

downs that it persists in regarding the plant as a lemon.

It is not a lemon in the way conceived by the public. The mechanical problems have been solved and there is little doubt that the smelter, from this time on, will work as smoothly as other plants of the same size. Its undesirability as a purchase grows out of the possibility that the smelting methods now in use may be put in the back number class by the progress of metallurgical science and invention. No one wants to put a lot of money into property that may become obsolete in a few months.

The unselfish spirit of the lead producers was demonstrated at the conference held at the Commercial club this week. Men from Idaho, Colorado, Nevada and Utah got together and prayed Congress not to lower the duty on lead bullion, as threatened by the Payne bill. No one ever heard of a smelting company objecting to a reduction in the tariff on lead ores. On the contrary, there are many instances on record where the smelting interests have asked Congress for free lead ores. But the ore producers are magnanimous. They are sympathetic. They tremble lest the smelters lose five-eighths of a cent a pound on the lead bullion sold in the home market. It is a noble and disinterested fight, for every one knows, or should know, that the smelters always pay as little as possible for the ore that they buy regardless of the selling price of the bullion. Higher bullion quotations would mean a larger deduction in settling with the producer, assuming, of course, that the smelters could get the lead ore they needed at the standing price. The lead producers are real philanthropists, or—can it be possible that they took up the bullion tariff matter merely to keep the meeting from fizzling? When the conference was called, the purpose was to protest against the proposed reduction in the duty on ores. By the time it convened the majority in Congress had conceded the point, and there was nothing for the conference to do but go home or find another issue.

Now that the Iron Blossom has become a shipper of high grade ore—a money maker—the interested manifested in it when it was a mere

prospect is dwindling away. Men who tore the coats off each other to buy it when it was a prospect refuse to stock at a lower price since it has been developed into a mine. That is the way of the world in general and of the mining world in particular. Men who keep a close line on stock values, uninfluenced by sentiment, declare that Iron Blossom was unreasonably high before the strike and is now a little below the price warranted by its visible assets. No weight should be given to the rumors that the Colorado ledge is playing out where it has been followed to the south. The company has not had enough time to open it there.

The far eastern question in Tintic is being answered affirmatively by daily developments in the Tintic Standard, Eureka Lily, and other properties near the sunrise frontier of the district. The Lily is particularly fortunate in having discovered high grade ore in its vein on the 200-foot level. It was impossible at that point to demonstrate much of a shoot. The demonstration may soon be made, however, on the 300 level, which is being pushed out toward the zone of enrichment. Too much should not be expected of the Lily's 200-foot workings, since the best discoveries in the vicinity have not been made at less than 400 feet. The Standard got its first results at 425 feet.

Alta, always a camp of great natural wonders, the home of the ice cave, the avalanche and Billy Thornton, is in the limelight again with a big deposit of mineralized sand—a sort of natural concentrate. Material similar in appearance, but of less value, was tapped some time ago in the Columbus Extension tunnel. The latest find was made in the roof of the stope sent up from the west end of the 400-foot level. The miners made a hole in the hanging wall and the pulverized stuff began to roll out in a stream as big as your arm. It continued to pour until a pile of 200 tons was heaped up in the stope. In color it is black. A sample assay yielded 10 per cent. copper and 15 ounces silver. This, with the big body of ordinary shipping ore revealed in the same workings, is fast putting the Columbus Con. company back on Easy street.

The History of "Salvator"

In the year 1651, the dark days of medieval times, the Paulaner monks, with the aid and under the protection of the reigning prince, built a magnificent brewery, the product of which soon became famous and rapidly outclassed all other beverages.

It was freely served at the anniversary of Franz von Paula, the founder of the order, who was venerated by the Paulaners as their holy father and patron saint, and from whom the celebrated brew derived its name of "SANKTVATERBIER," which in time became corrupted into "SALVATOR." This remarkable brew became so sought after that it was the custom of the monks to send a hoghead to the Court at Eastertide.

This beer has been on tap for a limited time every year during the Easter and spring season at the "Heidelberg." So limited is the supply that the management was able to secure only thirty half barrels.

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