DIVIDENDS OF UTAH MINES

$4,006,985 PAID ALREADY FOR FIRST HALF OF 1907.

Slight Drop From 1906—Fine Beds of Kaolin Found—Development at Ely, Nev. —Theories on Butte Deposits—Strike at Nipissing—Cripple Creek Output.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 3.—For the first half of the year nineteen Utah companies have paid dividends amounting to more than $4,006,985. These figures do not include dividends payable in July and now posted. The figures for the six months are just $1,159,985 short of the total in 1906. The dividends have been paid as follows:

Beck Tun Con....	240,000	Lower Mam'oth...	19,000
Bullion B & C....	30,000	Nevada Hills.....	150,000
Century.....	6,000	Silver King	50,000
Col Min Co.....	80,000	Swansea	5,000
Columbus Con ...	105,000	U S Mining Co....	795,985
Daly-Judge.....	225,000	Utah Mine Co.....	18,000
Daly-West.....	210,000	Utah Con.....	1,800,000
Grand Central...	82,500	Victoria.....	50,000
Gemini (estimd)..	100,000	Yankee Con.....	15,000
Horn Silver.....	40,000		

Some other companies have paid dividends, but their figures are not available. The Scranton and the Bingham-New Haven are in this class. The Nevada Hills is not strictly a Utah proposition, though it is entirely owned in this city. It is expected that before the end of the year the May Day and Uncle Sam in Tintic will pay dividends, while the Colorado Mining has jumped to over $7 a share in expectation of increased dividends. The Newhouse in Beaver county will also pay at least one dividend and probably two before the end of the year. The Silver King company will also be back in the list as the reorganization of the company and the taking over of a number of big properties have been completed. Mine operators in consequence believe the total dividend payments from Utah mines may reach $10,000,000, though this is improbable, as the Utah Consolidated will scarcely duplicate its performance for the first half of the year.

Ohio Copper has supplied the Bingham camp sensation of the week. The stock of the company has advanced from $4 to $6.15 a share in a week, with no visible reason except the belief of optimists that the placing of the stock on the New York curb would result in a sharp advance. There is no development at the mine not before known. Work is under way on the new milling plant at Bingham, but it will be several months before it can be put in operation. At the mine the development work is supplying more than enough to keep the old mill running while the reserves are growing.

Utah is to compete with the East in the manufacture of porcelain for electrical purposes. A company operating at Pelican Point in Utah county has large areas of kaolin or china clay. Samples from one large bed covering 400 acres were sent to experts in the East and in Europe to have tests made. The returns indicate that the kaolin is of the finest quality. The beds are situated on the west side of Utah Lake and will be shipped across the lake to a factory site alongside the railroads. Another bed of kaolin contains 35 to 40 per cent. aluminum.

Work is to be resumed on the Eureka-Swansea in Tintic. The property has had considerable development work done upon it in the past and one shaft is down 400 feet. At the 165 foot level good ore was encountered and this shoot, it is understood, will now be opened up. Control of the property has recently passed to Jesse Knight.

In the Phoenix at Stockton a rich lead mine has been developed, according to good authority. President Gebhardt of the company to-day said that after driving 1,800 feet in the lower tunnel, and after having passed several good ledges, the main lead-silver vein has been encountered that has been mined from above for the last two years. In the upper workings the ore shoot has been followed for more than eight hundred feet.

Control of the Bingham Centre and the Standard Copper at Bingham has passed into the hands of the Bingham-Central-Standard Consolidated Mine Company. Of the new company Samuel Newhouse is president, D. C. Jackling, vice-president and general manager; W. M. Bradley, secretary, and H. P. Clark, treasurer. The Whitley tunnel of the Central company will be extended to Standard ground, where it will pick up the Little Treasure vein and will develop the ores below the older workings. A lively campaign is also to be carried on through the Jeff Davis tunnel, which will be sent to a connection with the Burning Moscow ledge, at least 250 feet below any portion of the present exploring workings. This ledge is regarded as the richest and most important in that part of Bingham.

David Keith, president of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, announces that quarterly dividends will be begun on July 10. The company will start off on a 12 per cent. basis. This will require the payment of $750,000 yearly.

NEVADA.

ELY, July 3.—Former Senator Thomas Kearns and David Keith of Salt Lake, the principal owners of the Silver King Coalition Mines Company, have spent some days here inspecting the McDonald-Ely, in which they are largely interested. Before leaving Mr. Kearns expressed himself as entirely satisfied with developments at the mine. Between the two workings that are being sunk on the property to develop great mineral bearing fissures that flank the belt of monzonite, a tunnel is being driven to crosscut the latter formation for its entire width of over half a mile. Bad weather during the spring retarded the placing of machinery and the prosecution of work, but everything is now running smoothly and the working force is being increased. Neither of the shafts is through the leached zone yet, though the 300 foot level in each is being neared. Great chunks of rich copper ore that will run from 7 to 50 per cent. copper are being encountered, and this is taken to indicate that the zone of redeposition is being approached, and shipping ore in the fissures is expected, while the great belt of monzonite is relied upon to prove as rich as elsewhere in the camp.

