THE STAKE CONFERENCE

Large Attendance at the Tabernacle Yesterday Afternoon.

THE OFFICERS SUSTAINED

MANY CHANGES MADE IN THE HOME MISSIONARY LIST.

The High Council, Patriarchs and Various Societies—Addresses by Pesident Angus M. Cannon and Apostle George Teasdale.

The services at the tabernacle yesterday afternoon were a continuation of the conference proceedings of the Salt Lake stake, which opened Saturday. After an opening hymn and a prayer Counsellor Joseph E. Taylor announced the names of those who had been nominated as officers of the stake, and they were all sustained. Angus M. Cannon continues as president and Joseph E. Taylor and C. W. Penrose as counsellors. The other officers who were sustained are as follows:

High Councilors—William Eddington, Theodore McKeen, George J. Taylor, Henry Dinwoodey, Anders W. Winberg, John T. Caine, James F. Freeze, Milando Pratt, Henry P. Richards, Elias A. Smith, John Nicholson, Joel Clark.

Alternate High Councilors—David L. Davis, Orson A. Woolley, William W. Riter, Edward Snelgrove, John Kirkman and Spencer Clawson.

Presidency of High Priests' Quorum—Elias Morris, president; George B. Wallace and William C. Dunbar, counsellors.

Patriarchs—William J. Smith, Joseph C. Kingsbury, Alonzo H. Raleigh, Washington Lemmon, Archibald N. Hill, Samuel Friday, William H. Walker, Ezekiel Holman, John Tingey, Albert Brown, Howard Corey.

Clerk of the Stake and of the High Council—James D. Stirling.

Reporter—Willard Done.

HOME MISSIONARIES.

James H. Anderson, Heber C. Anderson, Albert Arrowsmith, Milton Bennion, Samuel Brinton, Ira Bennion, Joseph A. Buttle, Edwin Bennion, George Bowles, Wiliam W. Beckstead, William D. Bowring, John T. Caine, George M. Cannon, August W. Carlson, Angus J. Cannon, John Christenson, Eugene M. Cannon, Frank Cutler, John C. Cutler, jr., David L. Davis, Willard Done, Henry M. Dinwoodey, Hugh W. Dougall, Alma H. Davis, Zachariah T. Derrick, Ben R. Eldredge, James T. Flashman, Benjamin Goddard, Frank Goff, Jedediah Goff, J. H. W. Goff, Ferdinand F. Hintze, Lewis G. Hoagland, Heber C. Iverson, Nathaniel V. Jones, Solomon F. Kimball, Adolph W. C. L. Kietholz, Francis M. Lyman, jr., Niels R. Lindahl, Daniel H. Livingston, David McKenzie, Charles P. Margetts, Chilton L. Miller, John W. McDuff, William McEwan, Albert C. Morris, George R. Moses, John Nicholson, Henry W. Naisbitt, Joseph Nelson, Charles M. Nielsen, Matthew Noall, Frederick W. Nichols, Anthon Pherson, William W. Riter, Franklin S. Richards, Daniel B. Richards, Claudius V. Spencer, Charles B. Stewart, George A. Smith, Samuel W. Stewart, Richard A. Shipp, Thomas W. Sloan, Albert J. Seare, Hyrum J. Smith, Cornelius D. Schettler, Mahonri Spencer, Franklin E. Smith, Samuel G. Spencer, George S. Spencer, William G. Sears, Charles F. Solomon, Moses W. Taylor, Orson A. Woolley, Joseph S. Wells, Elias S. Wright, John W. Walker, George H. Wallace, Victor P. Wells, Jacob M. Weiler, Abraham O. Woodruff, Thomas L. Woodbury, Edwin J. Winder, Willard Young, Richard W. Young, Levi E. Young.

Board of Education—Angus M. Cannon, Joseph E. Taylor, Charles W. Penrose, David McKenzie, J. M. Siedahl, William W. Riter, Richard R. Thomas.

Relief Society—Mary Isabella Horne, president; Annie T. Hyde and Clara C. Cannon, counselors.

Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association—Joseph H. Felt, superintendent; Joseph Christensen and Daniel J. Lang, assistants.

Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association—Mary A. Freeze, superintendent; Mary Pratt Young and Nellie C. Taylor, assistants.

