NEWS OF MONTANA CAMPS

MINES AND MINING

STORIES OF PROSPECTS AND PRODUCERS

CAN FOLLOW VEIN

A DECISION OF IMPORTANCE TO MINE OWNERS.

IT MIGHT BE REVERSED

Judge Talbot Holds That a Mineral Body Apexing in a Claim Has the Right of Way Through Farming Land.

Carson, Nev., March 31.—The attention of the supreme court at Carson was occupied during the past week with the arguments of the great Bell-Wedekind mining suit, appealed from the district court of Washoe county, and the recent new strike of exceedingly rich ore in the Wedekind or Reno Star mine, situated about five miles north of Reno, gives it all the more interest. A large array of legal talent, including some from San Francisco, was employed in the case, and great interest was generally manifested, it being appealed by Bell from Judge Talbot's District Court decision rendered in favor of Wedekind some months ago.

This case was brought to test the right of the locator of a lode to follow its dip under or beneath land covered by a United State agricultural patent, a point of very great interest to mine owners and mining men everywhere in this section. Judge Talbot held that where the surface croppings or apex of a lode are within the exterior lines of a valid mining location the locator has the right to follow his ledge in its downward dip, even though it extends into adjoining patented land, mineral or agricultural.

Naturally this decision gave the Wedekind location and also that of Bell to John Sparks, who bought the Reno Star location from George Wedekind some months ago for $212,000. Subsequently Judge Curler denied Wedekind, in whose name the suit still stands, an injunction to restrain Bell from taking out ore on his claim adjoining the Reno Star, on land for which Bell holds a United States patent, issued some time in the '70s to Mr. Conroy and bought from Conroy by Bell. In the interim Bell put up steam hoisting works and worked his claim to the limit, taking out many thousands of dollars.

This suit has been very strongly contested, and, whatever may be the present result, it will doubtless be carried to the United States supreme court. Honors have been about even in similar cases in the district court thus far, and the decision of the supreme court is expected to settle the matter.

HUNTINGTON HAS A NEW JOB

A. J. Noyes, manager for the Ajex Mining company, returned last week from a visit to the Old Faithful mill, says the Dillon Examiner, in the Elkhorn district. Davie Davis, the machinist, accompanied him, and they took down the ore crusher and Huntington mill and got it in readiness to be hauled to the Ajex mine, in the Basin. It was loaded Thursday and taken to the mine, where it will be used in the erection of a concentrator. The mill has a capacity of about 20 tons of ore per day.

Kleansall—The greatest of all carpet and furniture soaps, at Brophy's. *

RICH MINE IN PERU

CONTROLLED BY A. W. McCUNE, J. B. HAGGIN AND OTHERS.

HAS PRODUCED $565,000,000

Ten Million Tons of Copper-Bearing Ore in Sight — Property Has Been Worked Nearly Four Hundred Years.

A report by a well-known mining engineer upon the Cerro de Pasco copper mine of Peru, which was recently acquired by Hon. A. W. McCune of this city, says the Salt Lake Tribune, depicts it as the biggest thing of the kind on earth. The mines, says the report which has just reached Salt Lake City, were discovered by an Indian shepherd in 1630. He had lighted a fire on a pile of stones and brought out the molten silver while cooking his meal. The surface ores were very rich up to 1780. The mines have produced, by estimates from the most accessible source, in 364 years and up to 1894, about $565,000,000 in silver, although the silver ores now most available contain from 12½ to 15 ounces, with millions of tons exposed. For many years it has been the practice of the miners to stop sinking as soon as the damp stuff was encountered, because it was too poor to profitably mine, the silver being replaced by copper, which was worthless there.

Rich in Copper.

Although it has been known to not a few that there was an abundance of copper ore, no attention was paid it until recently. Shafts put down below the silver zone invariably landed in copper. The engineers' associates, according to the report, have purchased many hundreds of tons of this ore containing 25 to 40 per cent of the red metal. It is conveyed to their plant, 100 miles, on the backs of the llama. At that time the producer received at the mines 15 cents, gold value, per 100 pounds of ore containing from 25 to 40 per cent copper. From data in his possession, the author of the report finds that there are no less than 10,000,000 tons of ore that will afford from 12½ to 15 per cent copper, and with equipment for the handling of the ores the earnings will have become among the greatest in the world. It is this enormous proposition that has been acquired by Mr. McCune, J. B. Haggin and their associates. Discussing the climate, the engineer describes it as cool but not severe, with a little ice forming in June, July and August, while snow occasionally falls to a depth of a few inches.

PLACER GROUND STAMPEDE

Kaslo, B. C., March 28.—A placer gold excitement has broken out on Cooper creek, about 20 miles from Kaslo. The creek has been staked for several miles. A company has been formed to build a flume dam. Men are rushing into the camp from all quarters. Gravel taken from the creek bed is said to yield 25 cents in coarse gold to the pan. Gold has been known to exist in that locality for years, but never before had the yellow metal been found in such large quantities.

