MINING CONGRESS CONVENES

Governor Wells and Mayor Clark Welcome the Delegates.

SPEECH IN RESPONSE BY COLORADO'S GOVERNOR

President Prince Delivers An Address On Mining Industry.

Committees Appointed and Permanent Organization Effected—Colonel B. F. Montgomery Elected President For Next Year—Majority and Minority Reports From the Special Committee On Revision and Codification of the Federal Mining Laws — Report Made the Special Order For This Afternoon—Interesting Address On Methods of Concentration By J. W. Neill—Many Ladies Present and An Interesting Time Expected Today.

The second meeting of the International Mining congress opened auspiciously at Assembly hall yesterday morning and from the manner in which the body settled down to work, the meeting is destined to be the most important yet held.

The attendance was all that could be expected and comprised many ladies. All the western states, with the exception of one or two, and many of the eastern states, being represented. Even far away Peru and Venezuela had their representatives on the floor.

The opening day was necessarily taken up in preliminary organizing, the real work of the congress beginning today, when various subjects will come up for consideration. The morning session was devoted to listening to speeches of welcome and effecting a temporary organization. In the afternoon the body got down to business, and elected officers for the coming year, Colonel B. F. Montgomery of Cripple Creek, Colo., carrying off the honor of the presidency, while W. D. Johnson of Salt Lake was made secretary.

The Assembly hall never looked better. Old Glory and other patriotic decorations were everywhere in evidence, in harmony with the spirit of the times. Stars and Stripes covered the huge organ, the stand and the front of the balcony, while potted plants stood about, lending fragrance to the patriotic scene.

While the delegations were slowly assembling, the Knights of Pythias band, under the leadership of Professor Pellersen, discoursed music, stirring up much enthusiasm by its splendid rendition of the national airs.

PRINCE CALLS TO ORDER.

It was fully 10:15 when ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico, president of the congress, called the convention to order and invited President Angus M. Cannon to deliver the invocation, which was done while the assembly remained standing.

President Prince then, in a very complimentary speech, introduced Governor Wells, who delivered the address of welcome in behalf of the state. The young executive was greeted with a wave of applause as he came forward and spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR WELLS' WELCOME.

On behalf of the state of Utah, Governor Wells welcomed the delegates. His address was brief, but exceptionally appropriate. He bid all welcome to the city and state, and said the people extended to them open-handed hospitality and a genuine western welcome. He referred to the nature of the congress, the questions to be considered, the vast and ever-growing importance of the great mining industry, which would be aided by such gatherings as this, of representative men from all sections of the country and from other countries.

Governor Wells paid a warm tribute to Colorado, saying that when silver became depreciated, the miners at once commenced producing gold, and last year turned out more of the yellow metal than California.

Speaking of Utah, he referred to the immense output of precious metals, which was, after all, a very small matter when compared with what the state would produce when its resources were fully developed.

In conclusion, Governor Wells said: "All we ask is that you press the button and we will do the rest." (Applause.)

Governor Wells made a distinctive hit, the cheers that greeted the concluding lines of his address being deafening.

The chair declared that Salt Lake City was the most generous and hospitable city in the west, and it would be manifestly improper not to hear from one of her own officials. It was therefore, with a great deal of pleasure, that he found the name of Mayor Clark on the list for a speech.

MAYOR CLARK.

Salt Lake's chief officer was given his quota of attention as he came to the front and spoke, in part, as follows:

"On behalf of the people of Salt Lake I bid you welcome. Not only to the first international mining congress—one of the most important gatherings that ever assembled in this country—do we welcome you, but to our broad streets, our public buildings, our hearts and our sympathies, as our friends as well as our guests, as representatives of an interest second to none in the world and without which civilization would be at a standstill. Without gold or silver as actual money, as a standard of values and medium of exchange, barbarism would prevail, commerce would be paralyzed and no great enterprise could be consummated. The precious metals are essentials to progress; their production is a legitimate and invaluable industry. To encourage and promote it is to aid in this world's advancement. It is therefore in the broadest and most cosmopolitan spirit that we convene today. This is no sectional assembly; we have no sectional ends to reach; no political ax to grind; no local advantage to gain; no personal or party ambition to achieve. We are here to plan for the uplifting of an industry which will benefit this entire nation, and with it all the nations of the earth, especially the producers, who are the bone and sinew of the body politic. The volume of real money regulates the prices of products; the bringing forth of the precious metals supplies that volume and they who aid in its increase are therefore public benefactors.

