BUSINESS, MINING AND STOCKS

Important Ruling of the Land Office Affecting Railroad Grants.

THE MINING EXCHANGE

The Week Winds Up With a Very Dull Day—Sales of Gas Stocks.

THE CENTENNIAL - EUREKA

Efforts Being Made to Catch the Big Ore Chute.

Sale of the Gipsy Blair—Option on the Omaha—Bingham Bulletin Notes—More Ore in Sight in the Camp Than Ever Before—The Showing in the Mercur—The East Golden Gate—Rich Ore in the Sacramento—The Banner Group on Lion Hill—The Humbug Shipment—The Grey Eagle Strike—Ore and Bullion—Silver and Lead—Mining Notes and Personals.

The register and receiver of the general United States land office in this city have just rendered a decision affecting the title to mineral lands in Utah that will prove to be of great interest to those who are interested in mining matters in this, as well as in other states on the Pacific slope, as it applies to government grants to railroads and denies the right of such corporations to claim or hold mineral lands under such grants.

The case in question is entitled David Leche vs. the Union Pacific Railroad company, and involves the title to the east half of section 5, township 2 north, range 3 west, the ground being located in the Great Salt Lake on what is known as Antelope Island.

The statement of the case, as filed at the land office, is that the Union Pacity company, on May 25, 1896, had filed list No. 16 praying for a patent for the tract in question, claiming the same under its grant from the government.

On the 19th of August, 1895, David Leche filed a protest at the land office in which he claimed that the land in question was mineral bearing, and that it was more valuable for its ledges of silver, gold and copper ore than it was for farming or for agriculture, and because of this allegation the commissioner of the general land office ordered a hearing, which was set for July 9, 1896. Subsequently this hearing was postponed from time to time, until the 17th of October, when the testimony of the protestant was taken, the railroad company presenting no evidence whatever.

The protestant, in his evidence, stated that he had made locations on this ground; that he had expended considerable in its development, and that it was mineral bearing, as prospecting had disclosed the existence of a strong ledge which carried good values in silver and copper, and that these metals existed in quantities sufficiently large to justify the expenditure of a large amount of money in the development of the same, and that the land was more valuable for mining purposes than it was for farming or for agriculture.

In their decision the register and receiver summed up the case as follows: "But one conclusion can be reached from the testimony offered in the case, and that is, that the land is not only mineral in character, but is more valuable for the mineral it contains than for agriculture. The tract is essentially mineral land, and being such, does not pass to the railroad company under its grant, but is especially excepted from the operation of the grant. Our decision is that list No. 16, by the Union Pacific company, be rejected."

In its letter apprising Mr. Leche of its decision, the land office states that the land in question, on Antelope Island, is mineral in character, and therefore exempt from the operation of the grant given the Union Pacific company by the government of the United States. The statement is also made that the attorneys of the company have been notified of the decision, and that if an appeal is not filed within 30 days that the decision as rendered will be final.

Mr. Leche, with others, has been engaged in the development of the mineral deposits on Antelope Island for the past three or four years, and it is well known in mining circles that the showing of good ore there is very encouraging, especially so when it comes to deposits of copper, and The Herald is informed that even now there is a good sized shipment of ore from the island now en route to this city.

This decision will be far-reaching in its effects, and there should be no hesitancy on the part of mining men to locate on railroad lands where the existence of mineral in paying quantities can be proven beyond a doubt.

THE MINING EXCHANGE.

The Week Winds Up With a Very Dull Day—Sales of Gas.

But little interest was manifested in the call of the mining exchange yesterday, still the stocks held their own in fairly good shape, and but little fluctuation was noted, especially in the dividend-paying securities.

Anchor remained practically unchanged and remained stationary at the quotations of the previous day. Ajax drew out considerable inquiry and made gains in the bidding, and, in view of the fact that there is a steady demand for this stock, there is every reason to believe that it will reach the dollar mark within a week or two. Daly also chronicled advances in the bidding, while Daly-West, while strong in the offerings, experienced a slight decline in the bids. East Golden Gate experienced a little spurt and made a gain of half a cent, while in the asking it was quite firm. Mercur was strong at the figures of the previous day, but made no sales, while Mammoth suffered a decline in the bidding.

There was a decided upward tendency in the unlisted stocks, although they figured but lightly in the way of transfers. Natural Gas was fairly active, but at a very low figure, yet this stock furnished the only transaction of the call. Sunbeam was fairly strong in the offerings, but weak in the bidding. Swansea was inactive and a little weak, yet holders were firm for an advance. South Swansea was a good imitator of its near neighbor, and was steady in the offerings. Northern Light was shaded a little in the quotations, while Homestake was in demand with no sellers in the pit.

The sales for the week were as follows:

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

	Shares.
Monday	575
Tuesday	1,200
Wednesday	8,100
Thursday	3,000
Friday	1,200
Saturday	4,400
Total sales	18,475

Yesterday's sales were as follows:

SALES OF STOCK.

