SAYS BULLFROG IS NOT ENTICING

Salt Lake Man Declares Rich Ore Needed to Bring It Out.

LEAD'S HISTORY DURING 1904

HOW TRUST HANDLES BUSINESS —ITS COMPETITORS.

J. A. Jacobson, the well known Bingham and Alta mining man, returned Saturday evening from his second pilgrimage of several weeks into Nevada. He will remain home about a week and then go out again to look after a fine copper proposition which he has secured between Sodaville and Pactolus. On his previous trip Mr. Jacobson secured some claims in the Bullfrog country and he was there again this trip.

While he is averse to being classed as "knocker," Mr. Jacobson is not particularly enthusiastic over the Bullfrog region. He says a person has to have a pretty strong ledge and very high grade ore in that section if he expects to make money. Ordinary ore down there is just as worthless as no mineral at all, so far as getting profits out of it are concerned, and while he has no wish to interfere with anybody else's game, he talks as though he has had all he wants of it, at least under present conditions.

Of Goldfield he speaks in the highest terms. The worth of the camp has been established and he feels certain that it will be a big one for many years to come. He says all portions of Nevada are now being overrun by prospectors, and there is an army of men in the state who are there for no other purpose than securing claims and floating stock companies. In his opinion a tremendous amount of "wild-catting" is being and is going to be done, and the boy is not far distant when the state and the mining industry will suffer from it.

There are many fine mineral sections in the state, and the large amount of prospecting going on this winter is bound to bring out many new propositions of merit, but lots of people throughout the country are going to get bit, and bit hard.

This note of warning from Mr. Jacobson ought to be taken home by the class of people which devours glittering prospectuses and showy advertisements that promise millions for the few dollars they are asked to invest.

LEAD DURING 1904.

American Smelting Control—Its Competitors—Average Prices.

The following paragraphs are taken from the Engineering and Mining Journal's comprehensive review of the lead mining and smelting industry in its issue of Jan. 5:

The lead business has been without any extraordinary features in 1904. The control of it by the American Smelting & Refining company is so firm that production can be closely regulated to the consumptive demand and price adjusted so as to get the maximum possible out of the business. This is profitable to the company, but is also profitable to the miners, who so far have escaped any such low range of prices as there used to be. This community of interest between the smelting company and the more important of the silver-lead mining companies is recognized in the long-time contracts between them. The existence of these contracts relieves the smelting company to a large extent from the danger of competition. It has also continued its policy to centralize the smelting of lead ores and the refining of lead bullion. The independent producers, mainly in Missouri, again benefited largely by the high values ruling during the year, and the output in that producing center is still on the increase.

Trust's Competition.

At the present time the only silver-lead smelters outside of the trust, between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, are the Ohio & Colorado Smelting company, of Salida, Colo., and the United States Smelting company, of Salt Lake, Utah. The latter company, which is a branch of the United States Mining company, erected in 1904 a lead-smelting annex to its copper smelter and entered the general market for ores, its position being fortified by the possession of galena, pyrite and silicous ores in the mines of the same ownership in the Bingham and Tintic districts. This materially increased the competition against the American Smelting & Refining company in the Salt Lake district, where the other copper smelters were already powerful bidders for certain competitive classes of ore.

The Coeur d'Alene has continued to be the largest lead-producink district of the United States; some promising new discoveries have been reported therefrom in 1904.

Average Prices of Lead in New York.

Month.	1903.	1904.
January	4.075	4.347
February	4.075	4.375
March	4.442	4.475
April	4.567	4.475
May	4.325	4.423
June	4.210	4.196
July	4.075	4.192
August	4.075	4.111
September	4.243	4.300
October	4.375	4.300
November	4.218	4.300
December	4.162	4.600
Average, year	4.237	4.309

The average price of pig lead during the year under review was only slightly higher than that for the preceding twelve months. Consumption has been very heavy, the demand for electrical purposes, cables, etc., especially showing a large increase. On the other hand, production has been fairly well under control, the American Smelting & Refining company exercising its influence to maintain an equilibrium between supply and demand.

The many changes which occurred during the year—although very often due to natural causes—at times produced serious hardship to the independent consumers; that is, those not included in the United Lead company, which is supposed to be closely allied with the trust. However, in the course of time the number of smelting works not controlled by the trust will increase, thus giving a new stimulus to mining operations and assuring wholesome competition.