Sabbath Schools—Thomas C. Griggs, superintendent; Richard S. Horne and Willard C. Burton, assistants.

Primary Associations—Camilla C. Cobb, superintendent; Lydia Ann Wells and Mary L. Morris, assistants.

Kindergarten Association—Georgiana Fox Young, superintendent.

Tabernacle Choir—Evan Stephens, leader; Joseph J. Daynes, organist; and all the members of the choir.

Scandinavian Meetings of Salt Lake City—Anders W. Winberg, president; S. P. Neve and Martin Christopherson, counselors.

German Meetings—Arnold H. Schulthess, president; Henry Reiser and Herman Grether, counselors.

Scandinavian Meetings at South Cottonwood—Charles Holm.

Elder George R. Margetts, as chief usher at the tabernacle, and aids.

After the singing of an anthem by the choir President Angus M. Cannon delivered an address, which he commenced by speaking of the responsibilities which he felt were upon him as the head of the 35,000 Latter-day Saints in the Salt Lake stake. He urged the bishops and presidents of quorums and all who were in authority to exhort the people of their flocks to incline their hearts to God. God had set the Saints here to establish his kingdom, and it behooved every one to do his part towards fulfilling the divine purpose. He had frequently heard complaints that the bishops did not send ministers to the families often enough, but it must be remembered that every head of a household was a priest of God and it was his duty to instruct his family in religious matters and to teach them to be faithful to the Lord's cause. The father of a family was not only a teacher but also a patriarch, and there was no family in the city so humble that God would not visit it with his divine grace. The speaker recalled incidents of his pioneer days, and said that when he entered this valley he was a little boy. He had tramped the plains barefoot, had seen his people robbed and plundered and had seen them on the deserts with hardly food enough for their bodies. His first instincts were those of vengeance against those who had brought suffering to his people. But he remembered the cause of the Lord and he remembered his own father and mother, who had given their lives in that cause. He knew that he must become familiar with the purposes of God, and he called upon God to reveal his purposes to him. He did reveal himself in dreams and in his waking hours, and he had taken him, a ragged orphan boy from the streets and had placed him at the head of the thousands of Saints now in this stake. He had had Jesus, the messiah, revealed to him in glorious visions, the first time about 23 years ago. He had looked upon Jesus, had held out his arms to him and had undertaken to approach him, but could not. He knew that at all times he and all others were under the scrutiny of the Almighty. When he thought of the responsibilities which God had placed upon himself and upon the counselors, bishops and all in authority in the church, he realized how necessary it was to ask God for strength and guidance in everything. The reward would come when all his people would be ransomed and the world would be made celestial. President Cannon closed his address by saying "How glorious it will be to know that we never betrayed a trust and always kept the covenant of the Lord. May God endow us with his influence and spirit and make us worthy of eternal life."

APOSTLE TEASDALE.

The choir then sang another anthem and Apostel George Teasdale made the closing address. He said he had been greatly impressed by the instructions which had been given during the conference proceedings, and one subject to which he had given much thought was that of Sabbath breaking. It would be impossible for Latter-day Saints to be Sabbath breakers, for they would then the latter-day sinners. He had no sympathy with Sabbath breaking and with people who were seeking all kinds of amusements on the Lord's day. It would be better if the reading of the Scriptures were introduced more into the families. There was no need for any one to be ignorant of the principles which led to everlasting life as God had revealed them in his word. He read several portions of the Scriptures showing that it was the duty of all to seek knowledge of the Lord and to endure temptation. One might be enticed to all kinds of Sabbath breaking, but he had no business to yield to it. The Scriptures should be taken as a guide for proper conduct and should not be read for the purpose of forming a foundation for criticism. Faith and works combined were necessary for a true Christian life. There was no royal road to salvation. One must work out his own and must be in harmony with the eternal principles of life in order to become eternal himself. The love of the father was not in him who loved the world. He who loved the world was seeking new pleasures all the time and was never satisfied, and but little happiness could be expected when a person was making only a performance of religion.

After a closing anthem President Cannon anounced that the conference would be closed until Sept. 11.

RECORDER MONK ARRESTED

FOR NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MINING RECORD LAW.

The Proceeding is Under the Provisions of the Act of the Late Legislature—James J. Monk, Recorder of the Big Cottonwood District.