400 Natural Gas at ½ cent.
1,000 Natural Gas at ¾ cent.
3,000 Natural Gas at ¾ cent.
Total sales, 4,400.

The closing quotations were as follows:

CALL OF LISTED STOCKS.

Name of Stocks.	Highest Bid	Lowest Asked
Anchor	$ 60	$ 1 50
Ajax	70	90
Bullion-Beck	5 00	6 25
Brick Consolidated		70
Daly	5 30	6 00
Daly West	8 00	8 00
Dalton and Lark		45
Eagle	3	7
East Golden Gate	1	2
Galena	1 25	1 65
Geyser	1 00	1 20
Four Aces	15	19
Herschel	6	20
Mercur	6 00	6 10
Mammoth	1 95	2 05
Sioux Consolidated		1 25
Utah		1 50

CALL OF UNLISTED STOCKS.

Name of Stocks.	Highest Bid	Lowest Asked
Natural Gas	$ ¾	$ 1
Sunbeam	14	25
Swansea	2 40	2 60
Emerald	2½	6
Omaha		7
Buckeye	5	5⅝
Homestake	6	
Sunset		15
Northern Light	42	45
South Swansea	90	1 15
Dalton	2	3
Richmond and Anaconda	1	5

CENTENNIAL-EUREKA EXTENSION.

Efforts Being Made to Catch the Rich Ore Chute From This Mine.

Ever since the Centennial-Eureka has proven to be such a bonanza a determined effort has been made to find the continuation of the rich chute of ore that has made this mine so famous, and this work has been largely confined to the section of country located between the Centenial-Eureka group of claims and the Mammoth mine.

Among the promising properties in this locality the Opex group is just now attracting a great deal of attention, and if indications count for anything, it should find a place on the shipping list by spring.

The Opex group, consisting of four claims, lies almost immediately south of the Centennial-Eureka, and is not far from the Mammoth ground, and the officers of the company are confident that they are on the C.-E. ore zone.

The Opex was organized only a short time ago—less than two months, and yet Superintendent P. J. Donohue, who is also manager of the Mammoth mill, has a steam hoist on the ground, and the shaft is now down nearly to the 200-foot level, and work is being pushed as rapidly as three shifts can break rock and hoist it, the intention being to sink to the 500-foot level and then drift for the ledge.

The company is capitalized at 300,000 shares of a par value of $1 each, 130,000 of which have been set aside as treasury or working capital stock, while the individual stock is not transferable until ore has been encountered and the mine is on a paying basis.

The officers and directors of the company are as follows: P. J. Donohue, president; F. H. Peyton, vice-president; H. C. Bacorn, secretary and treasurer; G. H. Robinson and J. R. Case.

There is no doubt in the minds of mining men but that somewhere in the stretch of country located between the Centennial-Eureka and Mammoth mines another large and rich ore body will eventually be found, and the Opex people believe that it will be disclosed in their ground.

BINGHAM BULLETIN NOTES.

More Ore In Sight In the Camp Than Ever Before.

Manager Logan of the Winnamuck, is of opinion there is more ore in sight in Bingham at present than ever before in the history of the camp. The Dalton & Lark and Winnamuck have lately exposed immense bodies of high grade, nearly all the leasers on the Telegraph are doing well, and the old Jordan and South Galena are capable of extensive shipments without knocking down a pound. Added to these, many of the old producers have been quietly developing important new ore bodies, and scores of small properties not shipping since the slump have more or less ore to market whenever there is decent money in it. If prices are favorable, next season Bingham will discount its previous records.

McKellar has named his gold-saving machine "The Little Wonder," and it is manufactured by the Little Wonder Gold Amalgamator company, of 38 West Second South street, Salt Lake city. The company has issued a pamphlet explaining its operations and giving results of experiments in Bingham and elsewhere. We have no doubt that a number of the machines will be working in Bingham next season.

Colonel O. B. Hardy, manager of the Bingham Copper company's mines, will return frim his eastern trip next Monday, and work is to be resumed at once on the Benton and Starlus properties. The Nast group is to be further developed and put in shape for extensive production when the markets are right.

At the Frisco a comfortable boarding house and blacksmith shop have just been erected, and the company will do considerable work this winter if prices pick up after election. The mine is showing a good streak of shipping ore.

A. M. Grant, representing the Colorado Iron Works company, was here yesterday in the interest of the company which will compete for the construction work of the big Henry M. mill.

The Henry M. outfit have evidently decided upon the combination necessary for treating their ore, as it is understood that work is soon to begin on the new mill.

A small shipment is being made from the Red Wing, the new property that promises to swell the list of Markham gulch bonanzas.

Every active miner in Bingham will leave his work next Tuesday long enough to hand out a vote for Billy Bryan.