"But not alone the production of precious metals will engage the attention of this congress; the whole mineral kingdom, in its diversified varieties, is worthy of your best thought and most vigorous energies. In this region, my friends, are stored vast deposits of different kinds, awaiting the skill of the mineralogists and the cash of the capitalists to bring them forth for the enrichment of the investor and the welfare of mankind. We invite your investigation and solicit your aid in their development.

"This congress should and no doubt will take steps toward the establishment of a national department of mines and mining. If agriculture is the legitimate object of national care and encouragement, mining is at least equally a proper subject for governmental inquiry and official oversight. A secretary of mining would be fully as useful, proper and valuable a member of the cabinet as a secretary of agriculture.

"Delegates to the Mining congress, we of Salt Lake City greet you in a fraternal spirit, being imbued with the same desires as animate the bosoms of our friends, wherever they come from, who meet in this assembly. We invite you to feel at home. Speak your minds, without hesitation. Give us your best thoughts and your choicest criticisms. We want to improve. We wish to advance. We are comparatively a new community; yet we have made some progress in the midst of these mountains. Partake of our hospitality. Inhale the pure air of our sunny vales. Bathe in our briny lake. Dip in our medicinal springs. Ride on our electric cars. Call on us in our city and county hall. Inspect our mineral products and learn their variety and value, and when you go away, speak of us as you find us, not as you may have heard about us.

"Again I bid you welcome to this city of the Great Salt lake. May this Mining congress prove to be, as it was designed, a perpetual institution, bringing together strong minds, brave hearts and progressive spirts, such as move the world and give life and energy to all things. And while Dewey and Sampson achieve victory on the sea, and Shafter and Merritt bring triumph upon the land, may the conquest of peace, for which we contend, add glory and riches to our beloved country and hasten the day when poverty and oppression shall be lifted from the nations and plenty and liberty smile upon the world. Again I welcome you to the state of Utah."

GOVERNOR ADAMS RESPONDS.

President Prince thought such a magnificent welcome could not go without responses from the visitors. He therefore wanted to call upon Colorado's chief executive to say something in behalf of his people.

Governor Adams thought it unfair that he, who was used to nothing but hammer and drill (laughter) should be called upon to make a speech. The appreciation of Colorado of the state of Utah and the city of Salt Lake was so well known that he need not add to it. They were in reality twin states—identical in every interest. As delegates, he gave the assurance that they would not be backward in pressing the button in case they wanted anything, a declaration that met with a round of hearty applause from the Utah contingent.

Governor Adams then devoted some time to contradicting the general impression prevailing among many eastern people that mining is a gamble.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Senor Yanez, Venezuela's representative in the congress, briefly responded in behalf of the foreign delegations.

The regular programme was then taken up. Secretary Johnson read the call, as printed previously, after which President Prince delivered his address, speaking as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

My heart is full of joy and pride and my tongue has no words but those of congratulation at the sight of this magnificent assemblage of the representatives of one of the greatest industries of the greatest nation upon the earth. What a gathering it is, representing 34 great states of our own great country, from every section, reaching from ocean to ocean, and with the delegation of foreign powers, who have come to give us encouragement and inspiration by their presence.

This is but the second congress of this kind, the first under its more comprehensive name and extended scope, and yet 1,500 delegates are in their seats or speeding across the mountains on their way hither, all eager for the exchange of ideas and the acquisition of increased knowledge. A year ago a few men full of courage and confidence issued a call for a gold mining convention in Denver, and labored against somewhat of local opposition and apathy to achieve success. They were almost overwhelmed by the response—the living, human response—that came from all parts of the mining regions of the land, showing that the people appreciated the need of such a body. And then came that wise step in the change of name, which removed what seemed a limitation, and proclaimed this as the representative mining organization of the whole country. I doubt if all appreciate what an enlargement that was and how vast is the interest now represented. At a gold mining convention it represented only the $25,000,000 or $30,000,000 of annual output of that one metal, but now it stands for a yearly product more than 12 times as great, exceeding $350,000,000, and embracing every form of mineral wealth. There are the ten great commercial metals, among which iron is by far of the largest value and the wide variety of other products, where coal stands pre-eminent with an annual value almost four times that of gold.

A PECULIAR SATISFACTION.