Men who have just returned from Eagle district, ninety miles from Ely, report a revival of interest there. The mines there were opened in the '80s, but have not been worked for years. The ledges of the district carry silver, copper and some gold. The Randall-Potter-Hunter Company, according to report, has expended $500,000 in opening mines in this district. The Western Pacific will pass within sixty-five miles of Eagle.

The control of the Amalgamated Nevada Mines and Power Company has been sold to W. F. Snyder of Salt Lake and J. W. Cauley of New York. The company owns the San Pedro and the Mabel, gold properties at Black Horse, the famous old placers of the Osceola Placer Company and half a dozen ranches in Snake Valley, comprising 6,000 acres and two streams, on which it is planned to establish a power plant of 25,000 horse-power capacity. Besides supplying power to operate its placers at Osceola and its plant at Black Horse it is planned to bring power into Ely.

YERINGTON, July 3.—Announcement is made of the sale of the Ludwig mine to the Nevada-Douglas company, which will now have an area of 700 acres. Ludwig is nearly surrounded by the holdings of the purchasing company. Last year the Ludwig, worked in a limited way, yielded over $200,000. Engineer E. P. Jennings of Salt Lake, who examined the property three months ago, reported that it had over $1,500,000 of ore reserves above the 600 foot level, besides a great amount of sulphide ore having a net value of $5.50 a ton. He also reported that but one-quarter of the ground had been developed. Ludwig ores have been in great demand, and they bear the distinction of being the most beautiful copper ores ever exhibited.

GOLDFIELD, July 3.—The Francis Mohawk Mining and Leasing Company, under the direction of D. Mackenzie & Co., who a week ago purchased the Curtis lease on the Jumbo Extension, is reported to have struck picture rock equal to anything found in any of the Goldfield bonanzas. The company made the phenomenal production of $2,500,000 on the Francis Mohawk a year ago, and they believe they will duplicate the performance in 1907. The lease is located on the Wedge fraction of the Jumbo Extension and adjoins the Mohawk-Jumbo and the Mohawk Ledge, both of which are heavy producers.

Idaho in the old Bullion district in Lander county is having a mild boom. It has a dozen or more producing mines and others are being opened. The Gem is reported to be shipping a car a week that runs 16 per cent. copper, 40 ounces silver and $18 in gold. The Two Widows shaft has five feet of $100 ore at its bottom. A crosscut from the 200 foot level of the Phenix is in ore worth $100. Similar ore is being shipped from the Riggs lease and the lease of the Grand Victor company.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, July 1.—Reports from the mining engineers who have examined the Potosi mine in the Santa Eulalia district, State of Chihuahua, say that the ore body is 300 by 600 feet in size and has been proven by diamond drills to a depth of about 900 feet. The owners are now down about 1,700 feet on the mine. The value of the ore within reach is estimated at $150,000,000 gold. A large number of Americans are operating in the district, among them being Charles M. Schwab, who purchased the Santoy properties a short time ago.

The Ramon Corona Mining Company, which owns some good producing mines in the Naica district, State of Chihuahua, is unable to ship its ores to the smelter in the quantity desired on account of the car shortage.

It is reported that the Naica Mining Company was recently offered $6,500,000 Mexican money, which is equivalent to $3,250,000 gold, for its properties by a syndicate of Americans and that the offer was refused.

A good strike of copper has been made in the Grecia mine, situated in the Zacualpan district, Mexico. The vein is more than three feet wide and the ore runs 10 to 20 per cent. copper, 500 grams to one kilo silver and ten to thirty grams gold a ton. This mine has been producing about a hundred tons a month with little cost.

Large bodies of high grade ore have been struck on the Cuatro Vetas mine, situated in the San Nicolas district, State of Tamaulipas. This mine is owned by Capt. Wentworth and Berlanga Bros. It is a silver-lead property and the ore runs about 75 per cent lead and 3 kilos silver to the ton. The ore has to be freighted sixty miles to the nearest railroad shipping point.

