbeam consolidated property, while the Dragon Iron mine is shipping two cars of fluxing ore daily.

On the Black Dragon mine the tunnel cut into a fine body of ore Saturday night. This property is under the superintendency of J. G. Marx, a successful miner, who will now line up the old shaft on this ground and sink on the ore until this old mine falls into the ranks as a paying proposition.

A strike is also reported on the Golden Treasure, located between the Shoebridge-Bonanza and the Dragon mine; while Manager Scott is sinking on the Primrose and Johannesburg properties, and report has it that he has uncovered pyritic ore, and that it is the intention to sink below this strata into the mineral below.

IN THE OLD RELIABLE.

Items of Interest Collected from the Bingham Bulletin.

Affairs at the great Dalton and Lark mine were certainly never in so prosperous a condition as at this time. During the past few weeks surprisingly large bodies of first-class ore have been encountered, one of which—in a drift from the 640 level—was showing twenty feet of solid mineral when our reporter visited the property Tuesday. A great drawback is lack of facilities for handling the wealth of ore, and this is to be remedied by opening a new working shaft in Dalton ground. Operations in an upraise to connect with this shaft, which is already down 300 feet, have been retarded somewhat by bad air, but the difficulty has now been overcome by the use of an electric motor, and connection will be made some time in July. All ore now coming from the Lark shaft will be raised to better advantage through the new outlet, and the mines will then be in shape to output 400 tons per day more easily than the present product is handled. At every point the big veins are showing handsomely, and the only hitch is capacity for handling the increasing output. This the management is determined to overcome, and with the improvements in progress it will be no surprise if the daily yield reaches a round 400 tons before the season is over. The product is at present largely first-class. A steady output of high grade, consisting of hard gray carbonates carrying 75 per cent lead, is also coming from the Richmond shaft, above the Dalton, and forms a feature of note in the company's operations.

KEYSTONE OPERATIONS.

Since Elmer Hill leased the Keystone mine, three months ago, he has done a large amount of dead work to put it in condition for extensive production. It has been bothered with bad air, but an upraise is now within ten feet of making connections which will obviate the difficulty, and when completed the Keystone will be ready to make a steady output, having stoped ground blocked out of no present limit. Twenty-three men are employed, and Mr. Hill proposes to make things hum from this on. A considerable shipment is coming from the Keystone this week, and its output the rest of the year is liable to be several hundred tons per month.

DIPS AND SPURS.

The Neptune began another shipment Wednesday.

Elmer Hill is surveying for patent his group of five claims in Pine gulch.

The Winamuck has received a neat little engine, which is to run a dynamo to light the mine and mill by electricity.

Approximating the shipments for June at 6,000 tons, Bingham's output for the first half of 1896 will reach 36,000 tons.

The boys who have been jigging Petro ore shipped three carloads last Monday. They will clean up the bins today.

The impression prevails in Bingham mining circles that the near future will bring better prices for silver, and shipments for July may be somewhat lessened in consequence.

The Old Telegraph has a great move on this month, and its shipments are liable to exceed those of any previous month for over a year. The gross tonnage for June will probably reach 1,800 four hundred tons of which comes from the late Nelson-Eckman strike.

George Hirsch, Colonel Gray, A. A. Avery and James K. Shaw have started work on the Nancy Hanks, a promising claim at the head of Markham gulch, and will continue operations indefinitely. It has about 100 feet of development, and there are indications that a good ore body will soon be opened up.

Another shipment of 110 tons has just been made from the Montezuma, but its output is now slowing down as the main work is sinking and raising for air connection. This will be made about August 1. Manager Strickley is looking for better prices for silver later on, and will only ship when obliged to clear the bins.

The plans at the Winamuck are to largely increase the present force immediately after the Fourth, and work mine and mill to their full capacity. Since the freshet nothing has been done below the 200 level, as a matter of economy; but the water is now rapidly receding, and pumps will be put to work about the 1st, after which the mill will start in on a steady grind.