There is a peculiar satisfaction about the mining industry in that it is constantly adding to the available stock of man's possessions. We are told that man is a public benefactor when he makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, but what shall we say of the miner who from the rocky fastnesses of God's eternal storehouses bring forth almost untold wealth, without the loss of an atom of the precious accumulations of the world? And it cannot be but a peculiar satisfaction to us to know that in the production of every one of the fine precious metals, gold, silver, copper, lead and iron, the United States today stands in advance of all the nations; that the same is the case as to petroleum, and coal, and that as to one of those metals—copper—we produce more than all the world besides.

MILLIONS FROM NOTHING.

It is difficult then to overrate the importance of the interest here represented, $770,000,000 of actual substantial value produced from nothing, created, we may say, and from the very bowels of the earth, is no small addition to the wealth of the nation. So I congratulate you on the object of your labors and on the character and extent of the industry which you so excellently represent.

The extension of the scope to which I have alluded not only enlarges the interest represented here, but it brings into one organization with the west the vast body of miners in the east and the south, those who labor in the mines of iron and coal and the innumerable substances which make up the mineral wealth of the nation. We are all brethren engaged in kindred pursuits; in the same pursuit, whether we dig the coal of Pennsylvania, the copper of Michigan, the iron of Alabama, the lead of Missouri, or the precious metals of the Rocky mountains and the Pacific slope; and now all are banded together in this mining congress for the common interest of the whole.

And I congratulate you that we meet here at Salt Lake. It is appropriate because this is the center of a great mining region whose annual product has become one of the great wonders of the world. And it is delightful because we are in the most hospitable of cities and the most generous of people. Those who have had the good fortune to be here before, need not be assured of this. And there is another point. Nowhere is the result of American energy, industry and determination so fully exemplified as in this city of the Saints. Look back through the last 50 years, compare 1848 with 1898, the desert with the garden, and it really seems as if nothing is impossible with the American people.

A BUSINESS CONVENTION.

In addressing you a year ago on assuming the chair in Denver, I said: "This is a business convention held by business men and women, for business purposes." The history of that notable gathering showed that I was right, and it is preeminently true of this congress now assembled. The character of the delegates, the distances they hail from, the earnest expression of every intelligent face, proclaim it. I will not anticipate your labors by even an enumeration of their subjects. But matters of vast importance are to be considered here and the influences which will go out from this assemblage will be of great and far-reaching importance. The revision of the national mining laws which have remained practically unchanged for a quarter of a century, while circumstances have altered and many new conditions have arisen, is a subject worthy of the close attention of the best and most enlightened minds of the country. The introduction into the United States under the wet treeting the court of private land claims, of a system of dual ownership, heretofore unknown to American law, whereby a private individual owns the land while the government reserves to itself the precious metals within it, has created a condition which requires the immediate action of congress so that the prospector and the miner may develop the riches so secured for the benefit of the people and thus add to the wealth of the nation. And the establishment of a department of the national government to be devoted to mines and mining is not only a proper recognition of the magnitude and importance of this great branch of industry, but will have a most inspiring practical effect in the lines of industry and invention and in the development of resources now dormant and useless. Countries with less than a tenth of our annual product have a department devoted to this subject, and the concession of such a recognition to agriculture naturally leads to the like action in favor of the mining industry of our own land.

But I will not anticipate your action further, and perhaps I should stop here altogether.

GLORY IN OUR NATIONAL VICTORY.

Yet the circumstances of our meeting are peculiar and that which is in every heart is better uttered than passed in silence. I have said that this is a business meeting composed of business men and women. But the American man or woman is no less an American citizen and no less a patriot, and so even the foreign representatives I trust will pardon me if I add to other congratulations most earnest, heartfelt words of thankfulness and joy over the glorious tidings of national victory which have thrilled every heart and shed a radiance upon every face. Patriotism is never inappropriate; honor to the brave and the true is always in order; and the expression of thankfulness of God is never out of place.

And we may rejoice at the connection of our industry with the great events of the day. The cannon, the sword, the rifle, the projectiles of every kind, are the products of the mineral kingdom. But for the mine and the miner, we could not possess them. Half a century ago the navies of the nations were aptly called their "wooden walls," and they were propelled by sails of cotton and ropes of hemp. All that is changed now, and the bulwarks of iron and steel, the ordnance of steel and bronze, the propelling power of great metallic engines fed by thousands of tons of mineral fuel, all proclaim that on the water as on the land, the decadence of the nation is on the product of the mines.

Let us rejoice that they are our mines; that not one ounce of all this mineral has to come from any foreign shore, and that the development of the great industry represented here today has been such that even on the Pacific coast an Oregon can be built and launched and manned so that after circumnavigating more than half the globe she is as ready for action as when she left her moorings in the Golden Gate.