M. W. Davis has about completed a cabin on his Mercer No. 2, which he has also surveyed for patent.

A shipment of concentrates is coming down from the Last Chance mill.

Mining matters have been nearly at a standstill this week.

Sale of the Gypsy Blair.

The Gipsy Blair mine, in Day's Fork, Big Cottonwood, is one of the old time producers of the canyon, and in days gone by, was noted as a producer of very rich mineral, especially so in silver and lead. For several years, however, the mine was practically abandoned, until, about five years ago, Charles Desky obtained an interest in the property, since which time it has been worked in a desultory manner until within the past year or so, when some effective work has been done in the way of getting the mine into shape so that it could once again be classed among the producers of Big Cottonwood.

After sinking a shaft for some distance on the ledge, a tunnel was started last spring in order to cut the ore body at a greater depth, and also for the purpose of giving greater facilities for the working of the property. Late developments go to show that this work was carried on in proper channels, as when connections were made with the shaft and the tunnel a fine streak of ore was uncovered, and as work progressed the size of the pay streak increased until today it is all of eight inches in width, and the ore carries values of 49 per cent. lead, 160 to 433.8 ounces silver and $5.60 in gold to the ton.

For some time past the Gipsy Blair has been owned by J. Johnson and Attorney William Ford, of this city. Mr. Johnson is an ardent Republican and a great admirer of McKinley, while Mr. Ford is a believer in bimetallism and also a strong supporter of Bryan. Mr. Johnson is of the opinion that McKinley will be elected and therefore believes that it will not be good to own silver properties after next Tuesday. Mr. Ford, on the other hand, is just as confident that Bryan is sure to win, when, in his judgment, silver properties will rise in value. As it is, both gentlemen are well satisfied, and Mr. Ford demonstrated his faith in the mine by giving Mr. Johnson $5,000 for his one-half interest in the same.

Mr. Ford will work the property all winter and he expects to make a shipment of high grade ore some time next week.

Option on the Omaha.

As predicted in these columns yesterday, an option and a bond has been secured on the Omaha mine in the western foothills, in Camp Floyd district, and it is expected that by the first of December The Herald will be able to announce the sale of this promising property for a good round sum.

As already stated in this paper, some very fine assays of late have been secured from this mine, and it is believed that with sufficient development, there will not be a greater producer of the precious metal in the district.

Yesterday, after several days spent in discussing the details of the deal, the Omaha Mining company bonded a controlling interest in the property to W. S. Fugate for a period of 30 days, and the papers, with the control of the stock, have been placed in escrow. The consideration named in the deal has not been made public, however, although it is understood that it is a goodly sum, and it is stated that Mr. Fugate will experience no difficulty in disposing of the property within the specified time.

There are quite a number of other valuable properties in the vicinity of the Omaha on which a large amount of work will be performed this winter, and as the showing on these is also very encouraging, there is every reason to believe that by another year there will be several paying and producing mines on the western slope.

Gold In Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 31.—Dominion Land Surveyor Ogilvie, who is in the Yukon district, reports from Fort Cudahy to the acting minister of the interior that a large discovery of gold has been made on Bonanza creek, some 100 miles east of the boundary line. About 200 claims have been staked out, and there is room for over 1,000 more.

Ore and Bullion.

The ore and bullion receipts yesterday were as follows:

Bamberger & McMillan—Ores, $9,686.

Commercial National Bank—Ores, $5,400; gold bars, $2,400; silver bullion, $600.

Wells, Fargo & Co—Bullion, $3,345.

T. R. Jones & Co—Bullion, $5,400; ores, $12,700.

McCornick & Co—Bullion, $2,850; ores, $12,900.

Silver and Lead.

The silver and lead quotations yesterday were as follows: Bar silver, 65 cents; lead, $2.60; casting copper, 10½ cents.

Bank Clearings.

The clearings of the associated banks yesterday were $221,433. For the same day last year they were $246,685. The clearings for the week were $1,463,695. For the same week last year they were $1,467,718. The clearings for the month were $5,706,051. For the same month last year they were $5,645,292.

Mining Notes and Personals.

The Mackintosh sampler yesterday received 14 tons of Oregon ore and 152 tons of Daly West ore.

During his stay in this city Frank Wilson, of the April Fool mine, at DeLamar, Nev., presented J. W. Neill, of the T.-B. sampling works, with a fine, large photograph of the April Fool mill.

James T. Monk of Argenta, in Big Cottonwood, has made an application at the land office for a patent survey of the Safety Valve lode, in Big Cottonwood mining district. S. T. Mathis has been appointed to perform the work.

The Herald is informed that David Leche of this city has just made a purchase of the Invincible mine, near Alta, in the Little Cottonwood district. The Invincible is an old producer, and it is understood that now it shows up good bodies of ore that carry values of $50 in gold to the ton.