A large party of Americans recently made a long overland journey through a remote part of the State of Jalisco to inspect personally mines with the view of purchasing. They travelled on burros over mountain trails and were in the saddle for more than two weeks. Their particular object was to inspect the Tajo and Favor mines, which are situated eighty and 150 miles, respectively, from the nearest railroad point. They were well pleased with the Tajo property and will probably buy it.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 5.—The Cripple Creek June production record was 54,100 tons of ore, worth gross $1,306,395. This was a material increase in tonnage and value over the May record and was due to the starting up of the Golden Cycle cyanide mill at Colorado City, which treated 15,000 tons of $24 average value. The United States Reduction and Refining plant, adjoining the Golden Cycle, treated 16,000 tons of equal value, and the Portland mill, near by, treated 8,700 tons of $25 average value. The Isabella and other cyanide plants treated 8,500 tons of $4.50 average value. The smelter product was 6,000 tons, worth $52 each.

The total production of the camp for the first half of 1907 was 290,427 tons, worth, gross, $7,139,811.

The dividend record for the same period was $614,145.01, as paid by seven public companies.

The July Cripple Creek record will surpass that for June owing to the increase in mill and smelter capacity.

The United States Reduction and Refining Company's dividend, earned by its ore treatment plants at Colorado City and Florence, amounted to $501,971. This sum, added to disbursements made by other milling companies, brings the total dividends up to $1,250,000.

The Krupps Mining Company has exposed a body of heavily mineralized quartz four to five feet wide in the Bellmont adit on Saxon mountain, Idaho Springs. Stringers show high grade ores.

Five cars of ore containing 142 tons of $64 average value have been outputted within the past week from the Modoc mine, Cripple Creek. Four tons from the 300 foot level returned $700 per ton and twenty-five tons returned $80 each.

Calumine, a mineral new to Rico, Col., district, has been found in the Atlantic Cable mine of the United Rico Mines Company. It is found in the south upraise from the lowest level of the mine, which is the deepest in the district. The mineral, which is silicate of zinc, is associated with splotches of fine rosin zinc, such as is found in rich ores in Newman Hill and Dolores Mountain. The upper workings, containing probably the largest body of zinc blende in the United States, are all in "Black Jack" zinc, or zinc associated with lead and copper.

The Bonjiera mill has contracted with the Abuddell mines, Georgetown, Col., for treatment of a large tonnage. The ore averages $11 per ton.

Good gold and silver bearing quartz has been uncovered in the Veta Grande tunnel, Steamboat Springs, Col., assays from which show values of $112.98 a ton, principally in gold. The property is on Copper Ridge four miles out. The tunnel is in 171 feet and strikes the lead at 120 feet depth.

An upraise from the Anaconda tunnel, Cripple Creek, is in 18 inches of quartz showing rusty gold and sylvanite assaying $400 to $500 per ton. The property belongs to the Mary McKinnie Company.

The Vidler tunnel, now in 4,400 feet, must be driven 3,000 feet more in order to penetrate Argentine Pass and thus furnish a connecting link with Atlantic and Pacific coast points. On the west side the bore is in 800 feet. Progress is being made at rate of 400 feet per month. Important discoveries have been made on the Georgetown side of the pass. Two feet of concentrating ore, carrying silver, lead, zinc and iron, has been exposed in lodes 1, 2 and 3, 1,000 feet from the tunnel portal. Further on a wide body of $25 ore, four feet of which is smelter grade, has been opened up. On the iron lode, at 2,000 feet in, a six foot body of ore carries silver, lead, zinc and iron.

MONTANA.

HELENA, July 3.—The receipts at the United States assay office in this city during the month of June aggregated $110,758.22, making the total for the fiscal year ended that date $2,111,877.74. The report is marked by the fact that Chouteau county is now the leading gold producer, having passed Fergus by a slight margin. This is due to the great activity in the Little Rockies district, near Zortman, where are situated the Whitcomb-Philips properties. Fergus county shows a falling off due to the installation of new machinery and cyanide plants at its principal property, the Barnes-King. The other contributors to the June total were: Idaho, $1,810; Nevada, $7,560; Washington, $394, and Alaska, $202.

Local stockholders in the Bald Butte Company were made extremely happy to-day over the reception of the first dividend from that somewhat famous property for more than three years. The dividend was of 3 per cent. for the quarter ended June 30 and the company purposes continuation at this rate. A much larger dividend could be declared from the surplus now on hand, but it is the desire to pay at this regular rate for an indefinite time and at the same time be prepared to tide over dull periods. The property is producing ore at the rate of $1,000 a day. The former dividend record of this company was $1,330,000 on a capital of $250,000. The stock is held largely in New England, New York city and Helena.

A vein between two and three feet wide in a winze from the 400 foot level of the Goldsmith mine near Walkerville shows values averaging 225 ounces of silver and from $75 to $90 in gold. The property was formerly noted for its rich silver ore, many shoots having yielded immense returns. It was operated by a Mr. Hamed Tong for many years prior to his death, and he made an independent fortune. Then C. W. Ellingwood took it over and also struck rich ore. When it was learned that he too had made an unusually rich strike the royalty was raised from 25 to 50 per cent., but even this did not hinder good remuneration. Ellingwood finally bought the property.