President Prince's address throughout was punctured with applause, especially did his reference to the great victory before Santiago provoke enthusiasm.

At this point it was discovered that the regularly elected secretary of the congress was absent and Charles H. McCurrin of Kalamazoo, Mich., was chosen to fill the position.

VICE PRESIDENT DERN.

Upon motion of Pierce of Idaho, persons holding proxies from regularly appointed delegates were admitted to full membership in the congress.

Vice President John Dern of Utah, supplemented the flow of oratory by making a welcome speech, inviting the delegates to visit the camps around Salt Lake.

At the conclusion of Vice President Dern's address the appointment of a committee on credentials and one on permanent organization were taken up. An intermission of ten minutes was agreed upon to give each delegation an opportunity to select their representatives on the committee and the result was as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Committee on Credentials—California, George Stone; Colorado, A. Graves; Georgia, S. H. Gilson; Idaho, James A. Hayes; Illinois, David Ross; Indiana, H. C. Voderwell; Iowa, W. G. Clark; Minnesota, E. J. Gilbert; Montana, J. A. Murray; Nebraska, Charles H. Bruner; New York, M. F. Peery; Nevada, J. C. Powell; New Jersey, Louis Ruhl; New Mexico, A. J. Demules; Oregon, P. W. German; Pennsylvania, A. S. R. Richards; South Dakota, Harris Franklin; Utah, Colonel E. A. Wall; Wyoming, G. W. Carlton.

ON ORGANIZATION.

Committee on Permanent Organization—California, W. S. Keyes; Colorado, Victor G. Hills; Idaho, Joseph C. Rich; Illinois, P. W. Gates; Iowa, Charles Bruer; Minnesota, L. L. Gillette; Montana, J. R. Ball; Nebraska, John I. Redick; Nevada, H. C. Cutting; New Jersey, Louis C. Fadden; New Mexico, L. S. Preston; Oregon, Isaac Gorker; Pennsylvania, Robert Brownley; South Dakota, Edmund Smith; Utah, C. E. Allen; Wisconsin, F. C. Richmond; Wyoming, Avery T. Helms.

The responses to the roll call for appointment of members on the two committees show approximately the number of states represented at the morning session. In addition, however, to the counties represented on the committees there were delegates present from two South American countries, Peru and Venezuela. Toronto, Canada, also had a representative.

After some informal announcements had been made concerning the place of meeting of the different committees, adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the first matter to come up was the report of the committee on credentials, but it was necessarily slow in materializing. For an hour or so Professor Pedersen's band played while the committee completed its work. Finally the report came disclosing the following delegates present and entitled to participate in the deliberations of the congress, the list, however, being only partial:

Nevada—John Hearne, E. D. Bayle, Ben Johnson, Otto Stanhome, E. L. McMahon, C. A. Walker, T. C. Plunkett, W. T. Bacon, W. J. Stonus, Sol Hilp, Dan Call, W. P. Anderson, L. L. Archer, J. C. Powell, H. C. Cutting, Charles Read, J. W. Edwards, M. Farnsworth.

Idaho—Lyttleton Price, James A. Hays, Charles Mullen, James N. Healy, T. W. Brown, Frank E. Johnson, J. P. Wallace, Royal A. Pierce, W. H. Kenner, W. B. Heyburn, Frank Mandell, Morgan E. Jones, William R. Leonard, J. C. Rich and R. S. Spence.

California—H. W. Duncan, W. S. Keyes, F. M. Moores, J. S. Bransford, S. B. Christy, W. W. Kellogg, C. W. Cross, George Stone, J. A. Cobb, Alfred Solano, George W. Small, J. J. Crawford, John Loop.

Colorado—G. W. Schneider, Mrs. G. W. Schneider, Louis J. Marks, Colonel B. F. Montgomery, G. G. Moore, Mrs. E. C. Atwood, Thomas Tonge, Abner Graves, Major A. V. Bohn, W. S. Selvey, H. H. Daniels, A. F. Eckdahl, D. J. Sayers, Arthur M. Grant, Warren Woods, A. D. McMasters, Mrs. Mary W. Roberts, Victor G. Hills, F. A. Maxwell, B. L. Patten, F. M. Brown, George W. Ross, C. Enbank, Zac T. Duvall.

Georgia—S. H. Gilson.

Indiana—Hiram C. Moderwell.