Kleansall—The greatest of all carpet and furniture soaps, at Brophy's. *

GREAT BODY OF ORE

IT IS LOW GRADE, BUT WILL YIELD MUCH GOLD.

PLANT ALMOST COMPLETE

It Is Expected to Be in Full Operation by Tomorrow—Property Is Located in the North Moccasin District.

The magnificent plant of the Kendall Gold Mining company is almost in a state of completion and will, if nothing intervenes, be in full operation by April 1st, says the Fergus County Argus. An immense amount of money has been expended by the company in order to construct a plant which is thoroughly adequate to handle the immense body of ore found in the Kendall property, and this has ben accomplished under the supervision and able management of R. K. Neill, who has had charge of the work of construction in behalf of Messrs. Finch & Campbell of Spokane, who own a majority of the stock of the concern, and with the completion of the new mill, a cyanide plant will have been installed that has not an equal in the entire West.

The entire plant consists of an electric and hydraulic plant situated near the Horse Shoe Bar ranch on Warm Springs Creek, a six mile pipe line carrying water to the mill at Kendall, six miles away, and a cyanide mill of 350 tons capacity with refinery, assay office and all necessary adjuncts.

North Moccasin Ores.

To thoroughly explain the nature of the ore body in the mines of the Kendall Gold Mining company and the immense value of the property, it is necessary to explain in a rudimentary manner, the nature of the ground where the claims are located and also the formation of the ore deposits in the North Moccasin. As far as known the entire mountain is encircled by a limestone reef, which is the footwall, in some localities, for large sedimentary deposits of cyanide ore, the depth of which has not yet been ascertained. The surface covering or hanging wall is formed of decomposed sandstone, which in places is several feet thick, while in some locations it is nothing but a thin veneer. On the Kendall property the ore is encountered from the grass roots down and an exploration shaft 200 feet deep is still in ore which is ideal for cyaniding purposes. The only trace of igneous rock in the Kendall mines is in the shape of small intrusive shafts of porphyretic formation which are scattered throughout the ore body.

Ore Body Is Large.

It is almost impossible to explain the vastness of the ore body in the Kendall property and an accurate idea can only be formed by a tour through the different levels and an examination of the development work that has been accomplished for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the ore body. An open cut has been quarried out, directly opposite the mill, in the face of which a working tunnel has been run on the 100-foot level from which the surface of the mountain has been reached by an upraise and a chute constructed through which the ore is run from the surface, where it is stoped out from the grass roots down. This tunnel has been extended in a southwesterly direction for 750 feet and is still in cyanide ore of a uniform value.

The claims owned by the Kendall Gold Mining company are 10 in number and are as follows: The Leaking and Klondike on which most of the present workings are situated; the Cape Nome, Quartzite, Agnes, Gulch, Midget, Hopeful and Hopeless. The last two claims have lately been bonded by the company, the bond being given by Harry T. Kendall and Charles Allen, who own the property, and development work has been conducted on the claims with satisfactory results. The Kendall mill is situated on what is known as the Millsite, which is directly adjacent to the Leaking claim.

Width Between Walls.

A 200-foot exploration shaft has been sunk on the Leaking claim, tapping the 100-foot level and from the 200-foot level a 300-foot drift has been run for the purpose of exploiting the ore body. In this extension, which runs in ore all the way, a number of crosscuts have been made in order to ascertain the width of the vein. At one point both the foot and the hanging walls have been encountered, showing the width of the ore body to be 125 feet. This is the only point where the width of the vein has been definitely ascertained and crosscuts, for exploitation purposes, further in on the ore body have failed to discover its dimensions.

Ore is being hoisted from the 200-foot level and stored for future use in a natural ore bin from which a chute has been run into the 100-foot working tunnel. When needed, this ore will be loaded into the ore cars from the chute and taken to the mill for treatment. A 100-foot upraise has been made from the lower level to the 100-foot level for the purpose of ventilation, and this too, has been run all the way in solid ore. It is estimated that there are now 700,000 tons of ore in sight, while, as yet, the limits of the ore body have not been defined.

It is the intention of the company to sink a three-compartment shaft 200 feet. It will penetrate the footwall and follow the pitch of the vein. At the mouth of the shaft there will be a blacksmith and machine shop, air compressor and hoist, and the ore will be brought to the surface by means of three-ton skips.

$50—California and Return—$50.

April 23 to 28, inclusive, the Short Line will sell excursion tickets to San Francisco or Los Angeles and return at the above rate. Final return limit June 25. Remember, Butte-Ogden route is 500 miles the shortest—a saving of 30 hours. Reserve berths now. City office, 105 North Main street, Butte.