James J. Monk, mining recorder of the Big Cottonwood mining district, was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Andrew Burt on a warrant issued on the complaint of County Recorder J. C. Jensen.

The complaint charges Mr. Monk with a misdemeanor by his neglecting and refusing to deposit with the county recorder the books and records pertaining to his office of mining recorder.

Monk was brought in and taken before Justice McMaster, where he gave bonds in the sum of $500 for his appearance today.

The arrest was made under the provisions of the act passed by the late legislature which provides that district mining recorders shall send in the books and records of their offices to the county recorder by the first day of May in each year, and which also provides that when the county recorder has examined the records they may be returned to the various districts on the petition of 100 residents of each district.

Meeting of Jubilee Finance Committee.

The committee of 60 heretofore appointed at the mass meeting held in the Salt Lake theatre, and all other committees appointed by me to solicit funds in this city for the Pioneer Jubilee will please meet in the supreme court room at the city and county building, Monday evening at 8 p. m., to make their reports and to transact such further business as may come before the meeting.

HEBER M. WELLS, Chairman.

GARFIELD BEACH.

Time Card in Effect June 15.

Trains between Salt Lake and Garfield will run as follows:

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Garfield.
* 7:40 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
10:15 a. m.	10:55 a. m.
2:15 p. m.	2:55 p. m.
4:30 p. m.	5:10 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:40 p. m.

Leave Garfield.	Arrive Salt Lake
12:25 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
*3:05 p. m.	*4:00 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
7:00 p. m.	7:40 p. m.
9:00 p. m.	9:40 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Olsen's band afternoons and evenings, boating, bathing, dancing. Round trip only 50 cents. Depot, corner First South and Fourth West. City ticket office 201 Main street.

D. E. BURLEY,
General Passenger and Freight Agent.

AFFILIATED UNIONS.

Gompers and Other Labor Men Send a Greeting on the Immigration Question.

Washington, June 12.—President Gompers and the other members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor have sent a greeting on the immigration question to affiliated unions in order by this means to obtain the sense of organized labor on the immigration question in its several phases.

The greeting says:

"The subject has been divided in such a manner so that each member may have a fair opportunity to vote either in favor or opposed to the entire subject of immigration restriction or upon the measure and scope of such restriction.

"Of course, those who are opposed to the restriction of immigration need give little attention to the manner by which restriction may be secured while those who are favorable to restriction can fully discuss and decide as to the forms and measures of restriction."

The following are the questions submitted:

"First—Does your organization favor amending the laws of the United States to restrict immigration more than it is now restricted?

"Second—Does your organization favor a provision in the law guarding against criminal and pauper elements entering into the United States?

"Third—Should the foreign consular service and our immigration department be entrusted with greater powers to enforce immigration laws?

"Fourth—Should the violation of the alien contract labor law by employers be punishable by imprisonment?

"Fifth—Should steamship companies be held responsible for a term of years for the character of their passengers?

"Sixth—Should a stricter civil and educational test be enforced as to qualification for naturalization?

"Seventh—Should every immigrant be compelled to declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States?

"What other provision does your organization favor and suggest, if any, to further the restriction of immigration?"

Organizations which expect to be represented at the Nashville convention of the American Federation of Labor are urged to instruct their delegates so that the convention may fully express the real judgment of organized labor on the subject and unions which will not be represented are directed to discuss and vote upon the question and to return the vote to headquarters not later than October 20, 1897.

"How fast you are growing, Tommie."

"Yes. Too fast, I think. They water me too fast. Why, I have to take a bath every morning."

But He Was Not Spoiled.

New York Press: The shade of Daniel nodded. "Oh, yes," he said. "After the Persians captured Babylon they could not do enough for me. In fact, they quite lionized me."

A titter ran through the ranks of the assembled shades.

THE FRATERNAL SOCIETIES

Enterprise lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F., elected C. H. Plant noble grand, William Morris vice grand, J. B. Eaton secretary, B. D. Blakemar treasurer.

Mystic lodge No. 22—William Campbell, noble grand; S. C. B. Marshall, vice grand; O. S. Thompson, recording secretary; A. Pickering, treasurer; Frank Clifton, trustee one year; T. B. Layman, trustee 18 months.

Provo lodge No. 14—Newel Knight, noble grand; A. B. Daft, vice grand, George H. Storey, secretary; C. E. Davies, treasurer; John Davies, trustee.