STEAM POWER PERFECTION.

Remarkable Performance of a Steam Turbine at World's Fair.

The following account of the performance of steam turbine engine at the St. Louis exposition will be of particular interest to mining men of this region because of the introduction of this new machine at the Newhouse works in Beaver county. It is taken from the Denver Mining Reporter:

"The closing of the World's fair at St. Louis also saw the close of a very noteworthy performance in steam mechanics. A steam turbine of 600-horse power, which had been started on its long run at 9:20 a. m. June 20, was shut down at 11:30 a. m. Dec. 2, after having run continuously for 2,982 hours, a feat never before performed by a steam turbine.

"At the closing down of the turbine it was opened up and examined by a corps of eminent engineers. It was found to be in perfect condition and the wear had been so small that the tool marks in the bearings were almost as clearly visible as when the engine had left the shops. When we consider the load on the engine and the number of revolutions—3,600 a minute—we cannot fail to be struck by the performance. The total number of revolutions made were 855,792,000, and the load on the engine varied from 25 per cent overload down to 25 per cent underload.

"The compactness of this form of motor, its economy and its power of responding, will cause the steam turbine to obtain more and more favorable consideration. Already it is being introduced into mining operations and within the next year or two we rather expect it to cease to be a novelty in mine steam plants and to be treated with the same consideration as any other form of high-grade steam machinery."

STRIKE AT PINENUT.

Gold Rock Opened in Signal Peak Range, South of Carson.

During the past week it has been rumored that there was a strike of considerable importance in the mining way south of this city. The facts of the case have been hard to get at, as those interested have kept the find to themselves until yesterday, when the parties left for the new find, says the Carson Appeal.

The report is to to the effect that Kid Egan, William Carr and another party have uncovered a very rich ledge about five miles from the Buckeye placer diggings. The claims have been staked, ten in all, not very far from some of the work done by the Raycrafts, but entirely out of their claims.

Assays that were taken last week went all the way from $30 to $100 in gold. It is further claimed by those who are on the inside that the assays were made from surface rock from a ledge and a well defined one, and were not picked assays, but were taken as they came across the ledge.

Yesterday Egan, Carr and several other parties left for the scene. They took a supply of provisions and tools and will prosecute work for several weeks. Several Carsonites are interested in the find, which looks like the biggest thing uncovered in the district in a number of years.

The district in which the find has been made is one of the most fascinating in Nevada. Gold has been found there for years, some of the finds being exceedingly rich, but up to the present no definite work has been prosecuted. The Raycraft boys have worked the placer ground with a limited supply of water and old Zirn took out thousands of dollars of the richest ore ever found in the state.

From the top of the range to the base of the hills gold can be found, and some mining is in progress in that region at the present time.

The work of the new men and the development of the new find will be watched carefully, and as soon as the snow is off there will be another rush to the diggins, such as was carried on about a dozen years ago. One mine in the Pinenut district would start a stampede to the section.

REDUCTION WORKS REVIVED.

Colorado Syndicate Will Buy and Treat Ores at Reno.

After several years of idleness the Reno Reduction works is again a scene of activity. The property was leased some time ago by the Progressive Concentrating & Milling company of Colorado, which has been busily engaged for several weeks installing machinery and getting the plant ready for operations.

President A. C. Pohle and Superintendent A. Tetro have the immediate supervision of the work, and through their courtesy a representative of the Journal was permitted to examine the plant yesterday.

The principal piece of machinery installed is a tandem pony mill of the company's own manufacture, and which has been patented but a few months. The mill was given a trial run for the benefit of the newspaper man and it worked to perfection.

The principle involved is similar to that of the Kinkead mill, with certain deviations and improvements. The ore is not stamped but is crushed by a gyratory motion. The process is dustless even if there is no water used in this portion of the operation.

A single pony mill, the smallest made by the company, will handle ten tons of ordinary rock a day, but by hitching two of them tandem, as has been done in the Reno Reduction works, the output is twenty-five tons. This is done by setting the tension screws of the first mill so that more rock passes into the second mill when it is reduced to quarter inch size. The second mill reduces it to impalpable powder.

The pulp then goes through the ordinary jigger, pan and settling process, with the exception that there is also a copper sluice that picks up some of the values that would otherwise go into the slimes.