A large body of wolframite has been discovered in Georgia gulch, in a claim owned by Nick Troffer. The property is situated in Madison county. Samples of the ore have been sent East to determine the percentage of tungsten carried.

Two rich copper strikes are reported in Madison county in claims owned by George W. Smith and E. C. Hosmer. The find is in what is known as the Peterson creek district in the Upper Ruby section. An 8 foot vein of good shipping ore has been found in a 100 foot tunnel, while in the other, a 24 foot vein of ore running from 8 to 10 per cent. copper has been struck almost at the grass roots.

BUTTE, July 3.—Although geologists and mining men have many theories about the ore deposits of Butte and the age of different veins, no rule or theory holds good. Some experts maintain there are distinct silver and copper veins in Butte and that the silver veins will not be found to develop into copper deposits. From that theory they argue that the veins of the Alice silver mines will not yield copper at depth, and that the veins will not be found to go deeper than they have already been explored. The same theory applied to the Anaconda mine denies the repeated assertions that the Anaconda was first mined above the 300 foot level for its silver, and that below 300 feet the vein began to yield sulphide copper ore. Some mining engineers of national repute have condemned Butte properties as worthless because the veins showed up barren at varying depths from 500 to 1,000 feet. At the 700 foot level the Jessie mine was absolutely barren, and a crosscut through the vein at that depth did not disclose a pound of commercial ore. The Jessie was at that time owned by the Lewisohns and their expert, J. Parke Channing, condemned the property. Then the North Butte Mining Company took an option on the Jessie for a few hundred thousand dollars. The option was taken up and to-day the Jessie is rated as one of the richest copper mines in the world.

Last fall the experts of the Lewisohns made an unfavorable report on the Snowstorm mine, which has since the first of January been paying regular monthly dividends of $45,000. While the Anaconda mine yielded paying copper ore at 200 feet, the Blountain View mine had ore at 200 feet in one vein, at 300 in another and at 500 in the third vein, on which it is mining, while the North Butte had to go down 1,200 feet before it found ore in the Jessie. The rule so far demonstrated is that the further north mining is done the deeper it is necessary to go to find copper ore. In the southern part of the district, in the East Butte company section, rich ore has been mined within fifty feet of the surface and where the apexes of the veins were covered by placer wash. From that point up to the Jessie, a distance of about a mile and a half, the depth at which copper ore has been found is from 50 to 1,200 feet.

The strike of a small vein of rich copper ore in the Greenleaf mine by the Boston and Montana Company has raised the spirits of the men who are developing properties on the east side of the Butte district. The Greenleaf is situated only a few hundred feet south of the Six o'Clock mine, which was abandoned by the Butte Exploration Company because pay ore wasn't found in the first cross cut. The vein was cut by the Greenleaf shaft at a depth of 840 feet, and from a little seam of ore it widened in about ten feet to a thickness of fourteen inches, carrying bornite and peacock copper assaying as high as 80 per cent. It is considered a very important strike, as it seems to demonstrate that the ground to the east of the Butte hill contains the same values as the hill itself.

It seems likely that a number of the new mining companies operating in the Butte district will follow the example of the Amazon-Butte Mining Company and make their stock assessable in order to raise money to continue development work. The Amazon-Butte assessment of five cents per share was promptly paid, stockholders preferring to pay the assessment rather than have the company sell treasury stock at the present low condition of the market. The Park Copper Company has sent a circular letter to its stockholders asking for permission to make the stock of that company assessable, the written consent of three-fourths of the stockholders being required under the law.

The Colusa-Leonard Extension Company is having trouble in handling the water in its shaft, as the old shaft of the Sinbad, situated a short distance east of the Colusa-Leonard, is draining into the latter. The Sinbad is about 500 feet deep and was filled with water. The Colusa-Leonard is now something over 720 feet deep. The company's pumping capacity is taxed and additional pumping machinery has been ordered. It also is the intention of the company to put in new hoisting machinery so as to sink to the depth of 1,500 feet.

The deepest mining shaft in the Butte district is that of the High Ore mine of the Anaconda Company, which is about 2,850 feet deep. It will be sunk seventy-five feet further and then work will be stopped and a station cut at the 2,850, from which point the veins will be developed. The deepest mining is being done on the 2,400 foot level of the Anaconda mine. The shaft of that mine is below the 2,500 foot point. The company is also sinking on the St. Lawrence and doing development work in the Never Sweat.