Nephi lodge No. 16.—Dr. C. S. Hosmer, noble grand; S. M. Read, vice grand; J. B. Jackson, secretary; H. W. Musie, treasurer; A. T. McCanne, trustee.

Local Lodges—Mystic No. 22 will confer the degree of friendship on two candidates tonight. Brothers will bear this in mind, and be present to witness some fine work and hear good music by the orchestra.

Ridgley No. 9 had a good meeting last Wednesday, with a fair average attendance. Some profitable remarks were made by members under "good of the order" and all enjoyed the meeting.

Enterprize lodge No. 15 on Wednesday night transacted regular business promptly and had several matters under discussion pertaining to the welfare of the lodge.

On Thursday night Utah lodge No. 1 and Jordan No. 3 unite with the several city lodges to hold the annual memorial services, which were of an interesting character and brought out a good audience of Odd Fellows and Rebekahs. Several members of the order who have died within the 12 months were eulogized for their many virtues.

Salt Lake No. 2 on Friday met with a good number of brothers on hand. A visit was made to No. 17 and assisted in degree work.

Fidelity No. 17 on Friday conferred the initiatory degree on two candidates. The degree staff were in excellent condition and made the work very impressive. The speeches by members of Nos. 2 and 17 were listened to attentively and many good things were said that it will do well to remember.

Nepal lodge No. 18 was visited last Tuesday by the writer, and he was cordially welcomed by the brethren. The meeting was interesting and the room was made attractive by so many of the brothers on hand. The lodge has ordered new regalia and some paraphernalia which was needed, and any one visiting No. 18 in the future will find them well posted on the ritual and digest. The brothers on Decoration Day took the widows of members to the cemetery, decorated the graves, made speeches and paraded through the streets of the town. They are active in all good deeds, charitable to a fault, and socially fraternal as brothers should be.

Payson lodge No. 19 on Thursday had one candidate for the initiatory degree and the brothers did well in conferring the work. A lot is about to be purchased for the lodge, which will be built on when necessary.

Provo lodge No. 14 was visited on the 9th. About 15 members were present. Several communications were read by the secretary relating to lodge affairs, and a letter from a member located in California, which proved quite interesting. The executive committee reported what they had done and their acts sanctioned by the lodge. Past Grands Horner and Jones are looked up to in many matters as regards the action of the lodge in business affairs, as their judgment is reliable.

The excursion given by this lodge to Castilla Springs on Friday was very successful; they had the co-operation of Eureka lodge No. 12, Payson No. 19, Mt. Pleasant, No. 20, Temple City, No. 23 at Manti, and Richfield, No. 29, all of whom were there to add to the success of the enterprise. The amusements were many and were carried out as per arrangement, there being no dissatisfaction but everything harmonious. The Rio Grande Western railway provided several special trains that took the members and friends there and returned them to their homes safely and comfortably.

Richfield lodge No. 29 was visited on Saturday night. Three degrees were conferred on one brother who lives at a distance. Brother W. T. Hosford of Temple City lodge was present and took the noble grand's chair. Brothers of this lodge are very active and have increased their membership to over 40 in three months.

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Rebekahs—Miriam lodge No. 5, at their last meeting elected the following officers: Mrs. Ruth Watrous, noble grand; Mrs. Anna Plant, vice grand; Sister Elliott, secretary; Mrs. Sudheim, treasurer; Mrs. Kyes, trustee.

Ester Lodge No. 8 meets tomorrow night. We have only to announce the fact to secure a large attendance. The meetings are so interesting that members cannot remain away. There is no question but that the fair Rebekahs of No. 8 know how to entertain all who honor themselves by visiting them. They never undertake anything that does not prove entirely successful. Degree work will be done at this meeting, which is another attraction, for the staff of Ester are perfect in floor work and changes and they know how to deliver the charges to make them impressive. The excursion to the Lagoon on Thursday next promises to be a social event of interest. All preparations have been made to carry out a very attractive programme. Every one will carry lunches and gentlemen will be largely represented. A dance in the evening will be another attraction. The committee, to whom those wanting information or tickets can apply are: Messrs. Loder, Marshall, Chonnie, Greenep and Neilson.

