CRIPPLE CREEK DIVIDENDS

35 PER CENT. OF ALL PRECIOUS METALS MINED IN 1907.

Smelting Situation in Montana Serious—Huge Drop in Butte Copper Production Covers Entire Year—Car Shortage Adds to Difficulties—Mining Camp News.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Jan. 10.—The Cripple Creek public gold mining companies paying dividends during 1907 and their record to date were as follows:

Company.	1907.	Total to Date.
Portland	$480,000 00	$7,627,080 00
Elkton	237,500 00	1,948,880 57
Vindicator	195,000 00	1,710,000 00
Mary McKinney	78,255 00	848,756 10
Work	75,000 00	150,000 00
El Paso	49,000 00	1,217,545 00
Acacia	14,390 00	88,189 78
Totals	$1,129,145 00	$13,588,531 45

Four private corporations—Strong and Gold King each $25,000, Cresson and Ophir each $75,000—gave $200,000. This total was increased by $833,000 paid in profits by thirty-one leasing firms. The total reaches $2,162,145.

The total dividends paid by Colorado mining companies outside of Cripple Creek reached $7,789,825. By counties the record is as follows:

Boulder, $200,000; Clear Creek, $960,000; Gunnison, $125,000; Gilpin, $472,500; Lake, $2,018,000; Mineral, $558,125; Ouray, $937,200; Pitkin, $100,000; San Juan, $1,100,000; San Miguel, $1,041,000; Summit, $60,000. Classified the record is:

Gold mines and placers	$4,778,845
Silver mines	400,000
Tungsten mines (Boulder county)	200,000
Gold-silver mines	3,241,000
Silver-lead mines	765,000
Silver-zinc mines	500,000
Gold lead mines	748,125
Gold copper	150,000
Total	$10,191,970
American Smelting and Refining Co.	3,625,000
U. S. Reduction and Refining Company	1,242,927
National Lead Company	404,998
New Jersey Zinc Company	180,000
Guggenheim Exploration Company	282,917
Total	$15,927,812

The dividend total for 1907 reached 35 per cent. of all values credited to precious metal mines. In 1906 it was 21 per cent., in 1905, 28 per cent.; in 1904, 29 per cent.; in 1903 and 1902, 26 per cent.; in 1901, 20 per cent.; in 1900, 28 per cent.; in 1899, 24 per cent., and in 1898, 21 per cent.; for the ten years, 25.8 per cent.

The Portland Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, will disburse its regular quarterly dividend, $120,000, January 15. On the same date the Jerry Johnson will disburse $25,000, and the Vindicator $60,000; a total of $205,000 for the first two weeks of the new year.

Bids for the Gatch Park general drainage tunnel will be opened on the 15th. Meanwhile the tunnel is in 1,290 feet and is being driven up to contract standard.

During 1907 Receiver Grant of the Cripple Creek Homestake Mining and Milling Company received rents and royalties from the Phœnix and Ironclad milling companies amounting to $9,883.21. Disbursements reached $8,174.33. The creditors will begin foreclosure proceedings soon. The indebtedness is $138,537.96. Under reorganization the property can be made profitable.

The Boulder county, Col., tungsten mines yielded $500,820, or 11,125 tons of ore, on which a profit of $200,000 was realized. The mines are thirteen in number and are located near Nederland and on Trevarton and adjoining ranches. Two mills treat the product.

The Golden Cycle mine, Cripple Creek, is in an ore shoot on the 1,100 foot level, streaks of which carry $40,000 to $50,000 per ton. The cross vein values are much above previous averages.

The Stacey-Peachy lease on the Moon-Anchor mine, Cripple Creek, yielded $20,000 profit during 1907.

The Hughs-Threewit lease on the Bench Trail and Defiance mines, Central City, Col., has been sold to A. H. Frost of San Diego, Cal. New machinery is being installed preparatory to sinking the shaft on the Bench from 140 to 200 feet. Good concentrating ore has been found in this mine.

The Portland Gold Mining Company's annual meeting will be held in Cheyenne, Wyo., February 2, and that of the Isabella Mines Company at the same place the day following.