Minnesota—E. J. Gilbert, L. S. Gillette.

Missouri—Frank Dexter, by E. M. Lamkin, proxy; J. S. Milner.

Montana—Fred Harris, Thomas G. Merrill, Edward Boyce, James A. Murray, A. N. Esler, Emerson Hill, S. W. Fiske, F. V. Lawler, J. R. Fauids.

Nebraska—C. H. Bruner, E. B. Sawyer, M. A. Lathrop, John I. Redick.

New York—Frank Perry.

There were several other states represented not included in the above list, but such difficulty was encountered by the committee that anything like a complete and accurate report could not be made.

MONTGOMERY PRESIDENT.

The next order of business being the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business, the chairman of that body, Hon. C. E. Allen of Utah, came forward and presented the following:

"Your committee on permanent organization and order of business has the honor to report as follows:

"That this committee recommends that the present officers of the International Mining congress preside during its sessions; that the officers hereinafter nominated assume their duties upon the adjournment of this congress.

"We recommend as president, Colonel B. F. Montgomery of Colorado; as secretary, W. D. Johnson of Utah; as first vice president, James H. Hawley of Idaho; as second vice president, Charles T. Lane of California; as third vice president, Manuel Elguera of Peru.

"That each delegation nominate members to serve on each of the following committees: Finance, resolutions and executive, and one member as state vice president.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

"The order of business shall be as follows:

"Wednesday, July 6.—Call to order, 10 a. m., by President Bradford L. Prince; invocation, Angus M. Cannon; reading of official call; address of welcome, by Heber M. Wells and Mayor Clark; appointment of committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business.

"Afternoon session.—Call to order at 2 p. m.; report of committee on credentials; report of committee on permanent organization and order of business; report of special committee on department of mines and mining; report of special committee on revision and codification of mining laws; introduction of new business.

"We recommend that discussion of the report of the special committee on revision and codification of mining laws be made the special order for Thursday, July 7, at 2 p. m.

"We recommend that Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Boston be assigned 20 minutes for the discussion of the national university at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, July 7.

"At 10:20 a. m., Thursday, July 7, a paper by Senor Manuel Elguera on 'The Mineral Resources of Peru.'

"Thursday, July 7, 11 a. m.—A paper by Louis Fade of New York on 'Some Remarks on the Cyanide Process.'

"Friday, July 8, 10 a. m.—A paper by Senor Francisco J. Yanes on 'The Mineral Resources of Venezuela.'

"This committee has assigned the arrangement of the remaining papers to be read before the congress to a special committee, consisting of C. E. Allen, W. D. Johnson and J. R. Fauids, and their action will be reported from time to time to the congress."

The report was not adopted without some opposition.

MRS. RICHARDSON KNOCKED OUT

Judge O. W. Powers of Utah objected to that part of the report granting Mrs. Ellen Richardson of Massachusetts half an hour for discussion of the national university, claiming that it was bringing into the business something entirely foreign to the purpose of the convention.

Chairman Allen contended that it was a proper subject; that the lady would give a highly interesting discourse, and that the discussion would be in connection with the department of mines and mining in that institution, thus making it germane to the work of the congress.

Judge Powers was insistent and moved to strike out the objectionable portion of the committee's report, and this, after some discussion, carried by a good majority; and so Mrs. Richardson will not be permitted to talk to the congress. The report was then adopted.

MINING LAW REVISION.

At this point C. J. Moore of Colorado, chairman of the committee on revision of codes and mining laws appointed at the last session of the congress, presented the result of that committee's deliberations. Mr. Moore did not read the report, which was of considerable length, and, it having been decided to have it printed and in the hands of the delegates at the morning session, when it comes up for discussion, but it was evident from the interest manifested that this will form one of the most important topics for discussion in the congress. The report as agreed upon by the committee contemplates some radical changes in the code.

Judge Heyburn of Idaho, one of the conspicuous figures on the floor of the convention, arose and gave notice of his intention to present a minority report.

Someone asked for the judge's credentials, and he enlightened the assemblage with the announcement that he held a proxy from Mr. Nash, president of the Northwestern Mining association, with full power to act.

This seemed to satisfy the inquisitive member, and Judge Heyburn gave the gist of his report, which favored retaining the present code and making very few changes otherwise.

Owing to the matter being set for a special order today, all further discussion was cut off.