The J. I. C. and Gallatin shafts of the Anaconda Company, situated near the East Butte Company's mines, have been closed for a month on account of a strike of teamsters. The shafts are not situated on a railroad. The two shafts had been yielding about 250 tons of ore per day. During the strike it developed that some of the local officials of big mining companies were interested in the ore hauling business as an independent enterprise, controlling nearly all of the big teaming outfits, and in order to whip the strikers into line the Washoe and W. A. Clark smelters refused to receive any ore hauled by teamsters who had received an increase of wages by the small lessees and operators until the strikers should make a settlement with the big teaming outfits. The result was that a large number of lessees had to suspend work.

The North Butte Mining Company is confining its mining almost exclusively to second class ore, following the policy of all the Cole-Ryan and Amalgamated companies. Last year its output was about 80 per cent. first class and only 20 per cent. second class, but now not much first class is being mined, all the high grade ore, including immense bodies of copper glance, being held in reserve, blocked out, where it can be seen by any one visiting the mines. The North Butte has but one operating shaft and its capacity is about limited to the present output of 1,240 tons per day. The average copper value of the ore now mined is about 4 per cent., according to smelter returns.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, July 1.—A fifty ton reverberatory smelter is under installation at the Bunker Hill mine in the Index district. A crew has gone to work in the mine stoping out ore and filling chutes, so that when the concentrator and smelter start there will be no delay.

The Kingman & Pershall property on Chelanbutte has been bonded to E. J. Foreman of Seattle for $26,000. This is the first deal of importance made at the field of the new gold discoveries.

Work was started Monday on the Merchant-Townsend group located on Trout Creek, three miles above Sunset. The group consists of some twenty claims and possesses a fine showing of chalcopyrite ore. Over 2,000 feet of tunnel has been driven and a large air compressor and machine drills are on the property.

The working tunnel of the Bonanza at Index is to be driven on until it taps the ledges of the Washington-Iowa property adjoining. The tunnel is already into the mountain 100 feet, and it is estimated that 350 feet more will tap the latter mine. This tunnel is one of the finest appearing in the district, being driven straight as a die and has crosscut five fine ledges of gold, copper and silver ore. Some of these have been drifted and upraised on and in one place a shaft has been started.

A new ledge has been developed on the Donsight in the Republic. The values are fair in gold and copper. A shaft has been sunk 25 feet on the new vein, which has also been stripped for a distance of 200 feet.

More ore is now being shipped from the Deer Trail mining district, west of Springdale, and more genuine, systematic development work is being done on the various properties of the camp than has occurred before at any time in recent years. While but little is heard of the progress of the camp on the outside, it is nevertheless a fact that the future outlook for that entire section is now brighter than it has ever been before. There is coming into Springdale daily rich ore from the Togo group of claims, the management of which is making a shipment of 400 sacks to the smelter at Tacoma. A similar shipment is being made from the Queen mine to the smelter at Sandpoint.

ONTARIO.

COBALT, July 3.—Yesterday a strike was declared on the Nipissing mines by Cobalt Miners' Union 146, a branch of the Western Federation of Miners. The men were ordered out before any grievances had been presented to the company or to Supt. Drummond. This is in violation of the Ontario law.

About 375 men are employed at the Nipissing camp, and although less than 100 of them belong to the union, most of the non-union men went out at the request of the agitator who has been working at the Nipissing for days. The compressors on the property are running as usual and the pumps will be kept in operation to prevent flooding in the deeper shafts or drifts.

Drill men at the Nipissing are now receiving $3.25 per day of 10 hours. They ask for $3.50. Prospectors, helpers, muckers and trenchers demand a similar percentage of increase. There has never been a uniform wage scale in this camp. Most of the machine men or drill runners get $3.25, some get $3.50, and a few are working for $3. The hours of labor also vary. At most camps 10 hours is the rule, although a few have 9 hour shifts and one or two run but 8 hours.

Rumors are current that strikes may be declared at the Buffalo, the Coniagas and the mines controlled by the Timmons-McMartin syndicate, which include the Larose, the University and the Foster. Notices are posted around town warning union miners not to apply for work on the Nipissing. Professional agitators from the Western Federation have been in camp for weeks endeavoring to stir up discord among the men, but less than seven hundred out of over five thousand employed in various capacities in the mines of the Cobalt district have joined the union.

The new Kendall vein at Nipissing bids fair to eclipse anything thus far discovered in the Cobalt silver field except the celebrated Bonanza 49. The Kendall is stripped for over 400 feet and fully $100,000 in silver value has been taken out in the process of development. A shaft is going down on this vein and drifting will be done at the 50 and 100 foot levels. This shaft is now down 28 feet and the vein is from 6 to 7 inches wide at the bottom. It is fortunate that this discovery was made this summer, as the new railroad branch now being built by the Government from Cobalt to Kerr Lake passes right across the vein. It would be difficult to open up the ground after the railroad had completed its fill through the gulch.