O. H. Hinds of Lemars, Idaho, was elected president of the Gold Sovereign Mine and Tunnel Company, Cripple Creek, at the annual meeting this week. Col. Edward Prince of Quincy, Ill., was elected vice-president, with C. G. Jackson secretary and H. L. Shepherd treasurer, both of Cripple Creek. The lease held by Albert Lewin of Denver was cancelled. The new management will actively develop the property.

The Newhouse tunnel at a point about four miles from the portal and 1,600 feet below the surface has formed a junction with the Old Town mine, Idaho Spring district. The tunnel is one of the most important in Colorado.

The dump ore of the Jennie Sample mine, Cripple Creek, is yielding $14 a ton average value.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, Jan. 7.—The estimated copper production by the Butte district during 1907 is 240,887,516 pounds, as against 342,688,809 pounds in 1906, a decrease of 101,801,293 pounds. Each month of the last year shows a decrease from the corresponding month of the preceding, but the big falling off came with the precipitous decline in the price of copper and the rapid curtailment of production by the Amalgamated Copper Company. Beginning in August, from a normal production by Butte of 30,000,000 pounds per month the curtailment went to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 pounds, and during the last month the Amalgamated mines, with the exception of those of the Boston and Montana company, were closed entirely, and so were the mines of the North Butte and Butte Coalition Company. The Clark mines reduced their production 50 per cent., and the only company operating in the Butte district that produced more copper than it did in 1906 was the Pittsburg and Montana, a small concern with a daily output of about 150 tons of ore. The estimates of production for 1907 are as follows:

Boston and Montana Company	63,053,555
Anaconda	64,154,636
Butte and Boston	9,209,850
Washoe	6,438,420
Parrot	8,403,010
Trenton	5,734,475
North Butte	29,534,340
Butte Coalition	24,971,800
Original (Clark)	17,398,940
Pittsburg and Montana	4,785,000
East Butte	3,965,480
La France	2,168,975
Miscellaneous	3,111,145
Total	240,887,516

The mines of the Boston and Montana have not been able to ship more than half the amount of ore that the smelter at Great Falls can handle, owing to the inability of the Great Northern to provide cars and locomotives. Consequently the working force at the smelter has not been increased, but the railroad is making efforts to furnish the cars. In order to handle the full amount of ore that the company wishes to mine the railroad will have to provide about 1,000 cars and not less than thirty-five engines. On account of the boilermakers' strike, the Great Northern engines have been in poor condition for some time. During the last week of December the smelter received about 1,600 tons of ore daily from Butte and the amount is to be increased to 3,500 or 4,000 tons. Big improvements are under way at the smelter. The converter aisle has been equipped with an automatic copper moulding machine of ample size to handle the output of the plant to date, but another is being put in of equal size.

The financial affairs of the Butte Central and Boston Copper Corporation do not appear to be improving, for another attachment suit has been brought against the company in the courts here. The attachment has been levied on the Ophir mine to secure $932 of wages due to a number of miners. Foreman McConnell has great confidence in the property, in which some rich ore bodies have been opened by lessees, but little is known in Butte about the affairs of the company.

Another new company to experience financial difficulty is the Ida-Montana Development Company, which has been unable to pay its current expenses, and three attachments for fuel and supplies have been levied against the property. A custodian appointed by the Sheriff is now in charge. The claims so far sued on do not exceed $9,000. The Ida-Montana company owns a group of claims on the east side of the Butte district and just before the big slump came it had opened some good veins with fair commercial ore. The property of the company lies just east of and adjoins the claims of the Amazon-Butte company. Good veins have been opened in the ground of each company, but both have been compelled to suspend operations on account of the money stringency.

One of the few new companies organized during the copper mining boom that are still working is the Tuolumne Copper Mining Company, which owns a good claim on the Anaconda Hill near the mines of the North Butte company. The Tuolumne company has sunk a shaft 1,000 feet deep and is now engaged in crosscutting from that point. A vein was cut, but it offered little encouragement until the hanging wall was reached, when two feet of 5 per cent. copper ore was cut. The find has encouraged the management to continue work on that level, and drifting will be done on the vein.