Glenn R. Bothwell, of the Sacramento, will go out to the mine this morning for the purpose of making a trimonthly shipment of cyanides from the Sacramento mill. The mine, from all accounts, is showing up in great shape, especially as now great bodies of ore have been exposed that carry average values of $25 in gold to the ton.

Another lot of Humbug ore, from Eureka, was received at the samplers yesterday. The lot comprised 65 tons and assayed 25 per cent. lead, 185.6 ounces in silver and $9.20 in gold to the ton. The Humbug is the making of a wonderful mine, and almost every one that has inspected the property is of the opinion that it will develop into a bonanza.

The Herald is informed that there is some talk of starting a starch factory in the southern portion of Utah county, the intention being to manufacture his commodity from potatoes, using the small ones only, the large ones being reserved for the market. A factory of this character is much needed in Utah, as there is nothing of this kind in this inter-mountain country.

The diamond drill in the East Golden Gate mine, at Mercur, is now down a depth of 544 feet from the surface. At 515 feet water was encountered, and it is reported that the formation is softer and that the indications are more favorable. At present it is the intention to sink to the 1,200-foot level, where it is expected that free gold ore will be encountered. In any event, drifts are to be run on the different ore chutes that have been encountered at various points from the 70-foot level down.

C. S. Davis is in from Lion hill, where he is interested in the development of the Banner group of claims, in which he has two feet of ore that carries good gold and silver values. Mr. Davis states that there is a great deal of work going on on Lion hill at the present time—more than there has been for the past 15 years, and from the number of buildings that are now going up on the hill, not including the Northern Light mill, it would seem as if quite a camp would soon spring up in that locality.

Captain George Ryan of Eureka, who was in the city yesterday, informs The Herald that he is progressing finely in the development of the Humbug No. 2 claim, which adjoins the now noted Humbug mine, and that at a depth of 40 feet the formation is looking very favorable, and from all indications he will not have to go very deep before cutting the ledge. The Humbug mine, which is a new producer, is making a great record for itself, and although it has not been on the shipping list for more than a month, it already has a credit of over $35,000 from ore sales.

Superintendent George C. Edwards, of the Mercur mine, came in on the train Friday night, but returned to the mine yesterday. The mine, according to Mr. Edwards, is in a most satisfactory condition, so much so, indeed, that for the past few days he has been obliged to turn off 16 men for a short time, as the ore bins were full, the mill had more than it could handle and the mine was full of ore that had been broken down. This is an excellent showing, as all, or nearly all of this ore has been taken out in doing development work only.

Dr. E. D. Woodruff, manager of the Northern Light mine, who came in from Lion hill Friday night, informs The Herald that the work in the erection of the mill is progressing finely. The excavation for the foundation is entirely finished, the foundation and plates for the leaching rooms are already in, and as the lumber is being hauled to the mine as rapidly as possible, there is no reason to doubt but that the mill will be in running order by the first of the year. In making the dugway to the millsite, as stated before in these columns, a two-foot ledge was cut that carries values running from 11 to 80 ounces in silver and $3.20 in gold to the ton.

The discovery of rich galena ore in the Grey Eagle mina, on Mt. Nebo, a short time ago, mention of which was made in these columns at the time, has had the effect of stirring up the people living in the southern end of Utah county in great shape, and now there is a great deal of prospecting going on in the canyons and rugged steeps of this grand old mountain, and from all indications other discoveries equally as rich will be reported within a short time. From E. G. Kogmon, who returned yesterday from a trip to Mono, it is learned that the people of that place are greatly excited over the new find, especially as the ore is very fine in quality as well as prolific in quantity, and already a number of new miners' cabins, perched up on the mountain side, can be seen from the railroad that skirts the mountain. This, of itself, shows that the owners of the Grey Eagle mean to work the property this winter, and it is stated that other prospects in that locality will be developed this season. The officers of the Mt. Nebo Land and Irrigation company are all mining men, and The Herald is informed that soon after the election it is their intention to look into the merits of the new find, and if it pans out as reported, they will do what they can toward developing the mineral resources of that region, as they would much rather build up home industry than to spend their means away from where they are interested.

RUN BY THE SPARK.

Some Late Improvements at Silver Bros.' Iron Works—A Practical Firm.

There is at least one business place in the city where it would seem to a visitor that the cry of "hard times" has not yet penetrated, and that establishment is Silver Bros.' Iron Works, located at 149 West South Temple street.

Probably the cry has been kept out by the incessant roar and rumble of the heavy and costly machinery of the latest models. But that it has been kept out there can be no doubt in the minds of the visitors.

Within the last few months the firm has purchased additional ground, and has erected thereon an addition to their already extensive shops. The addition is two stories in height, the ground floor being 72x40 feet. It is built of pressed brick, and is both light and airy. In it has been placed a new 52-inch lathe, weighing 20 tons, and a bolt cutter with a capacity of 2½ inches. Both are models. A complete tool room is also one of the accessories here, and the valuable tools are guarded as jealously as a cashier guards his vaults.