J. W. Neill of Utah addressed the congress on "Advanced Methods of Concentration," referred to in another column of this issue, after which a lively discussion was participated in by a number of gentlemen from various states.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The next order called up was the appointment of vice presidents for the various states and standing committees for the ensuing year. A recess of ten minutes was taken, after which the roll of states was called and the result was as follows:

Vice Presidents—Colorado, A. B. Bohn; Wyoming, A. S. Holmes; Utah, R. C. Chambers; Pennsylvania, Robert Browning; Georgia, H. D. Jacuist; Idaho, Horace K. Thurber; Nevada, E. D. Boyle.

COMMITTEES FOR NEXT YEAR.

Finance—Colorado, Mrs. E. C. Atwood; Wyoming, A. E. Broadbury; Nebraska, M. A. Lathrope; Montana, E. W. Fiske; Utah, S. B. Milner; New Mexico, A. J. De Mules; Georgia, G. R. Smith; Idaho, J. O. Hays, L. S. Gillette; Nevada, F. T. Farnsworth.

Resolutions—Colorado, Charles J. Moore; Wyoming, S. T. Corn; Nebraska, C. H. Brunner; Montana, Thomas G. Merrill; Utah, S. A. King; New Mexico, C. B. Steen; Georgia, Frank Hall; Idaho, W. P. Hall; Minnesota, E. J. Gilbert; Nevada, John W. Carne.

Executive—Colorado, Irwin Mayhorn; Wyoming, William Reid; Nebraska, Everett B. Sawyer; Montana, C. C. Reiger; Utah, Lafayette Holbrook; Pennsylvania, F. Derge; Georgia, Johnesse; Nevada, C. A. Watkins.

After a few important announcements the convention adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock sharp this morning, when all the delegates are expected to be in their seats.

CONCENTRATION METHODS.

Very Interesting Address By Hon. J. W. Neill.

Immediately upon the reconvening of the congress in the afternoon J. W. Neill, the resident representative of the Taylor & Brunton Sampling Works company, delivered an interesting and instructive address on the subject of "The Advanced Methods of Concentration," and although the gentleman did not expect to be called upon for "his talk" until later in the session, and was without his notes and samples of concentrates with which to illustrate his remarks, he spoke in an easy and pleasing manner and made himself easily understood even to the uninitiated in mining parlance.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Neill stated that the subject was one which affects the miner when his shipping ore has become exhausted and he has to fall back on low grade milling ore and dump waste; a condition, fortunately, that has not as yet confronted the Utah miner and mine owner, although the process of concentration is beginning to win its way in several of the mining camps of the state and is being employed in a number of instances to advantage and profit, several first-class plants employing this system being in operation at some of the leading mines in several of our leading districts.

"Concentration," Mr. Neill went on to say, "is the dressing of ore, two methods being employed in the recovery of the precious metals and the elimination of the waste and gangue—the wet and the dry, the former being as old as the hills, while the latter, to a certain extent, is a new candidate for public favor, but with such merit that it is rapidly winning its way in mining circles in this western country where the metallic values are so closely blended and fixed with its gangue or matrix that their separation is difficult or next to impossible, which is so often the case with pyrite, zinc and iron ores."

MONEY FROM ORES

"In Germany, where concentration is largely in vogue, the art of metallurgy is called the science of extracting metals from ores, but in this country we term it the science of extracting money from ores."

Mr. Neill then gave a brief description of the one-time wet process of concentration, making especial mention of advances made of late in this direction, one of the latest inventions applicable to this system being the Wilfley table, which is in successful operation in many of the camps of the west, one of the recent machines to enter the lists during the past few years being the Peck centrifugal concentrator, for which much has been claimed, but which, in the estimation of the speaker, was unsuccessful in its application only or principally on account of the troubles attendant upon the crushing of the ores to such an exceedingly fine mesh, the pulp to be successfully handled and treated, having to be capable of passing through a hundred-mesh screen. In speaking of the Peck, Mr. Neill described its mechanism minutely and technically, and alluded to the possibility of its use in the treatment of the tailings from the Mercur mill.

Mr. Neill's description of the dry process of concentration proved to be most interesting to the delegates present, as it was something new to most of them.

PYRITIC ROASTING.

This process, Mr. Neill stated, might be termed pyritic roasting, and consisted of the roasting of ores carrying pyrites associated with the precious metals, and iron and zinc ores, the mineral being roasted before being crushed, the process eliminating the sulphur, the escape of which in itself furnished fuel for the successful continuance of the operation, while, under the conditions resulting, the iron became magnetized. After roasting to a certain extent and before the point of smelting is reached, the ore or matte is crushed, the product passing over magnets, which separated the iron from the ore, leaving a concentrate that could be easily handled and which was in excellent demand at the smelters, a saving or recovery of the precious metals being made as high as 85 per cent.