The Butte and Bacorn Copper Mining Company has allowed the option on the Calumet and Moonlight mining claims to lapse because expiration has demonstrated that the claims are not worth the sum named in the option—$200,000. One of the company's two deep shafts is situated on the Calumet and the ground has been thoroughly explored to a depth of 1,000 feet without the discovery of any ore in veins within the boundaries of the Calumet. A northeasterly crosscut from the 1,000 foot station encountered a good vein in some adjoining ground owned by the company and it was showing good indications of commercial ore when the company was compelled to suspend work temporarily because of financial troubles in Pittsburg. The company began removing its machinery and improvements from the Calumet and the owners of the property brought suit against the company to enjoin it. They plead that the Butte and Bacorn is a trespasser on the ground and that the machinery—engine, boilers, &c.—belong to the ground. A temporary restraining order was issued and the work of removal was stopped. The Butte and Bacorn people say the suit is only an attempt to force the company to make terms with the owners of the Calumet.

HELENA, Jan. 8.—The smelting situation in Montana is of paramount interest at this time. The East Helena smelters, owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company, the largest commercial smelter in this State, and practically treating all the ore produced in Montana aside from the Butte district, has fixed a new scale which mining men allege is an approximate increase of from 50 to 100 per cent.

Mine owners of the central portion of the State have called a meeting in this city for January 17 to perfect an organization for fighting these rates. It is not improbable that the mine owners may build an independent plant in this city and seek the aid of the State Legislature. In this event a special session would be necessary, but as the industry is the chief one of the State it is believed that Gov. Toole would not hesitate to call one if asked by a representative body of mining interests.

Articles of incorporation of the Horse Shoe Mining Company of Red Lodge have been filed with the Secretary of State by J. McGinniss and others. The company, which has a capital stock of $25,000, proposes the development of several prominent schemes in Carbon county.

James Carpenter and James Miller have made a shipment of high grade ore to the East Helena smelter from their Alice mine at Rochester, Madison county. They have been working the property for several months.

Baiter and Thompson, who have been developing the Homestake mine in Madison county under a lease and bond, have made a strike of high grade gold ore; the initial shipment has just been made to the East Helena smelter.

A gold bar weighing 11 pounds and a brick of 24 pounds have been received from the Southern Cross Mining Company, operating a group of claims eighteen miles west of Anaconda. They represent a cleanup of two weeks. The company has been doing a large amount of development work during the last year and has constructed a mill and cyanide plant. The shaft is down 240 feet, and by crosscuts and drifts extensive bodies have been opened. It is stated that there is sufficient ore in sight to keep the 100 ton mill pushed for several years. The values average about $8 a ton.

Great activity is reported in the Basin district, half way between Helena and Butte. The Hope mine, which is being developed by New York and Helena capitalists, the shaft of which is in 350 feet, is still in rich gold ore.

On the Comet mine, owned by approximately the same interest, the shaft has reached a depth of 650 feet, and the indications are most promising. At the Eva May, owned by Ohio investors, and the scene of a recent rich copper strike, the shaft operating work is being completed and the water is being pumped out of the mine preparatory to again taking up the work on the ore body.

A splendid strike has been reported in the property of the Butte company on the south fork of the Little Boulder River, where in addition to the vein of high grade ore the ledge matter in the main possesses values sufficiently high to warrant the installation of a mill. The values are almost exclusively in gold. The vein, which is two feet wide, gives an average assay of $75 to the ton, and the ledge matter, which is approximately 20 feet wide, carries values of $13 a ton.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Jan. 9.—The new year sees great activity in the Tinton district. The Rowenna company, organized three months ago with local capital, has completed a large amount of preliminary work and is in good shape to continue its tunnel. A number of buildings have been erected on the property.

J. G. La Sarre, who began work last fall on a large block of ground on North Spotted Tail Creek, will resume operations this month. A shaft has been sunk fifty feet, disclosing some fine seams of gold ore on a porphyry contact and fifty feet more will be sunk at once, when drift work will be started.

The Iron Creek district again is assuming a busy aspect. There are three principal companies operating at present, with the indications that more will be working before spring. The Queen Esther Mining and Development Company has been doing steady development work for some months. Adjoining this property the Arkota Mining Company is pushing its development and is now drifting from the bottom of the shaft toward a ledge of good grade milling ore.

The Iron Creek Mining Company, operated by W. H. Disney and associates of Terry, has opened up several good ore bodies. The ore is of shipping grade, and when in condition will be treated.