OUR MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Output for the Calendar Year 1895 Reviewed at Length.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The mineral products of the United States for the calendar year 1895 are reviewed at length in the mineral resources report of the United States geological survey. The report, which was compiled by Dr. David T. Day, chief of division, shows the total value of the product as $611,795,290. This stands against a production valued at $527,368,594 for 1894. This is an increase of $80,000,000. The quantity and value of the various products for the year were as follows, there being no output of tin or ozocerite:

Pig iron, 9,446,308, $195,198,550; silver 47,000,000, $60,766,300; gold, 2,275,029, $47,000,000; copper, 281,106,898, $38,682,346; lead, 161,440, $10,665,040; zinc, 89,686, $6,278,020; quicksilver, 36,194, $1,337,131; aluminum, 320,000, $464,000; antimony 450, $68,000; nickel, 10,302, $3,091; platinum, 150, $900. Total, $270,453,979.

Bituminous coal, 135,118,193, $115,749,771; Pennsylvania anthracite, 15,785,1224, $82,019,272; building stone, 34,888,816; petroleum, 52,983,526, $57,691,379; natural gas, $13,068,650; brick clay, $19,000,000 clay (all other than brick), 360,000, $800,000; cement, 8,371,401, $5,482,514; mineral waters, 21,463,543, $4,254,237 phosphate rock, 1,007,773, $3,497,918; salt 13,689,649, $4,423,068; limestone for iron flux, 5,247,949, $2,620,974; zinc, white 25,000, $2,000,000.

Gypsum, 265,503, $807,477; borax, 11,918,000, $595,900; mineral paints, 51,375, $618,362; grindstones, $207,768; fibrous talc, $271,695; asphaltum, 68,163, $348,281 soapstone, 20,924, $271,695.

Precious stones, $113,621; pyrites, 99,549, $322,845; corundum and emery, 2,102, $106,256; oil stones, etc., $143,204; mica $53,831; barytes, 21,529, $68,321; bromile, 515,421, $134,343; fluorspar, 4,000, $24,000; feldspar, 12,900, $119,775; manganese ore, 9,547, $71,769; flint, 28,500, $239,400; monazite, 1,573,000, $137,400; graphite, $80,400; bauxille, 17,069, $44,000; sulphur, 1,800, $42,000; fuller's earth, 6,900, $41,400 marls, 60,000, $30,0000; infusiorial earth 4,954, $20,514; millstones, $22,542; chromic iron ore, 1,740, $16,795; cobalt oxide, 14,458, $20,675; magnesite, 2,200, $17,000; asbestos, 975, $13,525; rutile, 100, $350.

The report, in summarizing conditions, says: The general increase is a long step towards recovery from the depression to which the mineral industry, like all others has been subjected. The total value is slightly less than the greatest we have ever known, which was over $648,000,000 in 1892. In terms of quantities produced, instead of value received, 1895 is greater. In other words, prices are lower.

Considering the record of the total values recorded in these reports since 1880, the increase from $350,319,000 to $611,795,290 is significant, and the average for sixteen years gives a fair approximation to what our normal mineral product should have been half way between these dates, or in 1888. Comparing this computed normal product with the actual products, the average yearly gain due to the general growth of the industry should be about $25,000,000, or the prospect for 1895 should have been $670,000,000. The great products of 1892 and 1895 show the ease with which the mines can respond to any actual demand. It shows that the capacity is significantly greater than the ability to market the product. In fact, it is difficult to confine the large capacity to actual requirements. With very light encouragement, the product takes a phenomenal stride. In 1892 and 1895 the product most difficult to hold in check has been iron. This product easily controls the variations in the total value, either by the quantity produced or by the range in prices.

While the coal production is so great as to make a significant factor in the total value, it is much steadier in spite of the extra demand for it in order to produce any extra supply of iron. The increased output of iron in 1895 was necessary because of the great retrenchment in 1894. The railroads ordered as little iron as possible in that year, but ordered freely in 1895, to take advantage of prices which were still low, but advancing. This advance was the marked industrial feature of the year and continued until September. The prices of steel rails have not yet declined against. The United States shared in the general increase in gold production, the increase being shown in nearly all the gold-producing states, but coming principally from Cripple Creek and other new camps in Colorado. The gain in the quantity of petroleum, but especially the phenomenal increase in its price, was one of the great features of the year. The steady increase in gold product since 1892 was kept up during 1895, increasing from 1,010,816 ounces in 1894 to 2,273,629 ounces in 1895, the valuation of the latter being $49,500,000.

Silver production fell to 47,000,000 ounces from 49,501,122 ounces in 1894, with coining values respectively of $60,766,300 and $640,000,000.