The company proposes to operate the establishment as a custom mill and will handle ores at very reasonable rates, guaranteeing the highest possible extraction. Another purpose is to introduce the mill into Nevada mining camps. As it requires only six-horse power and an inch of water under thirty foot pressure to operate the plant, it will certainly meet the demands of many mine owners. The cost is considerably less than that of a stamp mill and is cheaper to operate.

WOODRIVER ZINC MILL.

Plant of 200 Tons Capacity Going Up on Deer Creek, Above Hailey.

Fred W. B. Johnson, E. M., went up to Deer Creek yesterday to select the site for the 200-ton mill to be built by the Wood River Zinc company, says the Woodriver Times.

Mr. Johnson selected the site at the junction of War Dance gulch with Deer Creek. It is on the slope of a hill, sheltered from all winds, safe from snowslides, away from the slide rock, where the minimum of grading will be required, and that will admit of expansion in either a northerly, a southerly or an easterly direction.

J. H. Beamer, who has the contract for the lumber, will tomorrow begin delivering 3,000 or 4,000 feet a day. Although the contract is for about 120,000 feet, he can deliver it in forty days, provided that very deep snow does not render logging or hauling impossible.

As two weeks will elapse ere Mr. Beamer can deliver mill stuff over twenty feet long, and as those lengths are the very ones needed at first, at least ten days may elapse ere the actual construction work of the mill will begin. When begun it will be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, as the company intends to have the mill in continuous operation by the first of May, if possible.

There is not likely to be any delay in getting the machinery here. Only four or five carloads are needed, and two carloads are already loaded at Denver, awaitting the order to ship to Hailey.

Work on the New York.

Park City, Jan. 15.—At the New York Bonanza mine work on the 600-foot level is being carried on very successfully and already quite a large body of ore has been discovered in the drift near the last winze, almost pure galena being found.

On the 640-foot level the ore body has been driven into for thirty or forty feet and has widened out from a small streak to a large vein.

About twenty men are employed at the mine, and if the ore bodies hold out well a larger force will be put to work.

Mining Notes.

The delinquent sale of Copper Ranch stock, made necessary by the recent assessment, is scheduled for today.

George W. Rose, the mining engineer, has returned from a trip to southern Nevada, where he went in the interest of some Salt Lake men.

The Silver King and Copper King Mining companies will each hold annual meetings at Park City today, the former at 11 a. m. and the latter at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

G. Mart Corns, manager of the Osborne mine at Pearl, Ida., is having a thorough test of the ore of the mine made to determine its adaptability to the cyanide process, the work being done by J. B. Eldredge. The results so far indicate that the problem of handling the ore in that manner will be satisfactorily solved.

Word reached here yesterday that Charles Tappan, a well known mining and metallurgical engineer, who has been with the Treadwell company in Alaska for the past several years, had died at his old home in Massachusetts. Mr. Tappan spent several weeks in this city just previous to the holidays, and finally went east on account of the sickness of his mother, who died soon after he reached home. Mr. Tappan's death occurred a few days after that of his mother.

Creatly in Demand.

Nothing is more in demand than a medicine which meets modern requirements for a blood and system cleanser, such as Dr. King's New Life Pills. They are just what you need to cure stomach and liver troubles. Try them. At Z. C. M. I. drug department, 25c, guaranteed.

IT SPELLS PROSPERITY.

Phenomenal Growth of the Rocky Mountain Bell Continues.

A net gain of 515 telephones, including 180 in private branch exchanges, was made by the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company in Salt Lake City during December. This makes a net growth of 1,409 new stations for the last six months of 1904.

ORATORY AND PHYSICAL CULTURE.

New classes forming: Physical culture for ladies, Tuesday, Jan. 17, at 3 p. m.; oratory, Wednesday, at 4 p. m. Special rates for those who enroll during January. Pierpont school, Commercial club building.

Salt Lake Photo Supply Co. Everything photographic. 3rd So. and Main.

HOW MAJESTIC WAS WRECKED

Difficulties of A. G. Loomis, New York, Bring Out Story.

VOTING TRUST MANIPULATION

THREE MEN WERE TO WHACK UP $1,750,000.