Naomi lodge No. 1 met Saturday, and had a very good number present. All are looking forward to a picnic, which will be held shortly.

The current number of the Utah Odd Fellow is out. The paper appears in a new and enlarged form and is now one of the best fraternal papers in the west. The Rebekah department of the present number deserves special mention.

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Eagle Gate Lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., met in regular session and transacted their usual order of business. As usual, the attendance was very good, considering the warm weather.

The report of the visiting committee, whose business is to visit the sick, was received, showing that there are no sick brothers on the list at present.

Remarks for the "good of the order" were made by Brothers Peebles of Bountiful lodge, Dangerfield and Trump of No. 2, T. E. Newman of No. 12, S. W. R. Brown, S. W. Darke, S. T. Smith and A. Macquarrie of No. 10. Brother Brown, in the course of his remarks, referred to the subject of a separate jurisdiction for Utah. He said he was heartily in favor of the proposition, as it would have a tendency to materially reduce expenses, and, therefore, each lodge in Utah should from now on labor to that end. We only require about 127 more members in order to make application for a separate jurisdiction. The speaker's sentiments were warmly endorsed by all present.

It is expected the workman degree will be conferred next Wednesday evening.

The Rocky Mountain Workman for this month is to hand and is a very creditable number. No Workman can afford to be without it.

Although the meeting of Eagle Gate conclave No. 10½ occurred one week later than usual, occasioned by the election of officers in Eagle Gate lodge No. 10, A. O. U. W., a very good attendance was present on Wednesday evening last, and a most interesting meeting was held. The brothers are beginning to see the good effects of the conclave and are coming into the order.

On Wednesday evening Brother E. E. Peebles of Bountiful lodge was initiated in the Mogullion degree, and under the good of the order made one of the most pleasing addresses heard for some time. The talk had the effect of placing every one in a more jovial frame of mind, were such a thing possible, and urging them on to greater efforts.

Some few weeks ago it was announced that the conclave would give an entertainment with a burlesque initiation, but on Wednesday evening it was decided to postpone the same until fall, on account of the hot weather.

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Viola circle and friends met at Companion McBride's. Nearly all the members were present and enjoyed themselves playing chess, checkers and cards until 10 o'clock, when the hostess served delicious berries and cream and other refreshments, after which all left for their homes, feeling satisfied with having spent a pleasant evening. Next Tuesday Companion Myers will entertain the companions at her home.

Court Salt Lake met on Thursday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the coming six months. There was a good attendance and the following officers were elected: Chief ranger, D. J. O'Mahoney; sub-chief ranger, R. Stoker; financial secretary, H. A. Welling; treasurer, Phil Klepple; recording secretary, S. M. Knopton; senior woodward, W. H. James; junior woodward, J. C. Cleaveland; senior beadle, C. M. Woodell; junior beadle, A. F. Boye; physician, Dr. E. F. Root; druggists, Grice Bros.

Brother Niece of Court Wasatch and Brother Brothers of Court Salt Lake made a few remarks for the good of the order. The grand chief ranger says that there are a number of Foresters from the defunct court in this state attaching themselves to the grand court at present.

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B. F. Peixotte Lodge No. 421 is holding regular meetings every week, and despite the hot summer weather is displaying an amount of enthusiasm that bespeaks for the lodge a bright and prosperous future. Last year the lodge worked so faithfully and succeeded so well in its efforts that the grand lodge in session at Stockton, Cal., awarded B. F. Piexsito lodge No. 421 a cash prize as the banner lodge of the entire jurisdiction. It was but an apt reward for well-merited zeal. The members are still on the qui vive, and have just completed the furnishing of a new hall, which was built to their especial order in the recently remodeled Auerbach building. Next Wednseday night, June 16, the members will meet for the first time in their new hall. It is rumored that this hall ranks among the most elegantly equipped halls in this city. There will undoubtedly be a large turnout of members. On June 29 the lodge will give a housewarming, to which all their friends will be invited. A good time is looked for, as a very able committee has the entertainment in charge. Another proof of the progressiveness of B. F. Peixotto lodge is their action taken two weeks ago. A general invitation will be extended to all residing and visiting B'nai Britha to make their headquarters at the I. O. B. B. hall and library in the Auerbach building during the coming Pioneer Jubilee. The quarters will afford the visitors all the comforts and luxury of club rooms.