A valuable addition to the mammoth plant is the use of electricity as motive power, which is brought to the city by the Big Cottonwood Power company, and applied to the machinery of the works through the medium of a three-phase electric motor of 40-horse power. And the comparatively small machine—small, at least, in proportion to the great pieces of machinery it sets in motion—has so far given very good satisfaction. It has the advantage of cleanliness, easy operation, and ready at all times for use at a moment's notice.

The Silver Bros. have now on hand work not only from points within the state, but also from places many miles distant, for while it is a Utah concern, its business spreads over Utah, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. In heavy castings, which the firm makes a specialty of, there are now in the shop work for the Mammoth Water company, the Park City Opera house and other concerns. There are also ten coal cars on the wagons, ready for shipment, for the Grass Creek Coal company.

One advantage that the firm has over all competitors on the outside is the proximity to the mines and other places where their work is. Many a piece of machinery used in the mines is made in the east by men who would not know a piece of ore from a turnip. If it proves a failure they are none the wiser for it. But when the Silver Bros. are called in to inspect it, it is an easy matter for them to see the weak points and thus make the repairs better than the old piece of work. In other words, the boys are practical. The members of the firm are Joseph A. Silver, John A. Silver and Hyrum A. Silver.

JOHN HENRY SMITH.

HE TAKES A HAND IN THE CAMPAIGN IN WYOMING.

His Appearance on the Ground Arouses Great Excitement Among the People of Evanston—He Declares His Work Is Purely Personal In Character.

EVANSTON, Wy., Oct. 31.—The Mormon authorities—or, at least, one of them, John Henry Smith, one of the twelve apostles of that honorable body—are interesting themselves in the Wyoming campaign. His mission in Evanston today is at the request of Senator Warren of this state, which he admitted in conversation with members of his church. He was not afraid to read this document to a few of his followers, who questioned his mission in Evanston. Neither was he afraid or alarmed to state blankly that he would aid McKinley to his utmost by influence. "But," said he, "I do this, not from a church standpoint, but for my own personal satisfaction."

This afternoon a cab driven by a prominent goldbug visited all the Mormon residences, where the honorable gentleman made himself known, incidentally mentioning the question of politics. His influence, he says, was ordered by Senator Warren to shortly follow the appearance of Senator Cannon, who spoke in Evanston last Saturday evening. His reception by the people with whom he conversed is indeed discouraging. His object at this time is plain political trickery, but that it will fall to the ground like a meteor is plainly evident. In conversation with a leading Mormon merchant of Evanston he made himself manifestly disagreeable; so much so that the merchant, while recognizing him as a gentleman of worth, remarked that his nefarious mission was sadly lamented by his friends in this city, and in unpleasant terms Mr. Smith was requested to retire from the establishment.

His visit to Almy is summed up in more pleasant words than the above, but that the object of his trip was also denounced by his followers in that city is learned here.

Intense excitement is raging in Evanston tonight. Admitting, as he did, by reading in public a letter received from Senator Warren, sets the matter positively before the people that his mission was pre-arranged; and whether it be church dictation or private individual opinion, your correspondent is at a loss to state positively. At any rate the church apostle is rebuked by the bishop and the church members, and he will return to his home in Utah a wiser man.

The Flambeau club, in honor of local candidates, held a grand demonstration in Evanston tonight. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity and the greatest enthusiasm prevaled. Speeches were made by all the candidates, who made a good impression with the voters of this city. H. W. Sammon, free silver candidate for prosecuting attorney, was the main speaker of the evening. He spoke ably on the money question and the nefarious work of the McKinleyites in this county, who are using dishonorable means to aid them, seeing that they are almost beyond redemption. This is the banner free silver county of the state and will give Bryan and the full free silver ticket large majorities.

SITUATION IN NEW YORK

Henry George Declares That Union Labor in the Metropolis Is Unanimously Supporting Bryan.

In the Examiner Henry George, writing from New York under date of the 29th says:

In a rapid survey of the political prospects in the state of New York, beginning at Buffalo in the northwest, I come now to the southeastern and most populous part—the municipalities that comprise the great American metropolis and their adjoining counties.

The most significant fact in New York city is the unison of the working masses for Bryan. My information as to this is, I think, the best and most trustworthy it is possible to get. It is that the workingmen are for Bryan, with even more complete unanimity and greater intensity than they were for me in the mayoralty campaign ten years ago. Then I had some open and considerable covert opposition in what is generally known as the ranks of labor. Today I can hear in the same quarter little or no opposition to Bryan.