The difficulties into which A. G. Loomis, of the National City bank of New York, has gotten himself, have brought from Hartford, Conn., all the details of the Majestic scandal and Loomis' connection with it. The story appears under a Hartford date in the Globe and Commercial Advertiser of New York, Jan. 9, and is as follows:

The First National bank of this city is likely to withdraw its account with the National City Bank of New York, because of the revelations in connection with Munroe & Munroe, the "laundry brokers" who recently failed. For several years the First National has had a standing account with the National City bank, reaching at times $100,000. Behind the contemplated action is a general bitterness among financiers here toward A. G. Loomis, vice president of the City Bank, for the part he played with Quincy Ward Boese, C. J. Caughey, and A. B. Lewis in promoting and financing the Majestic Mining & Smelting company of this city.

James H. Knight, president of the First National bank, was unwittingly drawn into the disastrous scheme to reorganize this company. He became acquainted with Loomis when the latter, previous to 1899, was president of the Aetna National bank, a neighboring institution.

Although President Knight and the directors of the First National bank refused today to discuss the matter, it is known that every effort will be made by several directors to sever connections with the National City bank.

In scathing terms several directors and stockholders in the Majestic company denounced today A. G. Loomis, Quincy Ward Boese, A. B. Lewis, and C. J. Caughey, the last two named having been president and secretary, respectively, of the company before they joined forces with the attacking party. The story of the Majestic company is told by former Alderman George F. Kellog, a director of the company. Written and printed evidence to substantiate his statements is in the company's strong box.

First Sign of Trouble.

Mr. Kellog said:

"It was early in 1903 that our trouble with A. G. Loomis, Quincy Ward Boese, and their following began. The first evidence that there was something in the air came when President Lewis and Secretary Caughey suddenly resigned. This was followed by the 'flooring' of 20,000 shares of stock belonging to Lewis on the Boston exchange. Following the resignation of Mr. Lewis the duties of president were assumed by Dr. H. G. Howe. The following directors were elected: George E. Keith of Brockton, Mass.; Dr. H. G. Howe of Hartford, H. C. Bradley of Cleveland, O.; John Alexander of Yonkers, N. Y., and F. F. Fuessenich of Winsted, Conn.

"Real trouble began on Aug. 28, 1901, when Quincy Ward Boese brought suit against the company and its fiscal agents, Chapman, Mucklow & Bosson of this city, upon complaint of Clemens A. Caughey, the former secretary. The complaint alleged that Mr. Mucklow had come into possession of stock for which he had paid nothing and in consideration of which he was to have raised $500,000 for the company; that his salary was $10,000, and that the annual salaries aggregated $50,000.

"Then there was an allegation of irregular transactions. The suit has not been settled. I know also when Caughey was asked some time ago why he didn't press the suit he said that he would drop the matter if the company would pay an exorbitant sum he demanded for his efforts to bring disaster to us. He will never get the money. His charges were false from beginning to end, and the case will be thrown out of court at the proper time. Caughey furnished to Boese the names of all the stockholders and the confidence of those living out of town was shaken by the defamatory printed matter which they received.

"It was at this time that A. G. Loomis came into the light. On Aug. 8, 1903, Boese sent letters to all the stockholders announcing that a voting trust commitee had been appointed, composed of A. G. Loomis, James H. Knight and Charles F. Street, to take charge of the affairs of the Majestic company. Because of the trepidation among the Majestic shareholders this apparent way of avoiding total wreck had to be accepted. The recognized standing of Loomis and Knight restored confidence. In his letter Boese said:

The Voting Trust's Appeal.

"'The positions that they occupy and the success that they have attained in the financial world is a guarantee of their ability to direct the affairs of the Majestic company, so that within a short period it may pay dividends if there is any merit in the property. Futhermore, no one can question the absolute non-partisanship of the members of the committee. If Mr. Mucklow and his associates and followers are sincere in their oft-repeated statements that they are working for the benefit of the stockholders of the Majestic company, let them hasten to deposit their stock in the depositories to be named, as my clients have already agreed to do, so that the protective committee—eminent financiers and business men—can take up the reins of management at the earliest possible moment.

"'We feel not only our own pecuniary interests, but the interests of every stockholder of the Majestic company, in fact, the very value of their stock depends upon the acceptance of the three gentlemen proposed as the protective committee, and we think that there is an opportunity here for you to secure the heartfelt thanks of all of the 2,000 stockholders of the company by taking hold of this matter with that skill which the success you have severally achieved in the financial world shows you possess.'

"A conference between the directors and the committee of three was at once held, and the company, in consideration of three directors serving on the voting trust committee, and upon assurances of the ability of the great New York financier to raise all the money needed, agreed to this method of procedure.