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The meeting of McKean post, G. A. R., this evening will be the more interesting as this month closes the first semi-annual term for the year and the results of the labors of the officers will be exhibited by the reports. There has been an awakened interest manifested, as indicated by the reinstatement of many delinquent comrades and the admission of several more members.

It is the aim of the officers to secure the return of all the old comrades and a large proportion of the many veteran soldiers who make Salt Lake and vicinity their home. This labor will be successful, should the anticipated good times be realized.

The McKean corps has had an awakening, receiving one member on last Wednesday and several more applications to be acted upon. The attendance was the largest for several months.

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George R. Maxwell, W. R. C., will hold their regular meeting Wednesday afternoon. The ladies are looking forward to their outing on the 29th at the Lagoon.

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The event of this week in the Knights of Pythias order will be the visit of the Supreme Chancellor Philip T. Cosgrove, who will remain in the city and jurisdiction for a few days. All Pythians are invited to be present at the Castle hall, in the Union block, on Main street, tonight to fittingly receive and welcome Brother Cosgrove and hear what message he brings.

Attention, Knights of Pythias!

All Knights of Pythias are invited to meet at Castle hall, Monday evening, June 14, to welcome our supreme chancellor, Philip T. Colgrove. Attend, brother Knights and accord a fitting reception to our honored guest.

F. W. GARDINER,
For the Committee.

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* Daily except Sunday.

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D. E. BURLEY,
General Passenger and Freight Agent.

A Real Holiday.

The coming of the great Walter L. Main shows to this city on Tuesday and Wednesday next will be a treat to the citizens of this county like they never experienced before. Manager Main, while being among the younger school of circus owners, is also one of the wealthiest, and in organizing his shows for the season of 1897, he has spared no money to secure the best for every department. A glance at the list of celebrities under his control will convince the most skeptical that he has been amply rewarded for his lavish outlay, for they are the best in the world in their various lines. His horses, many of them imported, are models of horse flesh, while his stud of trained horses do everything but talk. They will appear at every performance with their original trainer. A royal troupe of Japanese, imported expressly for this vast enterprise, and the only double troupe ever brought to this country, is another feature. They would be a whole show with the ordinary circus, but are only a single feature with the Main shows. Acres of tents are required to accommodate this huge amusement.

Wild Wind at Wheeling.

Wheeling, W. Va., June 13.—A severe cyclone struck the town of Elkins today and did considerable damage. Trees were uprooted, roofs were blown off, several houses lifted from their foundations and the walls of new buildings under construction were damaged. The damage was principally in the residence portion of the city. Trees and outbuildings on Senator Elkins' place were severely damaged. The new opera house under construction was completely wrecked.

MEXICAN MINING LAWS.

HOW THEY DIFFER FROM THOSE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Some Important Points in Their Favor—No Cross Claims or Apex Decisions — Everything Under Your Claim is Yours.

City of Mexico Correspondence Globe-Democrat: To the investor who contemplates putting money into Mexican mines, as well as to the prospector who is looking to this country as a new field for his endeavors to make another raise, a comparison of the mining laws of Mexico with those of the United States, as well as the natural conditions of the two countries, must be matters of vital interest. In order that the legal aspect may be fairly presented and proper deductions arrived at, it is necessary to consider a few of the leading questions which have arisen out of the mining laws and been determined by the highest courts in the states.

In the first place, the federal laws of the United States provide that any citizen may go upon the public domain and prospect for the precious metals and if he finds mineral-bearing rock he may locate one, or as many claims as he pleases. In general, a mining claim in the United States and British Columbia consists of a plat of ground 300 feet wide by 1,500 feet long, or about ten acres. Local laws in some of the mining districts in the states and territories have diminished this area, and in Arizona claims are 600 feet wide by 1,500 feet long, but, as a rule, 300 by 1,500 feet constitutes a full claim in most districts. The law further provides that the discoverer must define his discovery by stakes or proper landmarks, and it gives him 60 days in which to sink a 10-foot shaft, or open cut or tunnel, and in which to survey and record his certificate of location.

Having done this he has complied with all the law requires to give him a prima facie right to one claim, or as many more as he may have done the requisite work upon. This work done, the discoverer need do nothing more for one year.