A somewhat peculiar situation arises in regard to the buildings erected on the Nipissing and Chambers-Ferland grounds to the north of the railroad station. In every instance squatters have been warned that they had no rights on the property and that their buildings could be razed at any time. Of course no ground rent has been charged, but the town council has taxed she buildings. Under the law if a tax is paid there is no redress, so the squatters stand to lose their taxes and their shacks as soon as the Nipissing and the Chambers-Ferland people begin in earnest to open up their ground.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, July 2.—The largest grant ever issued for water in the Yukon has just been issued by the Minister of the Interior, Frank Oliver, to the Yukon Milling, Dredging and Power Company. The grant is for 50,000 inches of water from the Klondike River for twenty years. The diversion is to be made from the river at a point three-quarters of a mile above Rock Creek, which is fifteen miles from the mouth of the Klondike.

The company receiving the grant receives also authority to use the water for generating power and to transmit and sell the power. The power is to be developed by turbine or Pelton wheels.

The grantees get the right to 50,000 inches at all times of the year. The flow of the Klondike at low water is only 54,000 inches. At ordinary states of water it is 100,000 inches. At high water it is 305,000 inches. The Twelve Mile carries 8,000 to 20,000 inches, varying according to the season.

The Guggenheims are planning to dig and fully prepare this season for four new dredge pits. The material for the pits will come as soon as possible. The preparation of these pits will mean considerable work. The exact locations have not been determined, but they will be somewhere near the mouth of Bonanza.

The two steam shovels along the route of the big ditch are to be at work in a few days. No. 1 shovel is starting now and No. 2 will start a little later. About forty men will be employed with the two shovels. As the frost gets out of the ground to a greater extent more men gradually will be put to work on the big ditch, and it is expected there will be 100 more put on at the Twelve Mile Valley in addition before long.

The underground work on the young group on Chicagoff Island was begun just a year ago, by 24 feet of cross cutting, encountering the vein 26 feet below. The strike of the vein is northwest and southeast. Dip is north 60 degrees east. Drifting on the vein was pushed to 240 feet ahead. The ore shoot petered out at 186 feet, then barren ground for 25 feet was met and gone through before the second ore shoot appeared. Eighty-three feet from the mouth of the drift a pay streak from 1 inch to 3 inches wide was struck, assaying from $300 to $996 per ton. The mine is running on a self-paying basis stoping of ore was resorted to to obtain the funds for expenses and machinery. Loose float found along the creek bed was selected and forty-six tons shipped, averaging $133.60 per ton.

Work on Bauer & Co.'s claims was begun last month. A two foot vein of very encouraging richness is being traced up the hill. More men will be employed on this company's property on the other side of the mountain later in the season.

NO STEEL RAIL ORDERS.

Pittsburg Astonished—Local Company at Outs With Steel Corporation.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Great comment was caused in Pittsburg this week by the absence of steel rail orders for local mills. It is something new for big Pittsburg mills not to receive orders right along, but it has now been ten days since any were taken and the mills are running on old specifications. No reason is suggested for this strange state of affairs, but it is thought that the expose in the Cassatt rail specifications had something to do with it. When such an authority as A. J. Cassatt, in making his rail plans, insisted that one-fourth of the steel ingot now used in making rails be thrown away, it is sufficient to induce belief that there has been much bad stuff put in rails. Local railmakers are not commenting either on the Cassatt idea or on lack of orders.

Nothing in years has roused more talk than has the Pittsburg Steel Company's cancellation of its contract with the United States Steel Corporation for 200,000 tons of billets annually. The contract had five years to run from June 25, 1905, but could be cancelled after three years by due notice. The local concern has served notice that the contract is cancelled dating July 1, 1908. By that time the Pittsburg Steel Company, which has just borrowed $4,000,000, with which to enlarge its own plant, will have its open hearth furnaces running and its own billets will be coming in. It will not be necessary to pay out $6,000,000 each year to the United States Steel Corporation for billets.

It is safe to assume that for the last two years the corporation has been furnishing these billets to the Pittsburg Steel Company at a loss, and the year yet to run will also be at a loss, for the high price of billets has forced the corporation into buying heavily on the outside to take care of its contract with the Pennsylvania Steel Company. There are no figures at hand to show what the local concern was to pay for its 200,000 tons of billets annually, but the price was evidently to the liking of the Pittsburg Steel Company, as the corporation at that time did not want new steel mills built in Pittsburg, and the giving of the billet agreement was one of the sops thrown out. But even that has now failed. One year hence the corporation would be able to take the billet contract along at a profit, but when it gets ready to make money the Pittsburg Steel Company steps in with a cancellation of contract. One can safely assume that there is more back of the affair than appears on the surface. It is hinted that the corporation on several different occasions barred the Pittsburg Steel Company from getting money to extend its mills.

