

NEWS OF MONTANA CAMPS

MINES AND MINING

STORIES OF PROSPECTS AND PRODUCERS

THE CORA'S OUTPUT

FROM BRADSTREET

REVIEW OF TRADE

AT THE GOLD HILL

FLOUR GOLD SAVER

DEVELOPMENT WORK IS PROGRESSING RAPIDLY.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY MADE BY FLOWMAN.

STRUCK A FLOW OF WATER

METAL STICKS TO BOLT HEADS

Two Pumps Required to Reduce the Volume—Upper Workings of the Property Are Full of Good Ore.

Principle Pretty Much the Same as That Used for Catching Gold in a Stamp Mill—Millions In It.

Hugh I. Wilson and Thoms R. Hinds returned Thursday from a visit to the Gold Hill mine, located about two miles above Parrot, Madison county. The property is owned by Messrs. Wilson, Hinds and A. J. McKay, the latter of Whitehall, and is a gold ore producer of more than passing note. It is developed by two tunnels, one above the other. The upper one has been driven into the mountain about 500 feet and the lower one possibly 325 feet, both having been carried along the course of the vein. At a point about 100 feet from the entrance to the lower tunnel a shaft has been sunk 100 feet and workmen are now drifting for the payshoot found in the upper workings and which the owners are reasonably certain continues to a depth much greater than the present lower opening.

If the reports which come from the Big Hole basin can be believed, one of the most wonderful discoveries of modern times has accidentally been made, says the Dillon Examiner. If the project meets with the success which is anticipated it will mean that millions of dollars in fine placer gold will be recovered by a process which may revolutionize modern placer methods. This is the story of the remarkable discovery: The big bench which lies in the Big Hole basin, a few miles from Wisdom, there is an immense glacier moraine. It covers an area of several thousand acres and tests which have been made show that this immense deposit carries a value of about \$2 in gold to the ton.

Gold Fine as Flour.

The gold is as fine as flour, and in this respect it much resembles the gold found on the Snake river, as it will float on water. Time and again have prospectors and miners attempted to save this gold by ground-sluicing, panning, washing it over blankets and every other means known to the placer miner, but all of them met with failure, and it was the conclusion that the gold could not be saved and that it would lie forever just without the reach of man.

Highland Company Secures Land.

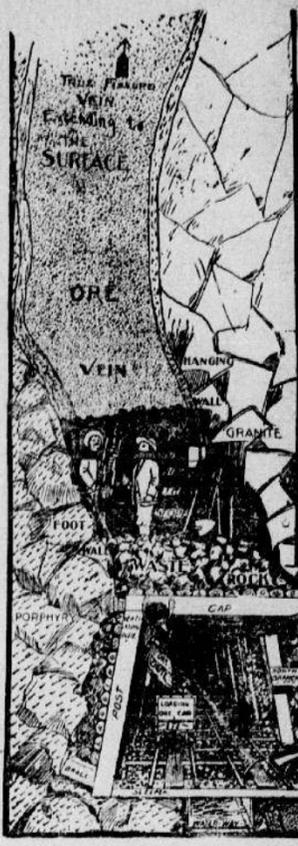
A few years ago the Highland Land & Water company acquired possession of several thousand acres of this land and began breaking it up and seeding it down in timothy. It was good land, too, and readily yielded three and four tons of timothy to the acre.

Last year the accidental discovery of the means of saving the gold contained in the bench land was made.

Among the plows in use on the ranch was an old one which had been bolted together with copper bolts. A part of the ranch which was plowed up was an old placer dump at the mouth of Moose creek which had been washed over by Jack Wright and Charles Shultz, a number of years ago. These gentlemen had made an earnest effort to save values in the old moraine and had used up a great many pounds of quicksilver in an effort to amalgamate the gold. The gold would not amalgamate, however, and the "quick" escaped from the sluice boxes and diffused itself through the gravel of the dump.

Gold Saved on Bolt Heads.

It fell to the lot of the old copper-bolted plow to turn over the old dump. One day Al J. Noyes, the manager of the Highland farm, noticed something peculiar about the appearance of the bolt heads on the plow. He investigated and found that on each of the bolt heads a chunk of amalgam had formed. He took his knife and pried them off, and after it had been retorted it was found that it yielded about 50 cents to each bolt-head. Several nuggets of like character were



INTERIOR OF A MINE.

taken from the bolt-heads before the plowing was done and the old dump was plowed up again and again.

Plows Are Copper Plated.

The gentlemen who own the ranch think they have settled on the best method of saving the placer gold in the glacier moraine. They have had all of their plows copper-plated on the underside of the "mould board." The fine dust dropping over the shire deposits the flour gold on the prepared mould boards and they act in the same manner as the plates in a free gold stamp mill. If the scheme works, as it is thought it will, all that remains to be done is to plate their boards with a thin coating of "quick" and at the end of each day scrape off the amalgam which gathers and retort it.

The gentlemen behind the scheme have great hopes of success, and mining men all over the world will watch for the success of the venture with interest.