COMBINATION PROCESS.

Reference was also made to the combination process, which made its first debut at the Drumlummon mine and mill at Marysvale, Mont., and which has since been found to be so serviceable in the reduction of Tintic ores, the system embracing amalgamation and concentration combined, the treatment showing a recovery of 10 per cent, 50 of which was taken up on the plates.

Mr. Neill's discourse led up to considerable discussion on the floor, Prof. Christe of California making the statement that he had proved the value of the "pyritic roasting process" in connection with his labors at the Alaska-Treadwell mill, where his investigation resulted in what, to him, was a new discovery in metallurgy. Prof. Christe also asked for further information regarding the cost of the operation of the Peck concentrator, while a delegate from Nevada took issue with the process, a delegate from Maryland stating that he had seen the Peck in successful operation.

MINING LAW REVISION.

The Most Important Subject Which Will Be Discussed.

The discussion of the subject of the proposed revision of the federal mining law, which takes place this afternoon, promises to be the event of the congress, and more time will be taken in the consideration of this measure than any other topic that may come up before the convention for consideration, the subject of the creation of a mining department for Uncle Sam's household being the next in importance.

There is some diversity of opinion regarding this measure, and the committee appointed to prepare a report on the subject is going to meet with considerable opposition before its report is accepted, if it is at all.

The opposition, however, is in the minority, although strong and able men are backing it. Still, the feeling, so far as ascertained, is in favor of the revision, practically on the lines laid down by the committee, the principal section of the report doing away entirely with the apex question and also that of lateral rights, it being believed that the fight against the adoption of the report will be made by mining lawyers and mining experts, although a majority of the members of the committee are mining engineers, experts and mine owners of high standing in this intermountain region, and the fact that they made the recommendations that they have in the report would indicate that they have sunk all personal interests in the performance of the labors assigned them at the Denver Mining congress of last year and prepared their conclusions with the sole object in view of "the greatest good for the greatest number."

Although the rank and file of the delegates had not arrived yesterday afternoon, interviews were held with prominent delegates, on the subject, as follows:

Major A. V. Bohn of Leadville: "I am in favor of the report, as this apex question is the curse of Leadville and causes more disastrous litigation there than all other causes combined. It is just and right and would place the mining industry on a safe and profitable basis."

A. M. Grant, representing Denver: "Its adoption would eliminate the apex law and would do away with mining litigation to a great extent."

The Nevada delegation, as far as seen, was almost unanimous in favor of its adoption.

Don Maguire of Ogden: "I favor the proposed revision of the mining laws as proposed, and although the change would affect my interests, the adoption of the report would be more equitable than existing laws. Justice demands the change."

Colonel B. F. Montgomery of Cripple Creek: "I am somewhat opposed to the revision, as it might interfere with rights already vested. Still, I will not express an opinion until I have heard the subject discussed, when I may be right in line for its adoption."

Captain Timothy Egan of Utah: "I

(Continued on Page 8.)

GOVERNOR PRINCE CALLS THE CONGRESS TO ORDER.

The Delegate From Peru.

The Delegate From Venezuela.

JUDGE HEYBURN PRESENTS A MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. Neill Talks On Concentration.

Charles McCurrin, of Michigan, Secretary.

Cream Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

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Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

America's Greatest Medicine is Hood's Sarsaparilla, Which absolutely Cures every form of Impure blood, from The pimple on your Face to the great Scrofula sore which Drains your system. Thousands of people Testify that Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Catarrh, Rheumatism And That Tired Feeling. Remember this And get Hood's And only Hood's.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD.

Trains arrive and depart at Salt Lake City daily as follows:

ARRIVE.
(In Effect May 5, 1898.)

From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Park City and Ogden ..... 3:10 p.m.
From Helena, Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 9:05 a.m.
From San Francisco, Cache Valley, Ogden and intermediate points ..... 7:15 p.m.
From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Ogden ..... 3:20 a.m.
*From Frisco, Milford, Sanpete, Provo, Eureka, Mammoth, Silver City and intermediate points ..... 6:30 p.m.
**Mixed train from Terminus, Tooele and Garfield Beach ..... 4:00 p.m.

DEPART.