Another interesting feature of the week was the sagging of prices in ferromanganese, so indispensable in the making of steel. One thousand tons were contracted for delivery to begin in August, the price being $60 per ton or $4 lower than last week. Within the year past ferro sold at $100 per ton.

WOMAN TALKS TO TELEGRAPHERS

Miss Marot Urges That Stenographers Be Organized.

The regular monthly meeting of Local No. 16 of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union was held yesterday at the Borough Park Club house, Fifty-first street and Thirteenth avenue, Brooklyn, and reports from the various chapels were heard. Miss Helen Marot, secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, addressed the meeting on the question of the organization of women. Seventy-five women members of Local No. 16 were present.

"In these days," said Miss Marot, "it is highly necessary that the women should be as well organized as the men in all branches of industry. The women telegraphers should be especially active in assisting women to organize, and could render very effective service in this way by cooperating with the Women's Trade Union League in trade union agitation among women. Most of the stenographers and typewriters are women and could also be of great assistance in the cause of trade unionism."

Miss Marot's remarks were applauded, especially by the women delegates. She asked that a committee be appointed to attend the next meeting of the Women's Trade Union League, and a committee of three was selected.

Only local matters were taken up at the meeting, though there was some discussion about matters in San Francisco and Chicago.

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Close at 12:30 Saturdays during July and August.

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Our Mark, Our Name

One-quarter and three-quarter sizes in Zuni collars should be of interest to you this weather.

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SALES BY AACTION.

LOUIS LEVY, Auctioneer, sells paintings and bric-à-brac all week, evenings, 7:30 P. M., at 79 Cortlandt st.

DID THE C. F. U. NURSE A VIPER?

THE STRIKING GARBAGE DRIVERS ARE NOT ORTHODOX,

And Some Fuss Is Kicked Up Because the C. F. U. Helped Get the Men Back —Commissioner Craven Sends Word That $800 a Year Is Good Pay for Them.

There was a clash at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union when the committee which went to Mayor McClellan at the time of the strike of the garbage drivers reported.

The ash and garbage drivers are affiliated with the United Teamsters of America, which is composed of seceders from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and is not represented in the American Federation of Labor or the C. F. U., while the International Brotherhood is represented in both.

Herman Robinson, the head of the committee which visited the Mayor, went over the ground already covered by the newspapers and said that the committee found itself placed at first in a peculiar position.

"Some exception was taken," he said, "to the drivers' organization because it was not recognized as a bona fide union by this body or the American Federation of Labor. Before he went to see the Mayor the committee met and we concluded that we would take the case to the Mayor on its merits without any reference to politics or labor unionism. The Mayor told us that he was doing all that he could, but he apparently was not cleaning the streets, though he was bringing men from other departments of the city to do the work of the drivers. The streets were not cleaned until the drivers went back. We went to the Mayor in the interest of the community, especially the working people, for it was in the districts where they live that the conditions were worst."

Delegate Merritt of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters said that he did not see why the C. F. U. should nurse and coddle an antagonistic union.

"The body these drivers belong to," he said, "has been going around misrepresenting us. They have been telling all sorts of lies about us and I do not believe in this body helping antagonistic unions. We could have taken the places of the strikers if we liked."

Merritt got into an argument with Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers, in which he was accused of being illiberal. Brown intimated that there were evidences of jealousy and spleen on the part of Merritt.

"You have no right to take the enemy and coddle him in your arms. Where do we come in?" retorted Merritt.

"Our mission was to get the streets cleaned," said Robinson. "If organizations want to fight at the expense of the health of the people they can fight, but we decided not to wait until they finished their fight. We went to the drivers and the Mayor simply in the interest of thousands of people who were threatened with an epidemic from decomposing garbage, and the streets were never in such a condition since I remember it."

"If I am correctly informed," said Merritt to Robinson, "you were riding around in an automobile with Prescott, an officer in the enemy's camp."

"Are we to drop all interest in what concerns the public because two unions happened to be fighting?" asked Brown. "This was a matter that concerned the public health and was outside the pale of unionism."

Robinson said that the question of the union to which the drivers belonged seceding from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters did not cut any ice. They might have had good reason for seceding and they might not.

The chairman shut off further discussion and the report of the committee was adopted.

The following letter to the secretary from Street Cleaning Commissioner Craven, written in reply to a communication from the C. F. U. demanding that the drivers get their rights was read:

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of July 1, in which you say that "the Central Federated Union, representative of the real taxpayers, demands immediate redress by the department at fault, and calls upon it to pay to the drivers the decent living wages demanded."