The directors of the Golden Reward Mining Company have decided to resume work on the Two Bears property in Two Bit. The Two Bears is another of the old time rich properties that has lain practically idle for a number of years since the Deadwood and Delaware Company went out of existence. Not only its slightly developed workings, but its dumps contain ore that to-day would be classed as high grade material in the Black Hills. The ore when taken out will be treated at the Golden Reward's mill in Deadwood.

MICHIGAN.

HOUGHTON, Jan. 11.—All the Lake Superior copper mines are working under advantageous natural conditions. Scarcely two feet of snow has fallen, a condition almost unheard of for this time of year in the copper country. The cost of handling snow is generally so heavy that such surface work as can be postponed until spring is allowed to stand over.

King Philip, controlled by St. Mary's Mineral Land Company, is down to the seventh level in its No. 1 shaft. The plat there has been finished and sinking will be resumed in a few days. All shafts on this lode are to be sunk in the foot wall and crosscuts will be driven to the lode. By this method the entire lode can be extracted. By sinking the shaft in the lode it is necessary to leave upward of 40 feet on each side of the shaft for pillars. Crosscuts have been driven from King Philip shaft No. 1 at the fifth and sixth levels. That at the fifth level encountered the lode some time ago after driving 165 feet. The showing was satisfactory. The crosscut at the sixth level will soon be in the lode. No crosscut is to be driven above the fifth level, the plan being to win the copper above by raises. King Philip No. 2 shaft is down 137 feet and it will be a number of months before cross cuts are opened. This shaft is over half a mile south of No. 1, the ravine of Sleeping River lying between them. The compressor building is completed and the machinery on the ground. The railroad spur from the Copper Range tracks has been extended from Winona No. 3 shaft on past Winona No. 4 shaft and the King Philip No. 1 and No. 2 shafts to the compressor plant. A group of twenty-two houses for employes has been completed. Production in a small way is to start soon, and for that purpose a rock crusher is being installed at No. 1 shaft.

Winona, controlled by St. Mary's Mineral Land Company, is active in No. 4 shaft, which will handle all territory to the southern limit of the property adjoining King Philip, and in No. 3 shaft, which will handle all the ground to the north that has been demonstrated to have workable value. Northward from this zone, in the territory explored by No. 1 shaft and partly in the territory explored by No. 2 shaft, the ground has proven unprofitable as far as sinking has gone. Winona No. 3 shaft is at the eleventh level and will be pushed to the twelfth before spring. Winona No. 4 shaft is within twenty feet of the seventh level, where the plat will be completed in February. The showing throughout is good.

In the Challenge vertical shaft of St. Mary's Mineral Land Company a depth of 850 feet has been attained and a level is to be established there from which crosscuts will be driven to explore for copper values. Several such levels have already been established, and in the crosscuts a number of copper bearing formations were opened. At some points quite rich pockets of copper were opened, but the value has not proven permanent in any case. These formations will now be recut at the added depth.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—On the last day of 1907 Granby mines, which usually have a force of 850 men, had 250 on their payrolls. Work was resumed a week ago and additions to the force will be made daily until the miners and smelters are in full operation again. The big air compressor has been started and electric trolley service in No. 3 tunnel was resumed last Saturday. The first trains of ore to come out of the mine since were hauled on New Year's Day.

The mines of the Boundary district of southeastern British Columbia produced last year 1,148,237 tons of ore, the largest shippers being the Granby, B. C. Copper, Dominion Copper and Snowshoe mines, well known as large producers of low grade copper ore. This total is about 13,000 tons less than that of 1906, but the value of the output is probably larger, on account of the better average price for copper for the first six months of the year. Nevertheless, the year has not had a bad average when everything is taken into consideration, especially as most of the large producers have been out of commission practically one-quarter of the time.