Copper domestic ore production followed the upward tendency of the other metal and increased over 20,000,000 pounds, or $5,500,000.

The rapidly increasing product of zinc, which was checked in 1893 and 1894, was resumed. The declining tendency in iron and steel production in 1894 was changed in 1895 to one of the most remarkable increases in the production of pig iron in the history of the industry of the United States. It rose from 6,657,388 long tons in 1894 to 9,446,308 long tons in 1895, or nearly 42 per cent.

This is the largest product ever attained in this country, the nearest approach to it being 1890.

The value also increased from $9.76 to $11.13 per ton. Iron ore production increased over 34 per cent, and with but six exceptions all of the iron ore-producing states participated in this advance.

The total production of coal of all kinds increased 22,376,004 long tons, or 25,061,124 short tons, or 13 per cent. The value of the product increased $11,627,479, about 6 per cent. The year was marked by a production considerably in excess of the market demands, and values were much reduced in consequence. Anthracite decreased 13 cents per long ton at the mines, and bituminous 5 cents. This decline in value was general throughout the United States, there being but three or four comparatively unimportant states whose value was larger in proportion in 1895 than in 1894.

Petroleum production showed a notable increase, especially in Ohio, Indiana and California; and the year's other features are decreased in stocks, rise in prices and extensions southward of profitable producing districts in the Appachian range.

The total coke product in 1895 was largest and the previous year the smallest in recent years. This fluctuation is caused by the rise and decline of the pig iron products, in the manufacture of which almost the entire coke output is consumed.

STATE LINE DISTRICT.

All Indications Point to a Growing and Permanent Camp.

The New Line district, in western Iron county, like a magnet, is attracting mining men from all over the west, and from all indications it promises to develop into one of the richest and most permanent gold and silver camps in the state.

Already several shipments of rich silver ore, carrying well in gold, have been made in this district, and it is expected that some time during the present week McBurney and McDonald will make a shipment of high grade gold ore from their Creole mine.

The Iron County Record, in speaking of the district, says:

"State Line district still continues to make a favorable showing. Late reports say that there is no doubt but that the vein revealed on the claim of McDonald and McBurney that assayed over $600 to the ton in gold, has been struck at a point over 300 feet distant on the opposite side of the location owned by Middleton, Thorley & Co., thus insuring these gentlemen a vein of this rich ore running the entire length of their claim. Henceforth we should hail them as millionaires. New comers are arriving in camp every day, and already it is beginning to assume an air of activity. The Line district is going to do much for Iron county and for Cedar City. It will furnish a market for the product of the farms, it will put into circulation a great amount of ready money, and as its population increases it will enable Cedar City to locate the county seat where it rightly belongs. Hurrah for the State Line."

A Promising Placer.

The Salmon Gold Mining company of Lemhi county, Idaho, says an exchange, will start their first clean up next week, when it is expected that some four acres of gravel will have been washed over. An experimental washing of 39-100 of an acre made late last season showed $7,000 gold to the acre, but an average yield of $4,000 per acre is all that is counted upon. On account of the cold weather this season was six weeks late in opening, but the company's ditches and reservoirs, holding 22,000,000 gallons of water, are now full to overflowing.

The placer mine of the Salmon Gold Mining company, located in Lemhi county, Idaho, comprises 3,800 acres of land. With three pits now in operation working six giants, there should be a clean up of our to six acres every month, or 25 to 30 acres per year. The life of the property is thus shown to exceed 100 years.

The company's hydraulic plant cost exceeding $150,000; their electric light plant enables constant working by day and night. The capitalization is $1,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of $5 each, of which 160,000 shares are issued to date. The property is in process of being patented.

Mr. Leopold Schlegelmilch, of Spiedel & Co., is president of the company and has been at the mines ever since the first of last April. Edward A. Clark, of the United States Oil company is treasurer; William B. French, William H. Coolidge and Charles H. Cole of the Globe National bank, are among the directors.

The Soda Well.

The company placed a new double cylinder pump in the soda well on Tuesday, says the Star, of Green River, Wyoming, which seems to meet all requirements. It is very easily operated by hand power, by one or two men, or can be worked by steam or wind. Henry Franklin and Al Morris placed it in position and tested its capacity. For several minutes a capacity of 20 gallons per minute was developed and maintained from a depth of 50 feet, the length of the pipe in the well. The limited number of evaporating vats was soon filled. These continue to leak, however, to an aggravating degree.