Although free silver has been, for some time before this campaign, indorsed by the Knights of Labor and the Federation of Labor, yet, as seems to be the case in other industrial districts of the state, the currency question cuts little or no figure among the workingmen of New York city. What unites them is government by injunction, the unconstitutional use of the federal army to put down labor strikes, the feeling that every power and every interest that is bent on crushing labor and cutting down wages is united on the side of McKinley, and the fear that his success, which, indeed, is oftener spoken of as the success of Hanna than the success of McKinley, will be the signal for new aggressions.

Before this, which is the workingman's view of the real question at issue, the question of currency and the question of tariff melt into insignificance, and even the socialists, bent on making a show of strength for what they believe to be the great party of the future, are passing, in spite of their leaders, to the support of Bryan.

WORKINMEN FOR BRYAN.

Information I get in New York on this point is specific and detailed, and comes from sources that seem to me much more reliable than those of the gentlemen who so confidently assume that McKinley will carry New York city. For instance, there is a certain great banker, having his offices in a large Wall street building. He believes, and within a few days has "pointed with pride" to what he assumes to be a fact, that every elevator man, every watchman and fireman in the building will vote for either McKinley or Palmer. I am told that in that particular building there is not a man of this kind who will not vote for Bryan.

In a certain well known restaurant in that vicinity, much frequented by bankers and brokers, and the class who feel with them, the waiters are very loth to say anything on politics that would indicate they are not eager to support "sound money." They are naturally assumed by the patrons of the restaurant to be for "sound money." But I am told of this particular restaurant that there is not one of them who is not really for Bryan, in utter disregard as to whether his election will mean 50-cent dollars or not.

The information I get is that of all trades and branches of trades, and of labor associations in occupations hardly regarded as trades. But it is all concurred as to the intensity of feeling and practical unanimity of purpose. I have tried to inquire as to how the cross division as to nationality and religion, such as German and Italian, Protestant, Catholic and Hebrew, may affect the vote. The best information I can get is that while the colored men seem to stand fast to the Republican party, all the others are following the general impulse, so that, for instance, while the wealthy Germans may vote for McKinley or for Palmer, the working Germans will vote for Bryan, or in some few instances for the socialist candidate.

SOCIALISTS SEE HANNA'S SHADOW.

These socialists are, however, yielding to the general tide, a tendency hastened by a suspicion now beginning to grow among them that Mark Hanna may have some part in the injunctions made to them to stand unyielding for straight socialism.

In the organizations of building laborers, hod carriers, etc., for New York and Staten Island there are 12 divisions, composed of German, Irish and English speaking laborers, with a total membership of 10,000. These divisions have all done this year what they have never done before—taken political action indorsing Bryan. Their walking delegate knows of only one member, a colored man, who is for McKinley. So of the coach-drivers, who claim a membership of 2,000. I am told there is only one (a socialist who will vote for Machette) who is not for Bryan.

So of the plumbers and gas-fitters, who number 2,500, many of them Republicans who have never before voted the Democratic ticket. An inquiry made by one of their number disclosed only three votes for McKinley. And the same tide is running, from all I can hear, among the carpenters and bricklayers, shoe and clothing trades, brewers, car conductors and motormen, bakers, and, in short, among all the trades, too numerous to mention, who have any union or any kind of organization.

Now, among Democratic politicians from Minneapolis to New York I have met many who, while more or less clearly conscious that organized labor was for Bryan, seem to be in doubt about laborers outside of trades unions. I happen to have known for a long time, and well, a man who has been for some weeks, for other than political purposes, moving among the unorganized laborers of the wharves and docks. He tells me the sentiment there is unanimously for Bryan; and this, I am told also by those who ought to know, is almost in as great a degree true of the policemen, letter carriers and street sweepers of New York City.

THE SITUATION IN BROOKLYN.

As for the shipmen, bookkeepers, clerks and small retail dealers, I infer from what I hear that at least as large a proportion of them are for Bryan as voted for me in 1886, in spite of the lavish predictions of the total destruction of society that would follow my election; and from what I hear specifically, I also infer that this is true as to lawyers and insurance men, of teachers and of clerks in banking establishments.

Now, what I am credibly told as to the disposition of the workingmen of New York city, I am also credibly told to be true of Brooklyn, and, as far as I can learn, of the industrial parts of Long Island and Staten Island and of New Jersey towns and cities.

Two weeks ago I called on a friend whom I think the best political arithmetician known to me in Brooklyn. He told me he had, up to a week before, regarded it as certain that McKinley would carry Brooklyn; but that a change had set in and if the election were to take place then he thought the contest would be so close that he could not venture to say what would be the result, but that if the tendency continued Kings county would certainly go for Bryan.

I saw him again yesterday. He said the tendency toward Bryan had not only continued, but was rapidly increasing; that his estimate of Kings county was that it would certainly give Bryan 10,000 majority; that he was inclined from what he was now hearing to think it might go 20,000, and that the new impulse was showing itself down to the furthest point of the island.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN

Chairman Lloyd Issues an Address to the Voters.