The returns of ore shipments from the several shippers of the Boundary for 1907, as nearly as they could be ascertained, were as follows, the most part the figures being furnished in dry tons:

Granby mines	613,537
Snowshoe	135,001
British Columbia Copper Company:	
Mother Lode	308,321
Emma	18,274
Oro Denoro	14,481
British Columbia mine	1,712
Dominion Copper Company:	
Brooklyn-Idaho	55,543
Rawhide	64,173
Sunset	31,258
Mountain Rose	3,999
Morrison	549
Riverside	90
Sally	65
Duncan	40
Providence	700
Elkhorn	20
Strathmore	55
Skylark	254
Bay	20
Golden Eagle	60
Total, 1907	1,148,237

The three district smelters in the Boundary, like the Boundary mines, have not been able to operate full time, yet they have collectively averaged more than 3,000 tons a day for every day of the year. The following is an official statement of the dry tonnages treated at the three reduction works during the year just closed:

Granby smelter	637,626
B. C. Copper Company's smelter	341,952
Dominion Copper Company's smelter	153,439
Total	1,133,017

In Franklin camp practically little was accomplished last year outside of some development work. The Kettle Valley Railway has been built twenty miles up the North Fork of Kettle River, and another year should see the other twenty miles completed to Franklin camp. The Golden Eagle, up the North Fork, made some shipments over the new railway line.

The West Fork district is in much the same condition as the North Fork, awaiting transportation. Some work is going on, and the Sally and Duncan have shipped a few cars of high grade ore by hauling it on wagons some fifty miles to Midway. When the long talked of Midway and Vernon Railway is completed into this section it should stimulate mining.

In the high grade belt the Providence, Sunset, Strathmore, Elkhorn, E. P. Ty, Bay and a dozen others have been operated and have shipped ore to a greater or less extent. The Sudbury, Golconda and Moreen, in Deadwood camp, also have been developed to considerable extent, but have not yet been added to the shipping list. In Long Lake camp, the Jewel, a gold mine, owned in Scotland, has been operated and is still running. The Cariboo, in Camp McKinney, has been operated under lease and some gold bricks and concentrates shipped.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—White Nome's output in 1907 was $1,250,000 less than in 1906. The outlook for 1908 is encouraging. The decrease last year was due to labor troubles, or rather to scarcity of labor of the class needed, which is medium skilled. This deficiency, however, has been overcome by the introduction of machinery on a greater scale than ever before. Most of this machinery could not be installed in time for use in 1907, but is ready for extensive operations in 1908.

The Nome Mining Company of Nome has installed the largest bucket dredge on the Seward peninsular. It has a capacity of 5,000 cubic yards a day and will be ready for operation by the middle of June next.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Jan. 6.—Shipments from the First Thought mine, near Orient, totalled 1,500 tons for December. The value was $45,000.

The Chewelah Copper Company, whose mine is near Chewelah, lost an entire winter's supplies last week. The mine buildings and stores were destroyed by fire.

The Brimstone mine, near Danville, has undergone a reorganization. The original property is on La Fleur Mountain, and a new property just equipped is in the Cuban Girl, adjoining. Work has started on both properties and a new shaft is now down ninety feet. A thirty foot crosscut at the bottom shows a body of solid ore. The Cuban tunnel, which is 315 feet below the main shaft, will be extended to the Brimstone, 1,550 feet, at a depth of 700 feet. The Brimstone ledge is thirty-two feet wide and averages 3 per cent. copper and $300 gold. The working tunnel of the Cuban Girl is 5,200 feet long. It has a large vein of copper averaging 2 per cent.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Jan. 8.—The machinery for the new mill to be erected at the Whitman mine, Pearl district, has been sent out from the railroad depot at Emmett by wagons. It is fifty tons daily capacity and the work of erection will immediately commence, so that it will be ready for crushing as soon as spring opens. Considerable work is going on in the Pearl mines.

Mrs. Hortense Adams of New York, principal owner of the Ironsides mines in Black Hornet district, arrived here a few days ago and reports that the company will erect a thirty stamp mill early in the spring. The mine has developed into a splendid property and will give employment to a large number of men.

Several more of the large mines of the Cœur d'Alene country have closed down until there is considerable advance in the prices of copper and lead. The managers hope to resume operation within two or three months.

The company that holds an option on the Boulder mine and twenty stamp mill near Idaho City is pushing development work vigorously in the mine and opening up a large vein of good grade ore. It is now understood that the payments will be made and the property taken over. This seems to be assured by the company beginning work on a long and expensive tramway from the mine to the mill.

Development work is making a good mine of the Buckskin, near Pioneerville, Boise county.