The law further says that, in order to hold the locations made, the owner shall expend in development each and every year upon each claim the sum of $100, or as wages may vary in different mining districts, it has been construed to mean that he shall do $100 worth of work, paying the regular wages in each particular district and working the number of hours in vogue in the same. This done, the locator must file an affidavit of annual labor performed, and this will entitle him to hold the claims for another year. Should the locator desire a patent to his locations the law provides that when he shall have expended $500 upon each claim he may make an application to the government for a patent by having a proper survey made, advertising in the proper newspapers for a specified length of time, and in the event that there are no adverse claimants to the property in question, when the time has expired and the requirements of the law have been complied with, the general government grants a patent, or title in fee, which can not be attacked except for fraud. A patent having been obtained, the owner is no longer obliged to do annual labor, or continue any work whatever, and so long as he pays his annual taxes, which vary according to assessment, his rights remain the same as those of any other owner of real estate. Should, however, a locator fail to do his annual labor, the law provides that the locations made revert back to the public domain and are subject to relocation just the same as though no discovery had ever been made. These in general terms are the requirements of the law in the mining states and territories of the United States and British Columbia.

While in general the law is fair, certain abuses have risen out of it and certain decisions have been rendered by the courts of last resort which may be pointed out here. In the first, it is a question whether a prospector ought to have the right to locate more claims than he can work, or in other words, whether he ought to have the right to "bite off more than he can chew." As before stated, all he needs to do is ten feet of work on each claim of ten acres in order to hold it for one year. If thereafter he does not perform his annual assessment, he may let it go by default and on the first of the year following he may relocate it himself and keep on relocating from year to year ad infinitum.

Assuming that a man has made what are considered by others as good locations and let him be a bad man and fail to do his assessment work, his neighbors will take good care not to interfere with his relocation, because of fear of personal danger, while if he is popular with his fellows, they will not interfere with his plans for the reason that he is a good fellow. Every miner knows of instances where development has been retarded for both reasons. Another disadvantage in the states is that if a man makes a valuable discovery, no sooner is the fact made known than one or more individuals will make locations across his claim, which results too often in endless litigation. It has been said that there never was a good mine discovered that it didn't involve one or more lawsuits, and this is generally true.

The courts in the United States have modified the original interpretation of the law in two particular instances. It used to be supposed that if a man had a title in fee simple to a piece of ground his rights extended so far up in the air as he chose to go and as far down into the earth as he chose to dig within the borders of his property. Not so, however, in mining. In the famous, and by some considered infamous, "apex" case it was held that if a particular vein, instead of being vertical, happened to be horizontal, the person having the apex of the lode might follow it outside of his side lines into his neighbor's ground, and this is the law today.

A good deal of litigation has also grown out of the interpretation of what is meant by annual labor, or the expenditure of $100 yearly on each claim, as above stated. In the case of Boyd et al. vs. Quimby et al., which is one of the leading cases on this point, the facts were as follows: Boyd and his associates were the owners by purchase of 12 claims in the Monarch mining district, in Colorado. The owners were all non-residents, but had a superintendent, whom they paid $1,200 with which to do the annual labor on the 12 claims. At the end of the year two of these claims were relocated, or "jumped," by the grantors of Quimby, on the ground that $100 had not been expended upon them as the law required. On the trials, of which there were three, it appeared by Boyd's own witnesses that the value of the work performed, inclusive of the tools used, was less than $50 in each case, and yet the court held that the law had been complied with by the payment of the money to the superintendent. The foregoing are only two of the principal questions that have arisen and been adjudicated. There are many others, which want of space prevents considering in this article.

As a general proposition this is true, that no man finds a good mine in the states without having from one to any number of lawsuits on his hands, which means the expenditure of a great deal of money, the consumption of years of time and no end of worry. The case mentioned of Rody vs. Quimby took eight years from the time of its commencement until its final determination in the United States supreme court.