"The directors selected to serve were George E. Keith, Howard C. Bradley and Herman G. Howe. Then everybody, pinning their faith on the ability of Loomis, expected him to go ahead and get money.

A Trip to Utah.

"At an early meeting of the voting trust committee Loomis declared that he was going to send Boese to Utah as his personal representative to inspect the company's properties. There was a vigorous protest upon the part of Mr. Howe, who began to smell a rat. Finally, after an argument which lasted three-quarters of an hour, Loomis said:

"'Well, Boese must go, because I know my man.'

"Loomis didn't contribute a cent toward's Boese's expenses. The $600 which sent him on his journey was furnished by George E. Keith. In November, 1903, he went to Salt Lake City. He spent one day at the mines in Milford and came back with damaging reports as to the condition of the mines. He said that no bonds of the company could be sold while the present officers remained in charge of the company. So under pressure of Loomis and his 'gang' the president, treasurer and several directors were forced to resign. A. G. Loomis and his son, A. H. Loomis, were at once made directors. The son was placed at the head of the company and became known at once at 'the boy president.'

"While Boese was in Salt Lake City he met A. B. Lewis, our old president, who deserted us at the beginning of the trouble, and they hatched up the scheme of organizing a great company, to be known as 'The Monarch,' which was to take in the Imperial Copper Mining company of Beaver county, Utah; the Majestic, the Pioche Consolidated, the Manhattan and a mine in Bingham camp, called 'The Last Chance.' Loomis was interested in all of them. From Nov. 1903, to March, 1904, they tried to bring about this consolidation, proposing to capitalize it at $30,000,000 at first, and afterward fixing upon $15,000,000. The scheme was to bolster up the other mines with the Majestic properties, the only ones possessing known merit. The grand consolidation proposed to allow Majestic shareholders $2,000,000 par value of the new stock for all their properties, which were then capitalized at $6,000,000.

"Three Men to Divide $1,750,000."

"It was subsequently learned that three men, A. G. Loomis, Quincy Ward Boese and Loring B. Loomis (not related to A. G.) were to divide between them $1,750,000 if they put the scheme through. It was to be in the nature of a 'rake-off.' Loring A. Loomis figured in the case at this time because he was the man who bought the 30,000 shares of Majestic stock which Lewis 'dumped' on the Boston exchange.

"During these negotiations Loomis kept other members of the voting trust committee in the dark. Not a cent had been raised for the Majestic stockholders, and they were in great suspense. The stock of the company fell from $2, at which it was selling in the open market when Loomis and his followers took hold, until at last 15 cents per share was bid, with the stock offered at 38 cents. In the meantime the debts of the company had increased $50,000. Receivers took charge of the property, and then, to make the thing more scandalous, the board of 'eminent financiers' voted to confess bankruptcy upon the petition of C. J. Caughey, our former secretary, but at this stage of the proceedings a Loomis sympathizer. When Caughey's part was played he was ignominously thrown out of the company by leaders of the scheme.

Tied Up With Lawsuits.

"The bankruptcy proceedings came as a matter of course, because Loomis couldn't 'deliver the goods.' He was tied up with lawsuits and had thousands of shares of stock up as collateral. He couldn't organize his giant company, because a New York broker named Craigan, who was to sell the bonds of the Monarch company, fell down on the deal.

"It was on March 24, 1904, that Loomis and his followers ignominiously admitted defeat in the following announcement to stockholders:

"'Under date of March 10 a notice was sent out to the depositing stockholders of the Majestic company, calling a meeting to be held at 11-19 William street on March 28 to vote upon a proposition the details of which we expected to receive between the date of notice and said meeting.

"Then followed a communication reported to have come from the corporation which proposed to purchase the Majestic stock, stating that, notwithstanding what the newspapers said, the Majestic company could not possibly avoid the appointment of a receiver, and therefore negotiations would have to be postponed for the time being. Then it continued:

"'Because of the information contained in the above, the committee will have no proposition to present to the stockholders on the 28th.

"'However, it is possible that some of the stockholders may feel as though they would like to undertake the financing of the company themselves, or that perhaps some other people might be able to raise the money necessary to complete the development and equipment of the Majestic properties, and to pay the company's debts.