Work has begun on the five stamp mill at the Celtic mine, in Black Hornet district. It will be ready for operation by February 1.

The owners of the Picket Pin mines and mill east of Boise during the last two months will cause the relocation of many claims upon which no work has been done during the last year or two. There are a large number of ledges in the belt cutting through that section, and some good properties may be added to the list before spring.

Owing to the lateness of the completion of the State wagon road up Boise River to Atlanta much of the machinery to be shipped will not be sent in until spring. Considerable work is going on in the mines, and they are yielding rich ore. Two or three large mills will be erected as soon as the machinery can be taken in.

The Lemhi Smelting Company has been incorporated. It owns a large number of copper and lead mines in the southeast corner of Lemhi county, and arrangements are now going forward for a large smelter to be erected next year. It is capitalized in St. Louis, and the capital stock is $350,000, in dollar shares.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Jan. 7.—An independent smelting plant in Salt Lake Valley is the promise that wealthy mine operators of this city have made mining men of the State. The first intimation was given at a recent dinner of the Commercial Club, when former Senator Kearns spoke at length of the necessity of an independent smelter. Since then it has been semi-officially announced that of the $2,000,000 required to build and operate a smelter, $500,000 has been subscribed in Salt Lake, while the remainder will be supplied by the East. There is no definite information as to the plans of the men behind the undertaking, but it is understood that T. Augustus Heinze will be an important factor in the company. Before the recent financial unpleasantness in New York Mr. Heinze had undertaken to build an independent smelting plant in Utah and had, it is understood, contracted for the ores of several mines. He is interested in the Bingham Consolidated, whose smelter at Bingham Junction is being dismantled and, it is understood this plant is to be set up temporarily on the Heinze site four miles west of Garfield, and there operated until a complete plant can be erected, which will require twelve months. Until a short time ago the American Smelting and Refining Company had competitors in the Bingham Consolidated and the United States companies. Both are included in Judge Marshall's decree. The former is closed, and the latter, is it announced, will be shut down, though it might, if desired, be operated on other than copper ores. It has declined shipments of several mines and, while it has been running, it no longer appears to be a competitor of the big company.

The year 1907 was the most successful in the history of the Salt Lake Mining Exchange and the year closed with the tone improved. During the year a total of 17,725,856 shares were traded in, with a selling value of $13,997,165.68. In 1906 the record was 14,555,391 shares, worth $9,479,083. The business of 1907 has been exceeded only by that of 1901, when the values traded in reached $16,760,860.

With the exception of the American Flag every big mine in Park City is practically closed. The only employes left are those required to make repairs and take care of the mines and those who can be used on new development work. At Bingham the Utah Consolidated is reported to be closing its mines temporarily, while several of the Tintic properties whose shipments have been cut will be closed to-day. At Alta similar conditions prevail.

The new Yampa tram of the Tintic Mining and Development Company at Bingham has been put in commission. The advent of this method of carrying ore from the mine to the smelter means decreased cost of operation and a certain supply of ore, something that was not always assured when the company depended on the overtaxed facilities of the Copper Belt Railroad. Blast No. 1 at the smelter has been blown in. The mine has increased its force from 180 to 225 men. In a month, it is stated, 300 men will be employed at the mine and smelter.

The Eureka Tintic union has voted to accept the reduced scale which the operators' association decided upon. To date the unions in Park City, Bingham and Eureka have accepted reductions. These are the three big camps of the State.

A deal has been closed by which a syndicate of local operators secured the Gold Standard group in Gold Circle district, fifty-four miles north of Goloonda, Nev. The ledge on the ground is reported to be twelve feet wide, and an average of the ore is said to carry $36 in gold and silver. There is also a streak of high grade gold.

NEVADA.

GOLDFIELD, Jan. 7.—Plans for the big mill projected by the Goldfield Consolidated Mines Company are well under way. The site has been decided upon and it is stated work will be begun soon. The mill will be built about two miles north of town. It is to have a daily capacity of 500 to 600 tons and will when completed cost $500,000. It is stated that the method of treatment will be by stamps, amalgamation, cyaniding and concentration. A railroad from the mines to the mill is also to be built. It will have spurs to every property owned by the company. The combination mine and mill owned by the Consolidated is now running with about 100 men, and it is expected that a sufficient number of men will be available to start up the Mohawk within a few days.