NO DOUBT OF THE RESULT

A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR HONEST POLITICS PREDICTED.

An Appeal to All Good Citizens to Do Their Duty at the Polls on Tuesday—Thanks to the Patriotic Women Who Have Aided in the Work.

To the Voters of Salt Lake County:

Tomorrow will mark the termination of a contest which will determine whether the great county of Salt Lake, with its voting population of 25,000, is in line with the party of Bryan and silver; whether the people will remain true to their professions of the past and gallantly support the party which, in making possible for them to vote for silver, imperilled its life in the nation, or whether they will uphold the party of Mark Hanna and the aggregation of villinies that, under his sinister banner, threaten to crush out the spirit of American independence.

There ought to be no doubt concerning the result in this county. The Democratic committee feels that there is no doubt. We base this belief upon our faith in the honesty, the integrity and the patriotism of our fellow citizens; upon the enthusiasm of the Democratic voters; the activity and energy displayed by the party workers; and, finally, upon the results of a careful and complete canvass.

We congratulate the party workers upon the success of their labors. We believe that we shall win; we know that the opposition believes that we are going to win. We have pursued none but clean and fair methods throughout the campaign; the opposition has resorted to every petty trick known to cunning and unscrupulous political schemers. Our success will be not only a victory for Bryan and silver, but also a triumph for honest politics. We feel justified in claiming that our cause appeals to the friends of purity in politics, as well as to the advocate of the free and independent coinage of silver.

Tomorrow night our case will have been argued and submitted to the jury. There is no doubt but the people have in their minds made up a verdict for the right. But the most arduous and the most important work of the campaign remains to be done. We appeal, not only to the Democratic voters, in the name of party loyalty, but we appeal, also, to the patriotism and to the Americanism of all those good citizens, heretofore of opposite political faith, who have this year risen above partisanship in their desire to serve their country. We entreat all to work unceasingly from the opening to the closing of the polls, to see that every friend of the people's cause casts his or her ballot for the right; let the precinct committees open their headquarters when the polls open, divide up their work and get every voter to the polls. Let every man and every woman perform his or her full duty, and their efforts will be crowned by the election of the entire ticket by a handsome majority, and Salt Lake county will record herself as the true friend of free silver.

This committee is and has been crippled by a lack of funds. It has had at its disposal less than one-third the amount expended in any previous campaign; it will have little money for carriage hire upon election day, and for this important service it is forced to rely almost wholly upon the generosity and public spirit of Democrats and of those Republicans who desire the success of the Democratic ticket. It urges every owner of a team or vehicle, not urgently needed in his own precinct, to place it at the disposal of the county committee as early in the day as possible; and all precinct and ward committees are earnestly asked to secure every carriage available, and to send to county headquarters any what may not be needed in their respective districts. Failure on the part of committees and citizens to respond to this request may result in the loss of many votes.

In conclusion, the committee desires to express its gratitude to the patriotic and noble women who have labored so earnestly and so effectively in behalf of our cause, and to urge upon them to continue their efforts until the evening of election day. Seek out every woman voter known to be upon the doubtful list and point out to her the path of duty in this momentous crisis. We know that a majority of the women will vindicate their fitness to exercise the elective franchise by casting their ballots for the cause of the people, the cause of liberty, and that they will contribute in a very large measure to the triumphs that await us at the polls.

Do your duty men and women, one and all, that Hannaism and plutocracy may find no foothold in Salt Lake county!

Democratic county executive committee.

B. T. LLOYD, Chairman.
C. T. HARTE, Secretary.

HARRISON HAS QUIT.

Ex-President Will Speak No More During the Campaign.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 31.—General Harrison began his last day of talking to the people of Indiana at Auburn at 9:30 this morning. His train lay on a siding at Fort Wayne during the night and ran over to Auburn this morning. He was heartily cheered upon his appearance, and began his speech with a beautiful tribute to the American flag.

A run of five miles brought the train to Waterloo, where an enthusiastic crowd of 2,500 was waiting, composed largely of farmers. General Harrison was taken to a stand and talked for about 20 minutes.

Another brief run brought the party to Kendalville, where a crowd of about 5,000 had packed themselves about a stand erected a few yards from the station. The Republicans of Noble county had prepared for an all-day rally, and had just finished with a parade something over a mile long. In the crowd was a big "sound money" club of Lake Shore employees, with a number of original transparencies. General Harrison was escorted to the stand by the reception committee, who had boarded the train at Waterloo, and was received with prolonged cheers. Near the stand was a wire cage filled with sheep bearing the banner, "Save us from popocrats and dogs."

Goshen was reached at 1 o'clock and here a crowd of fully 20,000 was encountered. Great preparations had been made for the event by the Republican managers and when the train arrived they were just finishing a parade with something over 6,000 men in line. Large crowds turned out at Wabash, Marion, Zimmerville. General Harrison arrived at Indianapolis at 9 p. m., and he left the train at Massachusets avenue, driving direct to his home.