CAN FOLLOW LODE DOWN.

But One Must Not Gopher in Other Ground.

A miner may follow a lode down under the side lines of his claim, providing it has its apex on his ground and can be traced through the end lines of his claim, as long as he finds ore to work in or waits to trace; but he may not gopher around in another man's claim searching for a lead which he has lost or never had. This is the effect of an opinion handed down by Judge Gilbert in the United States circuit court of appeals yesterday in response to the appeal of the St. Louis Mining & Milling company of Montana and William Mayger from the decree of the circuit court in favor of the Montana Mining company, limited.

The St. Louis company owns a claim bearing that name and adjoining it is the Nine-Hour claim of the Montana company. The St. Louis company proposed to drive a tunnel 260 feet underground horizontally from its own claim toward the Nine-Hour claim to tap a lode which had its apex on its own ground, and in doing so worked through the ground of its neighbor. It was, in fact, exploration work, as the tunnel was not driven on ore, nor was it claimed that either foot or hanging wall was followed. The mine owners whose ground was thus being opened up brought suit for injunction in the circuit court, the restraining order was granted and from that decree the appeal was taken. The court concluded, "The question involved was whether the owner of a claim has a right to pursue beyond his side lines a vein or lode having its apex in his ground, and it was decided that he had authority to enter another's ground only on the vein itself. He has no right to explore within the adjoining claim, under the mining law, except upon such conditions. There is no general right to explore within the land of any adjoining patented claim, whether upon or below the surface. The right of exploration is for the purpose of making mineral discoveries, and of what avail would be this right if no benefit could be obtained from the discovery made thereby. The statute gives the appellants the right to follow the vein which they were seeking to reach by tunnel, but it confers upon them no right to approach it from any point other than from the vein or lode itself. In a recent case Judge Hawley says: 'Hands off of any and everything than my surface line extending vertically downward until you prove that you are working up or following a vein which has its apex within your surface lines.' We find no error in the decree of the circuit court, and the decree is affirmed."

Ventilating Rooms.

"Every sleepingroom," says a lecturer on house building, "should have a fireplace or a ventilating flue of 50 square inches in area. The smaller the room the more important this becomes. The neglect of this precaution, which is common in apartment houses is a serious matter, and will not be without an injurious effect upon the health of the community." It is on these practical points that the woman electing to build a house this spring should inform herself.

MINE IS YIELDING EIGHTY-FOUR TONS OF ORE DAILY.

PRODUCT IS OF LOW GRADE

Heinze Is Said to Be About to Organize New Company, With New Acquisition as Principal Asset.

And now comes the story that F. Augustus Heinze is about to float the stock of a big mining company in New York City. Some mention of the enterprise has been made in New York newspapers, but no information in regard to the project has been given out at this end of the line.

The announcement is made in a vague way, and it is to be presumed that when the proper time comes the promoters will take the public into their confidence. The statement is made that the capitalization will be in fancy figures.

It is understood that the Cora mine will be the principal asset of the new company and that the property was acquired for this purpose. Mr. Heinze has been operating the Cora under lease for some time.

The Cora has been mined for many

years under different administrations and with varying degrees of success. Sometimes the results were only fair and sometimes they were indifferent. Just what Mr. Heinze has achieved in his operation of the property is a matter of conjecture, except that during the past few months the mine has produced 84 tons of medium grade copper ore daily.

As compared with the output of any of the large mines this production is but modest.

At all events mining men of Montana will watch the "Silent Monte Cristo of the Butte Mountain," as the Boston News Bureau calls Mr. Heinze, with interest in his efforts to float the stock of this new company.

WHERE ARGENTINA STANDS.

United States Not Popular Because It Has No Capital Invested There.

(Buenos Ayres Herald.) Argentines are completely in the dark as to any special grounds for gratitude to the United States. If there is such reason it does not appear in the history of the United States or the Argentine republic. It is from Europe that we get all the capital for the development of the resources of the republic. The United States has never invested any considerable capital here, nor has it taken an active part in the development of the country.

The great system of the city of Buenos Ayres tramway was started by an American, but could get no American capital and fell into the hands of an English company. The Central Argentine railway had a like experience, as did several other lines. The capital tramway was started by an American, who had to let it go to an English company. The Ensenada railway was so started and met such an experience. The best concession ever given in this city for an underground tramway, which will make fortunes for its owners, was hawked about the United States by its concessionaire, who is an American, until he lost hope, and it will be carried through by European capital and enterprise. An American obtained a concession for a railway on terms such as never were equaled. He could get no help to build it. The time expired for the construction and was twice extended, to fall at length for the reason that he could get no capital for it in the United States. Three times commissioners have come here to urge the Argentine government to vote a subsidy for direct steamships from the United States, and \$100,000 gold dollars, a year was voted for the purpose, but every time the scheme failed in the United States.