H. O. WILSON,
General Agent.

HELD BY FLOODS

SLOUGHS OF NORTH DAKOTA RUNNING FULL OF WATER.

GREAT LAKES ARE FORMED

New Track and Roadbed Will Be Necessary and It May Be Weeks Before Traffic Can Be Resumed.

(By Associated Press.)

St. Paul, March 31.—Transcontinental traffic by the northern route continues to be blocked. The Northern Pacific's efforts to transfer passengers across the lake formed by the overflowing sloughs near McKenzie, N. D., have proven futile and but little hope is held out for a resumption of business in the near future.

Reports from the Great Northern are to the effect that their transcontinental trains which have heretofore been able to get through, with only a slight delay, are now held up by floods in the western portion of North Dakota. Just where the trouble is has not been definitely determined, but telegraphic reports say the Moose river is out of its banks at Minot, on that line, and that numerous bridges have been swept away.

The Red river is also at floodtide at Grand Forks, N. D., but so far as reported but little damage has been done here. The situation of the Northern Pacific is extremely serious.

Reports from McKenzie are to the effect that a lake thirty miles long and two miles wide has formed and the tracks are sixteen feet under water, or perhaps entirely washed out.

Efforts to transfer passengers across this lake have not been successful. The wind has been so high and the water so rough that much danger has attended the attempt to transfer passengers in small skiffs.

A gasoline launch was put into service yesterday, but even this large craft was found inadequate to the task. It is thought that an entirely new track will have to be built around this gap before trains can once more be run.

Passengers eastbound have been held at Bismarck and no wstbound coast trains have been started from St. Paul. A train reached here tonight, bearing a number of passengers who had been successfully ferried across the lake at McKenzie and they report the situation there is extremely bad.

As no freight can be moved westward, there is some fear that a famine in food stuffs may result in Bismark and its vicinity.

Some of the Northern Pacific business has been transferred to the Burlington at Billings, and in that way it is hoped to open an avenue of communication with the north coast cities.

The most optimistic of the railroad officials are inclined to believe that it will be at least ten days before through traffic can be re-established by the regular route.

A dispatch from Bismark, N. D., late last night, says railroad officials there hope to have a train through some time tonight. Passengers, mail and baggage were today transferred by wagon to a neck of the temporary lake and there ferried across with a gasoline launch.

It was slow work in the teeth of a cold wind that blew snow and sleet in the faces of the passengers, but many were willing to brave the discomforts of the elements in order to end the tedium of waiting. Ties, rails, etc., are being rushed to the lake and a temporary track will be constructed with as much speed as possible.

An immense amount of freight is accumulating at both ends of the washout and unless this is soon moved a great loss will be entailed upon the railroad, in addition to that already caused by delay to traffic.

The situation at Sterling, on the Northern Pacific, is unchanged. There were no passengers transferred today across the newly formed lake because of the danger attending the work.

It is estimated that three miles of track and a 600-foot bridge must be built before trains can be run again.

Grand Forks, N. D., March 31.—The Great Northern coast train, westbound, is held up here on account of high water in the west. There is no communication with the coast.

BELGIAN DIAMOND CUTTERS.

Immigration Board Fails to Find an Excuse for Keeping Them Out.

(New York Tribune.)

A score of Belgian diamond cutters, the first to arrive here in a long time, were on the steamer Kensington, which reached here from Antwerp yesterday. At the hearing held on Ellis Island they all denied that they had come to this country under contract, and said they were unacquainted with each other. As there was no direct evidence on which to hold them, they were permitted to land. As they were coming ashore they laughed and chatted together in a way that suggested that their acquaintance was of longer duration than five or ten minutes.

The immigration authorities have in years past had great trouble with Belgian diamond cutters. Although believing that they came here in violation of the contract labor law, they have never been able to prove it. This immigration to this country began after the Wilson tariff bill went into effect and threw a large number of Belgian diamond cutters out of employment. Twenty-five of them came here, and, after getting into this country, organized a union to keep the others out. For two years the immigration officials were kept busy investigating cases of immigrating diamond cutters which the 25 who had entered were constantly bringing to their attention. Lately there have been fewer coming to this country. One of the men who arrived here last week had diamonds to the value of more than $10,000 with him. The custom officials took charge of these.

Impossible.

(Philadelphia Press.)

"Of all the clumsy brutes," cried Mrs. Pettish at the crowded reception, "that man's the worst."

"Sh!" said her husband, "that's a detective."

"I don't care. He stepped on my trail and—"

"Nonsense! He never got on anybody's trail in his life."

NOT HIS FAMILY

BAVARIAN PRINCE OBJECTS TO A SCIENTIFIC THEORY.

PROFESSOR IS CALLED DOWN

Royal Families Not Descended From the Ape as They Were Placed on Earth by Providence to Rule.

(By Associated Press.)