WIND AND WAVE.

Why wilt thou make, O Wave,
Forever in from the bay?
Dost thou seek on the beaches grave
To cast thy life away?

Why wilt thou blow, O Wind,
Forever out to sea?
Is it death thou too wouldst find,
Or winged eternity?

I told my love unsped
To both in the eventide;
The wild Wind moaned, and fled;
The wild Wave sobbed, and died.

—G. E. Woodbury, in Harper's Magazine.

Sarsaparilla Sense.

Any sarsaparilla is sarsaparilla. True. So any tea is tea. So any flour is flour. But grades differ. *You want the best.* It's so with sarsaparilla. There are grades. You want the best. If you understood sarsaparilla as well as you do tea and flour it would be easy to determine. But you don't. How should you? When you are going to buy a commodity whose value you don't know, you pick out an old established house to trade with, and trust their experience and reputation. Do so when buying sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has been on the market 50 years. Your grandfather used Ayer's. It is a reputable medicine. *There are many Sarsaparillas—but only one Ayer's.* It cures.

HANNA MAKES HIS LAST APPEAL.

Has No Doubt of an Overwhelming Victory.

HIS THE PARTY OF PURITY

HORRIBLE THINGS THAT WILL HAPEN WITH BRYAN AS PRESIDENT.

All Good Citizens Are Urged to Join Hands on Tuesday Next, and Prevent Our Glorious Country From Falling Into the Hands of Such Anarchists as Bryan and Sewall and Their Supporters.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—M. A. Hanna made his last official appeal to the voters and denunciation of the combined opposition, as chairman of the Republican national committee, tonight, as follows:

"The earnest support which the loyal citizens of the United States, irrespective of former political affiliations, have rendered the Republican party and the cause of 'sound money' in the campaign about to end, justifies an expression from those who have been called upon to conduct it.

"No campaign since the war of the rebellion has presented such grave responsibilities to those entitled to the elective franchise. The dangerous principles represented by the Chicago platform that proposes not only a debasement of the currency, but the destruction of the highest judicial authority of the land, have justified good citizens, irrespective of past party preferences, in uniting to rebuke those who would thus endanger the very foundation of our national organization.

"Abandoning their time-honored principles of a strict construction of the constitution, the supporters of that platform propose a system which endangers the very life of the constitution, and of the nation itself. The proper enforcement of law, recognition of the highest tribunal of the land, the maintenance of the high and unvarying standard of our medium of exchange, the payment of obligations, public and private, in a currency equal to that contemplated when they were made; are all repudiated and denounced both by the platform and the candidate placed upon it. The appeals to prejudice, to selfishness and to passion, the efforts to array the employed against the employer and labor against that which furnishes him with desirable labor, have led good citizens, without respect to party lines, and thoughtful workingmen, irrespective of the class of their employment, to array themselves against the methods which would endanger government and property rights and the employment which they guarantee.

"It is gratifying to know that the two classes of citizens to whom these appeals have been most strongly directed—the farmers and the workingmen of the cities and towns—have resented the imputations which have been placed upon them by the assumption that they desire to deal falsely with those with whom they have business relations, or with the people of the nation. The proposition that the farmer may repudiate a portion of his obligations by the coinage of a dollar worth but half that which he agreed to pay has been a sentiment rejected as that which assumes that the workingman held principles which he was ashamed to avow and which are dangerous to the peace of the nation.

"The developments of the closing week of the campaign leave no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the people of the nation are against the platform and candidate of repudiation and national dishonor.

"It is hoped, therefore, that all good citizens will join hands on Tuesday in maintaining the honor of the nation by registering their ballots in favor of that candidate who has been honored by the support of loyal men of all parties—William McKinley. The issue is between two men and two platforms, the one representing national honor, good government, 'sound money' and sound principles; the other standing for doctrines dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the nation, and promising only a system which must debase the currency, destroy business and end employment. It is, as has been recently said by Major McKinley himself, a time when the voice of the partisan is hushed in the chorus of the patriotism which sounds from one end of the country to the other.

"M. A. HANNA,
"Chairman Republican National Committee."

MANAGING EDITOR HANNA.

He Declares That McKinley's Letter Acceptance Be Republished.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—The following communication has been given out by M. A. Hanna, of the Republican national committee:

"Editors of 'Sound Money' Newspapers:

"So much has been said and published on the issues of the campaign since the publication of Governor McKinley's letter of acceptance, more than two months ago, that its exact contents have largely passed from the public mind. As it is the most forceful document of the year, its publication at this time will undoubtedly make many votes for 'sound money' and good government. I, therefore, suggest that you reproduce Governor McKinley's letter of acceptance in your issue of Monday morning.

M. A. HANNA,
"Chairman."

Insurance companies claim that cycling is more dangerous than traveling either by railway or by ship.