At 20 gallons per minute two men could produce in ten hours 2,500 pounds of soda, the commercial value of which in Salt Lake is $50. This again corroborates the statement of Professor Knight that were the well pumped continuously it could be made to yield $120 per day, while the operating expenses are but trifling. The proper thing for the company to do now seems to be to procure more vats that will retain water and gets its product on the market.

Three propositions have been received from outside parties within the past ten days. One was a proposal to develop the enterprise, providing the 42,000 unsold shares of capital stock were given as a bonus with a three months' option on the shares now in other hands at 10 cents a share. The leading stockholders are of the opinion, however, that the soda well is too good a thing to be given away, much as they would like to see it developed beyond their present means to push it.

A Salt Lake representative of eastern capital has written for terms, and says he feels confident that he has a party on hand to purchase the plant and the company's option on lands at a figure satisfactory to local men. In the meantime we are all anxiously waiting to see what we shall see.

Activity in Old Mining Camps.

It is interesting to note that old, abandoned mining camps are now strictly in the swim, and that in deserted districts there is now more activity than for several years past. Silver City and Diamond are illustrations of the truth of this assertion, and before many months this portion of Tintic district will make a record that will almost equal that of Mammoth or Eureka. Mercur, of course, is on a little different basis, yet, all the same, it was once a flourishing mining camp, and was then abandoned for years. American Fork canyon, once so prosperous, and then so dead, is also feeling the quickening influences of capital and labor; Alta, in Little Cottonwood, will receive more than passing notice this year, and in the head of Big Cottonwood, as soon as the heavy snows melt, will witness more work and development than it has since the Reed & Goodspeed mine closed down. Silver Reef, the famous old sandstone camp, will also come to the front with renewed life and activity, and throughout the state old mining camps, long neglected, will receive the recognition they deserve.

Mining Notes and Personals.

Beaver Utonian: Mr. P. J. Qualey and Mr. W. J. Wolstenholme, very prominent coal men, were looking up coal interests in and about Provo this week.

It is anticipated that good news will be received at an early day from the islands in Great Salt Lake, where the deposits of copper are reported to be quite extensive.

Considerable propecting is now going on in Parley's canyon, and although claim holders have been working on the quiet of late, it is whispered that they have reason to feel good over their prospects.

Within another week work in earnest will be begun in the mines in Alta, at the head of Little Cottonwood, and before the season is over the famous old producers of that locality will make an effort to break all former records.

C. C. Higgins, recorder of Camp Floyd mining district, who came in from Mercur last night, states that work is progressing finely throughout the camp, and also that from all appearances the Seals is just about breaking into the ore.

C. B. Jack, of Salt Lake, is taking a look over the mining resources of this section. Mr. Jack is one of the enterprising citizens of the Utah metropolis. He is heavily interested in the street railway system of that place.—Statesman, Boise City, Ida.

Bulletin, Elmore, Ida.: Substantial improvements are being made at the hoisting works of the great Elmore mine, Rocky Bar, the completion of which will enable them to handle the immense body of water pouring into the mine to much better advantage.

The Old Dominion copper mines in Arizona produced 750,000 pounds of copper during the month of May. Late reports assert that a new ore body has been discovered in the property, and from July 1 it is expected that the monthly output will be fully 1,000,000 pounds.

John Heimrich, one of the directors of the Mercur mine, returned to the city yesterday from his Nebraska home, where he has been with a lot of Utah live stock. Mr. Heimrich expects to leave in a few days for the San Jose mine, in Cherry Creek, White Pine canyon, Nevada.

Democrat, Baker City, Ore.: A large sample of ore from the Cyclone mine, in Flagstaff district, can be seen at the Democrat office. The Cyclone is the property of Messrs. Smith, Daly and Murphy, and has attracted considerable attention since its discovery a few weeks ago. It is considered one of the best prospects in the gold field east of Baker City.

The Recorder, of Salmon City, Ida., says that the A. D. & M. Co., of Gibbonsville, is contemplating the erection of a tramway from the Bull of the Woods mine to the mill, a distance of five miles. Surveys and maps are being made and when completed, the matter will be laid before the company and if satisfactory work will be commenced at once. A rich strike has recently been made in this mine.