"'If there be any such stockholders, and they wish to withdraw their stock from the voting trust committee, they may do so by making application to withdraw and complying with the terms of the voting trust agreement. And further, if there be any individual firm or corporation which will advance the half million or more of dollars necessary to pay the Majestic company's debts, and to complete the development and equipment of its properties, the voting trust committee will cooperate in every way within its power to facilitate such individual, firm, or corporation in raising the cash.

"'The committee has striven diligently to do what it thought best for the stockholders of the Majestic company, but instead of receiving the hearty cooperation from some of the stockholders that it expected, it has continually met with opposition which has seriously interfered with and delayed its work.

"Shortly after this letter was received stockholders of the Hartford section, numbering about 200, got gether and organized a defense committee. It was decided to make an effort to raise $100,000 for the purpose of paying what was called the 'adverse indebtedness' of the company, mostly held by creditors in Utah. The former fiscal agents, Chapman, Mucklow & Bosson, aided by the defense committee, secured the $100,000 in a little over thirty days. The result of this effort and the absolute discrediting of the voting trust committee caused the resignation of A. H. Loomis as president in June, 1904, and John Alexander and Loring R. Loomis as directors. Dr. Harman G. Howe was elected president. A. G. Loomis and Charles F. Street still remain in the voting trust committee, but the stockholders hold 80 per cent of the stock and control matters.

"When the new board was organized Boese demanded for his services $17,000, A. H. Loomis $2,000, and there were incidentals amounting to $8,000. Not a cent has been paid."

At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Majestic company on Aug. 23, 1904, the following board of directors was elected: William B. Mucklow, George W. Wilson, Charles A. Piddock, Harman G. Howe, and George E. Kellog of Hartford, Henry Altman of New York, and John M. Dick and Jerome C. Smith of Boston.

William B. Mucklow is president, J. M. Dick vice president, J. B. Pierce treasurer, and F. Bossman secretary.

Pullman Observation Cars

Are still being operated between Ogden and Denver via Colorado Midland. All the mountains in daylight. Diverse route tickets cost no more. See that ticket reads at least one way via Colorado Midland.

Buying a New Bonnet.

Mrs. Brickrow—How do you manage to persuade your husband to buy you such expensive bonnets?

Mrs. Topflatte—I take him shopping with me, walk him around until he can't stand, and then wind up in a bonnet store. He'll buy anything to get home.

Honest Plumbers.

I. M. Higley & Co., 109 East First South. 'Phone 752. Electric wiring.

Dr. E. M. Keysor's Method of Filling

teeth is painless. 162 Main street, Auerbach building. Telephone 1120 K.

LEGAL.

Stockholders Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Mammoth Mining company will be held at the office of the company, Rooms 41-45, Hooper block, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday the 7th day of February, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m.

R. M. WILKINSON, Secretary.

Annual Stockholders' Meeting.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE OF BRUBAKER-Campbell Hardware company, Nos. 27-29 West Third South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 23, 1904.

To the Stockholders of Said Company—You are hereby notified that a special stockholders' meeting of the Brubaker-Campbell Hardware company is hereby called and will be held at the principal offices of said company, at Nos. 27-29 West Third South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1905, at 8 p. m. of said day.

Said meeting is called for the purpose of amending article 6 of the articles of incorporation of said company, to the effect that the present capital stock of said company be increased from its present limit, to-wit, $25,000.00, to $50,000.00, and to be divided into 500 shares of $100.00 each, instead of 255 shares of $100.00 each as the same now is.

C. E. BRUBAKER, President.

Notice of Stockholders' Meeting.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of Beck's Salt company, a corporation of Utah, is hereby called and will be held at the parlors of the Wilsch hotel in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Friday, Feb. 3, 1905, at 1 p. m.

This meeting was called in accordance with the articles of incorporation of said company by reason of the fact that said company failed to hold its regular annual meeting for the year 1904, and is called at the above place for the reason that it has no general office at said Salt Lake City, and is called for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and to transact such other and further business as may come before the stockholders.

By order of the president,

By R. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Delinquent Notice.

MONSTER MINING CO., DUTCH mountain, Clifton mining district, Tooele county. Principal place of business, 62 West Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 2 of one-half (½) cent per share, levied on the 28th day of November, 1904, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amount Due.
P. L. Schmitt	36	1,000	$ 5.00
H. T. Goldsmith	39	50,000	250.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors made on the 28th day of November, 1904, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary will be sold at public auction at the office of the company at 62 West Second South street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Wednesday, the 25th day of January, 1905, at 2 o'clock p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expense of sale.