WELLS, Jan. 7.—The National Development Company of Salt Lake has been opening a number of claims in the Ruby Mountains, fifty-five miles south. There are two groups of claims adjoining each other and covering a lime granite contact for a distance of two and a quarter miles. Ten or a dozen openings have been made in this ledge during the last eight months, and in every hole high grade lead ore is said to be exposed. At present teams are used to haul ore to Wells for shipment when the market improves. Two tunnels are being driven in on the ledge. The upper tunnel is in a distance of 175 feet and the last fifty feet has been through high grade lead ore. Between two and three feet of this, it is said, is almost clean galena that averages 68.5 per cent. lead, 4.8 ounces silver and .01 ounce gold to the ton. Selected samples of this rock carry 74.5 per cent. lead with a corresponding increase in gold and silver. The lower tunnel's face is just reaching a point vertically below the spot in the upper tunnel, where the ore first commenced to come in.

VERNON, Jan. 7.—Reports have been received on samples of ore taken from the Kindergarten company's property in Seven Troughs. Samples taken from a six foot stretch of the hanging wall side of the ledge went $708 in gold and 24.5 ounces in silver per ton. A grab sample secured from each of forty-five sacks of ore taken from the bottom of the winze from the tunnel and about 200 feet below the surface gave returns of $460 in gold and 15.5 ounces in silver. This material is said to represent the character of the rock in which the winze is being sunk. In addition to this rich ore the company has opened a forty foot vein of $10 milling ore.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, Jan. 7.—It is stated that some of the ore in the vein which was recently uncovered in the Mallory shaft of the Globe Consolidated Mining Company runs as high as 20 per cent. copper.

Steps have been taken to install a hydro-electric plant on the Hassayampa River near Wickenburg for the purpose of furnishing power for the mines of that section.

A pay streak of a thickness of three to four feet and carrying high values in gold has been uncovered in an abandoned shaft in Yavapai county by Dan B. Genung. The shaft was worked about twenty-five years ago and abandoned for lack of results.

The Standard Copper Mines Company is making regular shipments of good ore to the smelter of the Detroit Copper Company at Morenci. The mines of the former company are in the Clifton district.

A rich vein of silver has been discovered in the mine owned by Charles Delton in the Bisbee district.

Walter Douglas, general manager of the Phelps-Dodge copper interests in Arizona, says that the copper situation is rapidly improving and that it will not be long until the surplus metal will be entirely used up. He estimates this surplus at 75,000,000 pounds.

A double track tunnel which will be more than two miles long when finished is being driven into the mountain at Jerome by the United Verde Mining Company to tap its shaft on the 1,000 foot level, which is now in more than 2,500 feet. It is reported that a smelter will be erected at the mouth of the tunnel.

It is stated that the December output of the Calumet and Arizona smelter at Douglas showed very little reduction as compared with previous months.

The smelter of the Shannon Copper Company at Clifton is prepared to produce more than 3,000,000 pounds of copper per month.

The strike, which has existed among the miners of this district for several months has been declared off by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners.

The working force in the Eagle mine, situated in the Wickenburg district, was recently increased. The vein is being crosscut at a depth of 160 feet.

The Mineral Hill Consolidated Mining Company has adopted plans for a large concentrating plant which it will erect at its property in the Tucson district. The company will also install an electric light and power plant.

The vein of the Tavapai Silver Mining Company, situated in the Wickenburg district, is being crosscut on the 200 foot level. High grade ore is being obtained.

The Ray Consolidated Copper Company is preparing to prospect its property in the Kelvin district by means of two churn drills. The company has completed good wagon roads connecting its properties.

The Superior and Boston Copper Company has expended $65,000 for development work upon its claims, situated in the Globe district. It also expended $12,000 for machinery. The shaft will be sunk to a depth of where the high grade sulphide ore is believed to exist.

The Mount Elliott Consolidated Mines Company recently produced a bar of bullion valued at $2,300 as a result of an eight days run of the ten stamp mill. The company will soon ship ten tons of concentrates valued at $1,100. This property is situated in the McCabe district.