There is not a rod of American railway in the republic, not a dollar invested in banks, tramways or shipping lines. Seldom do we see in this great port the American flag flying from the masthead of a ship, while miles of dock-room is taken with great steamships flying the flags of all civilized nations. There are few commercial houses in the hands of Americans. Of the imports from the United States by far the greater part are in the hands of English and German houses. We have a German bank with a capital of \$5,000,000 English banks respectively capital of £1,500,000, £875,000, £2,000,000 and £1,500,000. The Spanish bank has a capital of \$12,000,000; the French bank has \$2,000,000. The Italians have two banks with a capital of \$3,000,000 and \$2,000,000. English railways have invested here amounts which would stagger even American railway men. The business of the country with the outside world is almost exclusively done with, or by way of, Europe. Even bills for American transactions are made on Europe.

Can any one affect surprise, under such circumstances, that the popular interest, feeling and attention is directed toward Europe?

Ingenuity in a Flat.

(Detroit Free Press.) Alyce—What a lovely, cozy corner, Mayme—such a pretty couch!

Mayme—Isn't it? It's made out of five trunks and a hatbox, seven pillows, two bolsters, and an old piano cover.

Jones' dairy farm. Pure pork sausage at Brophy's.

WEEK ENDED MUCH MORE FAVORABLE THAN IT BEGAN.

RAINS IN THE WHEAT BELT

Probable Early Spring Has Been an Important Stimulant to Trade—Wheat Is Kept Up by the Scarcity of Supply.

(By Associated Press.) New York, March 15.—Bradstreet says that the week ended more favorably than it began. This is particularly true of weather conditions and of affairs industrially, which have improved greatly in various sections of the country. Plenty of rains in the entire winter wheat belt and more especially in the drouth afflicted south gave an added impetus to crop conditions.

The apparent advent of the spring season and its promise of earliness has been an important stimulant to most lines of trade and industry, which were thus enabled to throw off the fetters placed upon them by storms and the entailing interruptions to transportation.

There is less excitement, but more strength, in iron and steel. Wheat was buoyed up by the report of the smallest reserves in farmers' hands by the government.

The most active export demand for some weeks past developed at the decline and excited some influence for later firmness.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 2,996,280 bushels against 4,085,944 bushels last week, and 4,690,939 bushels in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901, to date, thirty-seven weeks, aggregate 187,168,627 bushels, against 142,172,145 bushels last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 224, as against 178 last week, 207 in this week last year, 190 in 1900 and 205 in 1899. Canadian failures for the week number 31, as against 23 last week and 28 in this week a year ago.

Three in One.

(Knoxville Sentinel.) Harper's Weekly had Adolph S. Ochs pictured as one of the greatest editors of the country, in which verdict we heartily agree. But Mr. Ochs' greatest effort at present is in conducting the New York Times as an imperialist paper, the Philadelphia Times as an anti-imperialist paper, and the Chattanooga Times as on the fence.

Spain Has Awakened.

(Boston Globe.) Spain is constructing eight battleships of 12,000 tons displacement and four cruisers of 8,000 tons displacement, and a credit of \$2,316,000 has been asked with which to begin work upon them. This is the first time she has awakened from her slumbers since Dewey did his work.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON PARALYZED BY THE STRIKE.

FALL RIVER STRIKE MONDAY

Outside of Massachusetts the Labor Conditions Are Exceptionally Free From Trouble—Some Comparative Tables.

(By Associated Press.) New York, March 15.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say the business in Boston was completely paralyzed by the strike of freight handlers and teamsters, which directly affected 40,000 men and indirectly rendered other thousands idle by holding back supplies of raw material. Fortunately this struggle was brief, but another will begin on Monday at Fall River mills and other textile plants in that vicinity.

Outside of Massachusetts, however, the labor situation is exceptionally free from controversy and even in the coal mines there is less than the usual agitation as April approaches.

Distribution of spring merchandise is making rapid progress, the most sanguine expectations being fully realized in all sections outside the strike area.

Consumers of iron and steel products are still anxious regarding conditions during the next three months.

Official indication of farm reserves on March 1 were not surprising as to corn, dealers anticipating that supplies would be only about one-half of last year, but the statement that 23 per cent of the enormous wheat yield remained in farmers' hands was not calculated to sustain values. Needed rains in the southwest made the market look more favorable for the next crop. A sustaining feature was the interior movement of only 2,881,591 bushels, against 3,902,650 last year, while on the other hand, the exports from the United States were but 299,472 bushels, compared with 4,962,674 a year ago.

Failures for the week were 232 in the United States, against 209 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 33 in 1901.

Completed His Journey.

(New York Sun.) Captain Grossman, who started on February 6 to walk down the Danube from Linz to Vienna, 100 miles, on his newly invented water-walking shoes, towing his wife in a boat, arrived here yesterday.

The long time spent on the journey is explained by the fact that Captain Grossman stopped at several places to give exhibitions of his shoes. These are five yards long.

The trip was made without mishap, notwithstanding there was an unusually strong current and much floating ice in the river. In addition, there were a number of storms, which made the traveling perilous.

DENVER ROCK ISLAND Instructions received from new company forming, advise you arrange for stock by 20th of this month. J. N. Cornthwait, Trustee 15 W. Broadway

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