L. B. WINDSOR, Secretary.

First publication, Jan. 5, 1905.

Notice of Assessment.

BECK'S SALT COMPANY. PRINCIPAL place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah.—Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the trustees or directors held on the 15th day of December, 1904, an assessment of twenty (20) cents per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to R. L. Taylor, secretary of the company, at Ogden City, Weber county, Utah.

Any stock upon which this assessment may remain unpaid on the 16th day of January, 1905, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on the 2d day of February, 1905, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

R. L. TAYLOR, Secretary. Located at Ogden, Utah.

Delinquent Notice.

MELCHER MINING COMPANY. LOCation and principal place of business Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock on account of assessment No. 10 of one cent per share, levied on the 1st day of December, 1904, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Name.	No. Cert.	No. Shares.	Amt. Due.
Isaac Jennings	168	68	$ .68
L. D. Barnes	91	500	5.00
Warren C. Bogue, agent	199	2,210	22.10
H. T. Eams	196	1,000	10.00
H. T. Eams	203	1,000	10.00
Mrs. L. D. Barnes	90	500	5.00
Louis Sears	94	500	5.00
Louis Sears	95	500	5.00
Thos. Osterhout	162	350	3.50
Taylor & Sons	128	500	5.00
Taylor & Sons	150	1,000	10.00
Taylor & Sons	161	500	5.00
L. C. Osterhout	111	600	6.00
Dave Lundin	184	250	2.50
Dave Lundin	189	500	5.00
Ray Stringham	199	500	5.00

And in accordance with law and an order of the board of directors, made on the 1st day of December, 1904, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at the company's office, Room 45 Hooper building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 20th day of January, 1905, at 2 p. m., to pay the delinquent assessment thereon, together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

R. R. WILKINSON, Secretary. Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan. 3, 1905.

Delinquent Notice.

WEDGE EXTENSION GOLD MINING company. Location and principal place of business, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice: There are delinquent on the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 5, levied on the 1st day of December, 1904, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

No. Cert.	Name.	No. Shares.	Amt.
45	Max Weil	1,000	$1.88
52	E. M. Conroy	2,000	3.75
53	E. M. Conroy	2,000	3.75
199	E. M. Conroy	200	.38
56	S. S. Smith	1,000	1.88
57	S. S. Smith	1,000	1.88
85	Anna D. Nash	300	.56
286	B. F. Caffey	1,000	1.88
297	B. F. Caffey	1,000	1.88
298	B. F. Caffey	1,000	1.88
299	B. F. Caffey	1,000	1.88
300	B. F. Caffey	1,000	1.88
301	B. F. Caffey	500	.93
302	J. W. Foote	5,000	9.38
263	J. W. Foote	500	.93
305	A. A. Wenger	3,000	5.63
306	J. P. Sprunt, jr.	500	.94
307	J. P. Sprunt, jr.	500	.94
308	J. P. Sprunt, jr.	500	.94
309	J. P. Sprunt, jr.	500	.94
153	J. Knox Bodel	500	.93
154	J. Knox Bodel	500	.94
155	J. Knox Bodel	1,000	1.88
288	M. P. Braffet	375	.51
280	M. P. Braffet	1,000	1.88
281	M. P. Braffet	1,000	1.88
282	M. P. Braffet	4,000	7.50
283	M. P. Braffet	5,000	9.38
271	M. P. Braffet	4,000	7.50
276	M. P. Braffet	4,000	7.50
40	A. J. Weber, trustee	1,000	1.88
41	A. J. Weber, trustee	1,000	1.88
42	A. J. Weber, trustee	1,000	1.88
43	A. J. Weber, trustee	1,000	1.88

And in accordance with law and the order of the board of directors made on the 1st day of December, 1904, so many shares of each parcel of said stock as may be necessary will be sold at the office of the company, Room 250, Commercial Club building, Salt Lake City, Utah, on the 27th day of January, 1905, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, to pay the delinquent assessment thereon together with the cost of advertising and expense of sale.

J. N. POWERS, Secretary, Office 250 Commercial Club Building.

Delinquent Notice.