New York, March 31.—Professor Ranke, a leading Bavarian scientist, has been officially reprimanded, says a Munich dispatch, for referring to the descent of man from the ape in the presence of Prince George of Bavaria, who, to make matters worse for Ranke, happened to attend the lecture in uniform, the prince being a lieutenant in the life guards.

The statement to which Prince George took especial exception was this: "Man's descent from the ape cannot be argued out of existence by the attempt of army officers and women to squeeze in their waists by the use of corsets."

Immediately afterward Prince George, who is 22 years of age, strutted up to the old officer and told him before a room full of students that he must not make such derogatory statements in the future, and that no matter where the "people" came from his family—that is the royal family of Bavaria—could not possibly be descended from an unreasoning animal, seeing that the Wittelbachers were placed on earth by providence to rule.

Professor Ranke was so much taken by surprise that he had not a word to say in reply.

WHITMAN AND INGERSOLL.

Why the Poet Differed From the Colonel as to Immortality.

(Philadelph'a Ledger.)

In the last year of his life Walt Whitman, the peculiar Camden poet and seer, was surrounded by a galaxy of admirers, some of whom encouraged his poetic genius in more substantial ways than by wordy strife, and were admitted into his friendship on terms of great intimacy.

On one occasion the gathering at the hermitage included Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and a distinguished professor of English literature at one of our institutions of higher learning. Ingersoll's magnificent flow of conversation was stimulated by the convivial offerings supplied by Whitman's table, and after a brilliant analysis of the philosophy of Shakespeare he began a long monologue upon the subject of the soul's immortality.

With his usual keen sarcasm he ridiculed the commonly accepted ideas of the Christian, and in a manner surpassing even his magnetic lecture style, because the eloquence was unconscious, he set forth his own well-known doctrines.

Walt Whitman, as described by the professor of literature, sat silent in his chair throughout the entrancing recital. He was at this time far along in years, and his long, uncombed white hair and beard, with the loose and picturesque clothing which he affected, gave him a strikingly venerable appearance.

When the distinguished agnostic had concluded, Whitman raised his head and slowly answered:

"Yes, Bob, that all sounds very well, but when a man gets so near to the end as I am, he begins to have a different idea about those things."

It was Ingersoll's turn to be thoughtful.

LAST BULL FIGHT

MATADOR JARLIGO CAUGHT ON THE HORNS OF EL TORO.

CHEERED BY THE AMERICANS

Mexicans Resented the Expressed Joy of the Yankees When the Tortured Animal Caught the Chief Offender.

(By Associated Press.)

El Paso, Texas, March 31.—The usual Sunday bull fight at Juarez, Mexico, was accompanied by a somewhat unusual feature, the goaded animal turning the table on the matador.

Several bulls had been brought into the arena, but the amusement they furnished was rather tame from a Mexican standpoint.

There were many Americans among the spectators, who were somewhat disgusted with the brutal show, as horse after horse was gored by the tormented bulls, while the picadors and matadors escaped scathless.

This was all changed, however, when Jarligo, the premier matador, was preparing to thrust his long double-edged sword into the heart of the fifth bull which came at him. He stood in the center of the ring, with many wounds.

Suddenly the bull made a quick lunge for the fighter. So unexpected was the attack that the fighter was unable to make the customary sidestep.

Tossed in the Air.

He was caught on the horns, in the middle of the body, and tossed about like a toy balloon. Before he could be rescued, Jarligo's clothing was literally stripped from his body and his right leg was severely lacerated.

It will probably prove his last bull fight, as it is not thought he will be able to step into the arena again as a matador.

As the bull tossed the man high in the air, receiving his body on its horns only to again toss it up, the Americans among the spectators cheered the animal loudly, which caused a storm of hisses among the Mexicans present, and for a time it looked as though there would be a collision between the two races.

Quaint, Queer, Querious.

The late Col. John Cockrell, in the Cosmopolitan Magazine said: "There are three unique cities in America and one of these is Salt Lake City." All ticket agents in the West are able to sell through tickets to the East by the way of Salt Lake and the Rio Grande route—the scenic line of the world. Stop-over privilege is allowed on tickets via this route at Salt Lake City, Denver or any intermediate point. The route carries the passenger through the very heart of the Rocky mountains, amid the grandest scenery on the continent. Through sleeping and dining cars to Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago. For folders, rates, etc., apply to W. C. McBride, general agent, 47 E. Broadway, Butte, or George W. Heintz, assistant general passenger agent, Salt Lake City.

To Preserve Violets.

It is worth remembering that a corsage bunch of violets may be worn several times if a little thin cotton batting which has been dipped in salt water, is wrapped around the stem each time before the tin foil is wound about it. When not in use, take off the foil and batting and put the stems in a glass of water, which is slightly salted. The bunch should be kept in a cool room with tissue paper twisted over to exclude the air.

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