Let us see how different things are in Mexico. A pertenencia, as a mining claim is called, consists of one hectare (2.47 acres) or a square of 100 meters on each side (a meter consists of 39.27 inches). That is to say, it takes about four Mexican mining claims to make one full-sized claim in Leadville, viz: 300 by 1,500 feet. Smaller claims called divisional claims may also be denounced. A denouncement meaning making a location. When the location of a claim has been determined upon all possible data is obtained concerning it before the denouncement is made. It may be an old mine which has produced millions of dollars, and yet if the law has not been complied with it is subject to re-location. The law says an "inhabitant" of the republic can explore for mineral. Nearly every district has its mining agent and all the prospector has to do is to have the regular form of petition used in making out a denouncement, as it is called, made out and submitted to the mining agent of the district. If there does not happen to be a mining agent in the district, the petition is presented to the local postmaster. The expense of registering the petition is $1. After registering the petition the mining agent has 30 days in which to appoint an expert to examine the property, who has eight days in which to reply to the summons, and if he accepts the service the mining agent issues in duplicate a document stating that the claim has been denounced and directing objecting parties to make known their prior claims within a period of four months from the date of the denouncement or forfeit any right to the property.

The charge of the expert for making a report upon the claim, together with the plans, is about $15 per claim and traveling expenses. These expenditures are all in Mexican money, worth 48 cents in the states. The expert has 60 days in which to send in his plans and report. The notification that the property has been denounced is published in the official journal of the district, the cost of which varies in the different states, from $2 to $4 being the usual fee.

The cost of making up a mining title is from $10 to $12. Titles, when once granted, unless fraud is shown, are irrevocable so long as the taxes are paid, which are $10 per year on each pertenencia, and no work or annual labor is necessary to hold the same. The taxes may be paid quarterly or annually, at the discretion of the holder, to the mining agent of the district in which the property is denounced, or by special arrangement they may be paid at the office of the treasury department in the City of Mexico. After the title is granted it must be registered in the district where the denouncement is made, and also entered upon the books of the stamp office, for which no fees are charged.

It ought to be mentioned right here that there is no going outside of side lines or encroaching upon your neighbor's territory. You are limited to your meters and bounds and in case you discover a mine upon another man's property he still owns the surface, and all the discoverer is entitled to is the mineral under ground and so much of the surface as is necessary to work it and for buildings and other mining requirements, and for which the owner of the ground is compensated by agreement, or if no amicable agreement can be reached, by arbitration.

The mining laws of Mexico are exceedingly liberal, and simple as well, and are contained in a small pamphlet of seventy-six pages, 4x6 inches wide, printed in English on one page and Spanish on the other, and can easily be carried in one's pocket. There are no complicated codes of procedure, differing in different states; no bewildering mass of mining decisions like those contained in "Wallace's Reports," and the different state and territorial reports; and, more than all, there are no jury trials in which a mass of contradictory expert testimony too often confuses men of ordinary minds, and there are likewise no opportunities to tempt men by the use of money. Mining cases are tried in Mexico before a single judge, and appeals lie to the supreme courts of the different states, and to the federal supreme court in Mexico. To the honor of the courts in Mexico be it said, as may also be said of the judiciary in the states and the United States federal courts, they are above reproach. Mining litigation is quite rare here, and it does not take long to get a final decision.

There are other conditions in which the comparison is favorable to Mexico. It is a safe statement to make that there has never been a mining district discovered in the states that did not have its quota of claim jumpers and bad men who terrorized the whole community for an indefinite period, unless now and then strung up by vigilantes. In Mexico it is different. I do not mean to say that there are none, but when one is discovered the rurales are sent after him with a warrant for his arrest, and when he is captured and is en route to some place of confinement, if he is really a tough character, he is stood up, and they just shoot him and bury him where he falls. No questions are asked about it, and a long and expensive trial is avoided. It is astonishing what a civilizing effect this has on bad men.

Then, again, there are no miners' unions to dictate what wages shall be paid or what hours shall constitute a day's work, and the walking delegate is unknown here.

While the laborers employed here will in no manner compare in efficiency with the labor of the miner in the states, it must be borne in mind that the American miner works eight hours and receives $3 per day, or $6 in Mexican money, and $6 in Mexican money will employ from eight to twelve Mexicans, wages varying from 50 cents to 75 cents per day. As for the climatic conditions, it is only necessary to say that in the mining districts of Mexico a miner can work 365 days in the year. There is never any snow or cold weather in winter, and the heat in the summer is not so extreme as in St. Louis, Chicago or New York, and never enervating. A pair of blankets at night are indispensable every night in the year.

It is the opinion of all the mining men I have talked with that mining in Mexico presents many advantages over mining in the United States.

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