Beaver Utonian: The Undine Mining company, consisting of S. S. Jones, S. H. Allen, T. R. Cutler, W. H. Wilson, Joseph Geoghegan, R. C. Aley, Dr. Pike, S. J. Jones, Annie Jones Atkin and Anna M. Jones, and owning the Windrige No. 1 and No. 2, the Jo Daley, the Christmas and the Peddler claims, in Tintic, near Silver City, are holding a meeting this afternoon in Provo to prepare a set of articles of incorporation. The company is to be capitalized at $150,000. Speaking of the properties owned by this company the Tintic Miner this week says that these properties are now being vigorously worked by two shifts, with steam hoist in operation. The Undine and Jo Daley have both made records as producers in the past, and will be heard from again before the summer is over.

Willow Creek district, Idaho, is just now attracting considerable attention in mining circles, as a number of rich strikes have been made there of late, in one of which a woman figures quite prominently, according to news received from Pearl, Ida., which says: "One of the most promising ledges in the Willow Creek district was uncovered last night. The Woman's Rights claim, owned by Mrs. Rigdon, of the Central hotel, on which a tunnel is being run, is the bonanza of Willow Creek. The ore body is twenty-two feet wide and assays from four samples give $103, $147, $190 and $419. Today every foot of ground for miles around is being staked out. Every man and woman in Pearl is on the ground, waiting to record their claims. Free gold can be seen in every sample and choice specimens will no doubt assay up in the thousands."

A special from Idaho City, Ida., says that the difficulties that have existed for some time among the owners of the Gold Hill mine at Quartzburg, were brought to a close today by a sale of the mine, under the order of the district court, to A. H. Boomer. Mr. Boomer bid the property in for $4,500. The difficulties among the owners led to litigation of which this sale is the result. It develops that the new tunnel on the Iowa claim has struck the ledge where there is some very rich ore. It is not known what the average grade of the ore body is, nor is the width of the ore stated, but pieces of rock have been taken out which, on being pounded up in a hand mortar, have been found to be worth as much as $3 a pound. This discovery is at a depth of 450 feet from the surface. The ledge at that point is large and well defined.

THERE IS GOOD MONEY

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Yellow Mixing Bowls	5, 10 to 25c
Decorated Pitchers	15, 20, 25, 30c
Wash Bowls and Pitchers	per set, 75c
Chambers	each, 15, 20, 25, 35c
Lemonade Cups	5c
Cups, Saucers and Plates decorated	7½c
Knives and Forks	per set, 50, 75, 90c
Fruit Jar Fillers	each, 05c
Rose Bowls	10, 15, 25c
Flower Pots	40, 55, 65c
Mush and Berry sets complete	set, 15c
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Tea Sets complete	$5.50
Decorated Toilet Sets	set, $1.65
Genuine Carlsbad China Decorated Dinner Sets, 100 pieces	$15.00
Others charge	$25.00

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Tuesday and Friday, "The Octoroon."

Wednesday and Saturday, "Under the Gaslight."

The coolest place in town. Prices, 25c; 35c—No higher. The popular Family Theatre. Matinees Thursday, Friday and Saturday. MATINEE PRICES—15c.

NERVE SEEDS This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, LOST VITALITY, Impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and BLOOD BUILDER. MAKE THE pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Don't delay, write to-day for Free medical book, sent sealed, plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by us and our advertised agents. Address WEAK STRONG INSTITUTE SHERMAN CO., Masonic Temple, CHICAGO.

Sold in Salt Lake City, Utah, by ZION'S CO-OPERATIVE MERCANTILE INSTITUTION AND BY SMITH DRUG COMPANY.

WHO'S TO BLAME?

Come, now, whose fault is it if you've been paying too much for your Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods? It isn't our fault, that's dead certain. We guarantee every article to be all we ask for it. YOUR MONEY BACK IF YOU WISH.

The Day We Celebrate

is celebrated best in one of our new, correct, spick and span summer suits. If we provide your outfit, Uncle Sam will pronounce it just the thing for the Fourth. Dressy, elegant and fashionable. As low priced clothes, we have the field. Our summer suits are too fine material and too well made to have a cheap look about them. Our $5 wool suits are such as you would pay $7.50 for elsewhere. Our $7.50 wool suits are regular $12 goods; our $15 suits are such as the best dressers will wear at the carnival.