For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Ogden and Park City ..... 7:00 a.m.
For San Francisco, Ogden, Cache Valley and intermediate points ..... 8:10 a.m.
For Ogden, Denver, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 8:25 p.m.
For Ogden, Butte, Helena, Portland and San Francisco ..... 8:45 p.m.
*For Mercur, Eureka, Silver City, Provo, Nephi, Sanpete, Milford, Frisco and intermediate points ..... 7:35 a.m.
*Mixed train for Garfield Beach, Tooele and Terminus ..... 1:45 a.m.

*Trains south of Juab run daily except Sunday.
**Daily except Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE Under Masonic Hall, No. 200 West Second South street. Telephone No. 250.
Railroad and Steamship Tickets on sale to all parts of the world.
Pullman Palace Car ticket office.

S. W. ECCLES, Gen. Trf. Mgr. D. S. BURLEY, Gen. Pass. & Tick't Agt.
W. H. BANCROFT, Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

THE BIG GRAND GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE WESTERN DIVISION

Current Time Table.

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 2—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 8:45 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east ..... 7:40 p.m.
No. 6—For Bingham, Lehi, Provo, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Belknap and intermediate points ..... 5:00 a.m.
No. 8—For Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points ..... 6:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Ogden and West ..... 9:10 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and West ..... 12:30 p.m.
No. 5—For Park City ..... 6:00 a.m.

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

No. 1—From Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and the East ..... 12:20 p.m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and East ..... 8:05 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Bingham, Eureka, Belknap, Manti and intermediate points ..... 3:25 p.m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 9:35 a.m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7:30 p.m.
No. 7—From Eureka, Payson, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10:00 a.m.
No. 6—From Park City ..... 3:30 p.m.

Ticket office, 103 W. 2nd South. Postoffice corner.

UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND ROUTE WORLD'S PICTORIAL LINE

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE

LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.

"The Overland Limited," for Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver ..... 7:30 a.m.
"The Fast Mail," for Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 6:25 p.m.
"The Overland Limited," from

ARRIVE SALT LAKE CITY.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Denver ..... 3:10 p.m.
"The Fast Mail," from Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City and Denver ..... 2:30 a.m.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street. Telephone No. 988.

H. M. CLAY, Gen. Agent.

SALT LAKE & OGDEN RAILWAY CO

Daily time table in effect May 29, 1898.

Leave Salt Lake.	Arrive Farmington & Lagoon.	Leave Farmington & Lagoon.	Arrive Salt Lake.
7:00 a. m.	7:45 a. m.	7:50 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
9:00 a. m.	9:40 a.m.	10:00 a. m.	10:40 a. m.
11:00 a. m.	11:40 a. m.	12:00 a. m.	12:40 a. m.
1:00 p. m.	1:40 p. m.	2:00 p. m.	2:40 p. m.
3:00 p. m.	3:40 p. m.	4:00 p. m.	4:40 p. m.
5:00 p. m.	5:40 p. m.	6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.
6:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.	7:30 p. m.	8:10 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	7:55 p. m.	10:00 p. m.	10:40 p. m.

Round trip to Lagoon and return, including admission, 25 cents.

Dancing parties every Tuesday and Saturday night. No extra charge.

Round trip to Beck's, including BATH, 25 cents.

H. W. EARLY, Pass. Agt. S. BAMBERGER, Gen. Mngr.

THE COLORADO MIDLAND R R

Two Through Trains Daily.

Between Salt Lake City, Ogden and Leadville, Cripple Creek, Colorado Springs, Denver and all points east. Only line running THROUGH CHAIR CARS. Through sleepers on both morning and evening trains. This line, in connection with the Rio Grande Western, reaches Denver earlier than any other line via Colorado Springs. No change of cars or delayed trains. Take the Colorado Midland and save time and enjoy the finest ride and grandest scenery in Colorado, per full information call on any R. G. W. Ry. agent, or

W. F. RAILEY, G. P. A. Denver, Colo. O. A. BROWN, Gen. Agent, Salt Lake City.

SALT LAKE & LOS ANGELES RAILWAY COMPANY.

TIME CARD IN EFFECT June 11, 1898.

Trains Leave. Salt Lake.	Trains Arrive. Salt Lake.
10:30 a.m.	1:00 p. m.
2:15 p. m.	4:45 p. m.
4:15 p. m.	6:45 p. m.
6:15 p. m.	8:45 p. m.
7:15 p. m.	10:45 p. m.

*Sundays last train leaves Saltair 9:15 p. m.