COPPER RANCH MINING COMPANY. Principal office, 323 D. F. Walker building, Salt Lake City, Utah. Notice.—There are delinquent on the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 3, levied on the 21st day of December, 1904, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Cert.	Name.	Shares.	Amount.
1	Moses Thatcher	31,250	$104 16 2-3
4	Jacob West	31,250	104 16 2-3
7	A. Wierich	31,250	104 16 2-3
11	Maud M. Lloyd	62,500	208 33 1-3
18	James Forgie	1,250	4 16 2-3
19	A. C. Ellis	625	2 08 1-3
20	C. F. Wilcox	3,281	10 93 2-3
23	George E. Vigoroux	125	41 2-3
48	J. F. Sherwood	125	41 2-3
67	Ira A. E. Lyons	1,250	4 16 2-3
68	Ira A. E. Lyons	1,250	4 16 2-3
69	Charles T. Harte	1,000	3 33 1-3
73	Daniel S. Spencer	500	1 66 2-3
74	David E. Burley	500	1 66 2-3
78	W. W. Outlaw	125	41 2-3
79	Mrs. F. C. Martin	125	41 2-3
87	Arthur E. Snow	500	1 66 2-3
89	F. W. Crouch	1,000	3 33 1-3
90	F. W. Crouch	1,000	3 33 1-3
91	F. W. Crouch	500	1 66 2-3
92	John Farrington	400	1 33 1-3
95	A. Weirich	1,250	4 16 2-3
105	Clark L. Whitney	1,000	3 33 1-3
109	C. G. Plummer	1,000	3 33 1-3
112	A. Weirich	1,250	4 16 2-3
117	John Farrington	100	33 1-3
118	Lettie Thatcher	1,250	4 16 2-3
119	Moses Thatcher	1,250	4 16 2-3
124	A. Weirich	1,250	4 16 2-3
129	A. Weirich	375	1 25
136	A. Weirich	1,375	4 58 1-3
140	M. T. Jasous	5,540	18 46 2-3
141	G. T. Jasous	6,060	20 20
147	John Farrington	500	1 66 2-3
150	Mrs. A. T. Nasser	1,500	5 00
151	John Greek	400	1 33 1-3
152	John Greek	400	1 33 1-3
155	Mildred S. Cummings	249	83
156	Mrs. A. B. Sutherland	500	1 66 2-3
157	Lillian Warwick	200	66 2-3
158	John W. Borjes	500	1 66 2-3
162	A. Weirich	1,000	3 33 1-3
168	Jacob West	5,000	16 66 2-3
175	M. T. Jasous	1,000	3 33 1-3
180	Henry Dame	1,000	3 33 1-3
181	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
182	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
183	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
184	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
185	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
186	Henry Dame	500	1 66 2-3
188	M. T. Jasous	1,500	5 00
189	Elias G. Khouri	400	1 33 1-3
190	Miss A. T. Jasous	400	1 33 1-3
192	Elias G. Khouri	50	16 2-3
193	H. C. Hansen	2,000	6 66 2-3
195	John Greek	1,025	3 41 2-3
196	George Thackrah	500	1 66 2-3
197	Mrs. Elizabeth Haines	3,000	10 00
198	Mrs. Elizabeth Haines	12,500	41 66 2-3
200	Mrs. Elizabeth Haines	125	41 2-3
201	Moses Thatcher	15,125	50 41 2-3
202	Will Curtis	250	83 1-3
203	J. W. Murphy	625	2 08 1-3
204	Wm. H. Tibbals	1,250	4 16 2-3
206	B. T. Lloyd	669	2 23
208	M. J. Cahill	625	2 08 1-3
209	B. T. Lloyd	500	1 66 2-3
219	Mary A. Spry	296	98 2-3
238	Will C. Higgins	525	1 75
239	W. H. Korns	525	1 75
240	Stensa J. Cranney	2,000	6 66 2-3
241	W. D. Cranney	2,000	6 66 2-3
242	M. B. Hansen	1,000	3 33 1-3
246	A. E. Cranney	2,000	6 66 2-3
248	M. B. Hansen	750	2 50
249	M. T. Jasous	1,625	5 41 1-3
251	M. B. Mihran	1,250	4 16 2-3
252	W. H. Tibbals	500	1 66 2-3
253	W. H. Tibbals	500	1 66 2-3
254	W. H. Tibbals	500	1 66 2-3
255	W. H. Tibbals	500	1 66 2-3
256	W. H. T