Boys' Suits

Our stock of boys' long pants suits from 12 to 18 years is very complete. You may want a cheap suit. We have them at $3, better ones at $3.50. Our all wool ones at $5 you have paid $8 for many times. The $7.50 ones are finely made, well trimmed, made from the best of wool. Don't go to other stores and pay $12 for the same suit.

Children's Suits

This is the department we spend the most time on, and spend the most time searching for bargains. Can give you a knee pants suit for 75 cents, not as good as the $1.50 ones. The $2 all wool suits are such values as have never been seen in Salt Lake city before. The $2.50 and $3 ones, with double seat and knees is the thing for boys hard on their clothes, but the dressy boy would want one of our fine tailored $4 or $5 suits.

Knee Pants

Can give you knee pants for 15 cents, much better ones for 25 cents. The all wool ones come at 50 cents. Some made from finer wool, better made, at 75 cents and $1.

Send It Along

Everybody must have it. In hot weather one of our new, handsome and stylish straw hats is absolutely essential to health and comfort. Our new hats come in all grades of quality, from the finest to the ordinary, and the prices we offer are the lowest obtainable in Salt Lake city. Our 25 cent ones are good, the 50 cents ones better, $1 ones first class, and the extra fine and nobby ones $1.50 to $2.

Underwear

We have opened our complete stock of summer underwear and can give you the best values in the city. Your money back if you are not satisfied.

Men's Marseilles Mixtures, per suit	$ 50
Men's Natural Mixtures, per suit	75
Men's Fancy Balbriggan Blue Mixtures, per suit	1 00
Men's Real Combed Egyptian Balbriggan, per suit	1 00
Men's Brown Balbriggan Combed Yarn, per suit	1 00
Men's Fine Derby Ribbed, per suit	1 00
Men's Imported French Balbriggan, per suit	1 50
Men's Summer Natural Wool Underwear, per suit	1 50
Men's Very Fine French Balbriggan, per suit	2 00
Men's Fancy Striped Lisle, per suit	2 00
Men's Genuine Derby Ribbed, (made from silk yarn), per suit	2 50
Men's Summer All-Wool Sanitary Underwear, per suit	3 00
Men's Fancy Colored Cashmere very fine), per suit	4 00
Boy's Light Cotton Underwear, (6 to 15 years), per suit	75
Boy's Balbriggan Underwear, (6 to 15 years), per suit	1 00

Wash Suits

at 75c., $1, $1.50 and $2, one-third less than they are worth, and the colors will stand the terrors of the washtub. Will you fetch back a suit that fails in that? Goodness! You'll take the suits in a jiffy when you see them, if there are boys to be togged out.

The Very Latest

styles in shirts must be looked for at our store. There is nothing like looking for a thing where it is. All our shirts are the best makes and are thus no less superior in quality and durability than in style. We have the white shirts with colored bosoms and separate cuffs at $1, $1.25 and $1.50. Our assortment of 50 cent colored shirts with starched collars and cuffs is very large, also have a great many at 75 cents, the $1 ones are fast colors and are guaranteed not to fade out by perspiration, and have ties of same goods. We start in the separate collar and cuff colored shirts at 75 cents, better ones at $1, the $1.50 ones are extra value, have three collars and a pair of cuffs with each shirt.

Our Pants

are the pride of all who wear them. You are assured the best dressed men in Salt Lake city, wear them and enjoy perfect comfort and the sense of being well dressed in consequence. We can give you any quality you want from the good, strong, cotton pants for $1 and $1.50 to the all wool pants for $2.50 and $3; and way up to the fine tailor made worsted pants at $4, $5 and $6.

ONE PRICE.

J. P. GARDNER,

136-138 Main Street.

ADAMANTINE SHOE AND DIES.

CHROME CAST STEEL CAMS, TAPPETS, BOSSES, ROLL-SHELLS, CRUSHER PLATES.

These castings are extensively used in all the mining states and territories of North and South America. Guaranteed to prove better and cheaper than any others. Orders solicited subject to above conditions. When ordering send sketch with exact dimensions. Send for illustrated circular.

CHROME STEEL WORKS, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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