If I am properly informed, the drivers of the department are the best paid laborers in the world, and in the taxpayers' interest I regret that I cannot see my way clear to advocate an increase in wages over $800 per annum. Any increase must be made by the properly authorized officers of the city. Respectfully,

M. CRAVEN.

When this letter was read first it was decided to leave the discussion of it over until "new business" came around. The C. F. U. adjourned, however, without discussing it.

Another good one we've landed!

Silk homespun suits.

Made entirely of natural silk from cocoons spun in India by worms which feed on the Indian oak instead of the usual mulberry leaves.

The natural undyed brown—very strong and thanks to the rough homespun weave, quite different from ordinary silk fabrics.

Coat and trousers, $22.00.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Help yourself!

If some other man's straw is the sort you wish you had—you'll be glad to know our stock is still complete.

Every good style, in a plenty of sizes.

$2 to $4.

Plenty of sizes in collars too—quarter sizes.

Two for 25c.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

EVERYBODY'S PIE.

The lateness of the season has caused a very heavy flood of high class woollens. Look at our Remnant Sale and see the fine materials, at a uniform price. Suit to measure $18; Coat and Trousers $16, separate Trousers $5.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

RELIEF GOLD MINING COMPANY'S CONVERTIBLES.

The issue of not to exceed $200,000 worth of 6% Convertible Certificates which the Relief Gold Mining Company have announced to make more rapid progress in developing their mine and to increase the capacity of their reduction plant is very favorably regarded by the stockholders of the Company.

The Convertibles will be dated when issued and will mature in ten years (January, 1917). The Convertibles may be converted into a like amount of the Company's capital stock at par value at any time the holder desires to make the conversion, and may be called by the Company upon thirty days' notice after July, 1909, at par value and interest, the Convertible holder having the privilege of conversion if he chooses.

At the price the Company are now offering these Convertibles for—sixty cents on the dollar—the outlook is excellent for the investor making big returns on buying these Convertibles and exercising the conversion privilege before July, 1909.

At present a $100 Convertible can be purchased for $60, and the profit would be $40 with 6% interest per annum on the par value—$100, provided the Company's capital stock should not be worth more than par value, $10 a share, at the time of call for redemption; while if the value of the Company's capital stock should exceed par value, $10 a share (as is expected) the holder may exercise his conversion privilege and accept ten shares of the Company's capital stock instead of $100 in cash.

The mine has already produced about $50,000. The present earning capacity of the machinery installed is at the rate of at least $30,000 per annum, probably more—and the interest on the Convertibles can be legitimately paid out of the earnings of the Company.

The organization is legitimate, with a capitalization of 40,000 shares of $10 each par value; 30,000 shares of which is devoted to treasury purposes.

For further particulars apply to

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20 Broad St., N. Y. City.

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25 BROAD ST., NEW YORK

PAWNBROKERS' SALES.

L. I. FIRUSKI, Auct., 70 Bowery, sells 10 A. M.: July 8—Eli Sobel, jewelry.
July 9—M. Manning & Sons, 584 8th av.; diamonds, watches, jewelry pledged prior July 1, 1906, to No. 6800; 1670 3d av., pledged prior June 29, 1906, all older dates.
July 10—Wm. Simpson & Co., 151 Bowery; diamonds, watches, jewelry, all goods pledged prior May 1, 1906, to No. 14540, all older dates.
July 11—Greater N. Y. Loan Office, 38 Cooper Square; diamonds, watches, jewelry pledged prior July 3, 1906, to No. 48818; I. Wiesenberger, 1531 2d av., pledged prior July 3, 1906, to No. 64720; S. Stern, 2271 8th av., clothing, jewelry pledged prior July 1, 1906, to No. 32480, all older dates.
July 15—H. Phillips, 137 Bowery; diamonds, watches, jewelry, all goods pledged prior July 5, 1906, to No. 57026; 355 West 125th st., pledged prior July 5, 1906, to No. 31788, all older dates.

CENTRAL AUCTION CO., M. Sheehan, Auctioneer, 1370 Broadway, sells 11 A. M.:
July 8—By Henry McAleenan, 1320 Broadway; unredeemed pledges running from No. 1 to No. 12000, embracing dates of Jan. 2, 1906, to May 8, 1906, and all pledges left over from former sales.
July 11—By M. & L. Harlam, 1584 East 125th st., diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., pledged previous to June 20, 1906, all goods held over.
July 15—By H. McAleenan, 469 Fulton st., Brooklyn; diamonds, jewelry, watches, silverware, &c., from No. 8193, May