The Gold Belt Development and Reduction Company will soon ship a carload of gold ore to the smelter. This company recently shipped two cars of high grade copper ore to the smelter.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, Jan. 7.—The National Copper company, which recently completed a tunnel to the 200 foot level of its mine, situated on Whitewater canyon, in the Burro district, is installing machinery preparatory to sinking a main shaft to a depth that will intersect the other workings.

A large amount of very rich ore is being taken out of the Top mine, situated in the Mogollon district. The ore body was struck at a depth of 160 feet.

A four foot vein, running high in silver and copper, was recently struck in the Robert E. Lee mine, situated in the Pyramid district. The property is owned by T. A. Lester.

It is announced that ore carrying gold values of $30 per ton has been uncovered in the Wicks mine, situated in the Hillboro district. The shaft is down 180 feet and is drifting on the vein.

The concentrating plant of the Santa Rita Mining Company at Santa Rita is running to its full capacity. This company produced 5,000,000 pounds of copper during the year 1907.

The Exploration Company of America recently made a rich strike in the west shaft of its Copper Flat mine. The ore body was found at the 300 foot level. Crosscutting and drifting are now being done.

The test runs which were recently made by new machines for extracting gold from placer sand in the San Juan River resulted in a cleanup of about $1 to the cubic yard.

The Belen Mining Company has resumed operations at its mine at Los Cabezas. A rich vein of silver and bismuth was recently discovered in this mine.

C. T. Zimmerman and associates recently made a rich strike near Cumpas. The ledge is eighteen feet wide on the surface and can be traced for three-fourths of a mile. Assays taken from the outcroppings show an average of $18 gold and twelve ounces silver to the ton.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 7.—The Navidad Mines and Reduction Company, which recently paid $40,000 on the purchase price of the mines bought from the Jalisco Mining Company in the San Sebastian district, State of Jalisco, is preparing to install an electric operating plant. It will also build a wagon road from the mines to the Pacific port of Las Pinas. J. F. Buel is general manager.

The Republic Mining Company, which operates the Republic mine, situated in the Rayon district, State of Chihuahua, produced thirty-nine tons of concentrates during November, averaging about $500 a ton in value. The superintendent reports that the assay of the south face on the 300 foot level and the upraise gave 130 ounces silver a ton from a fifty-four hour mill run.

The Mexican Light and Power Company has installed an electric lighting system in the El Oro mining camp.

The Encinillas Smelting Works of Santa Rosalia, Chihuahua, through H. Thofern, has secured working bonds on 2,500 acres of rich mineral land in the Santa Eulalia district.

The Compania Minera Ignacio Rodriguez Ramos, which owns the rich Cigareros mine, situated in the Almoloya district, State of Chihuahua, has placed its railroad between the mines and Baca station on the Mexican Central Railroad in operation. This means a big saving. The company is installing a gasolene hoist, from which the ore will be transported by tramway to the bins at the head of the 4,000 foot three rail incline, which will carry it to the sampling works and ore bins at the terminus of the railroad. The daily shipments of ore amount to eighty tons.

The Mexican Mines Corporation recently increased its working force and has installed a gasolene hoist on its double compartment shaft.

The Guanajuato Development Company, which operates a number of rich mines in the Guanajuato district, through subsidiary concerns, is reported to have made a profit of more than $200,000 last month. The Peregrina Mining and Milling Company, the Pinguico Mining Company and the Mexican Milling and Transportation Company, all of which belong to the Guanajuato Development Company interests, are now producing about $500,000 worth of ore per month. The Guanajuato Development Company is receiving about $80,000 worth of gold and silver bullion per week at its office in this city from the Guanajuato companies.

The Cinco de Mayo Mining and Smelting Company, which is operating the Cinco de Mayo mine, situated in the Descubridora district, Durango, is shipping pay copper ore, notwithstanding the low price. The shaft is down about 400 feet and the main ore body will probably be struck soon. Charles Shreiner of Kerrville, Tex., and other men of that State are the owners. They have shipped about fifty cars of copper ore, running as high as 16 per cent. to the Torreon smelter.

W. H. Denton and B. W. Bourne of Ocampo, State of Chihuahua, have sold their gold and silver land holdings, amounting to 2,500 acres, situated in that district, to Denver and Kansas City men for $90,000, Mexican money.

A recent shipment of ore from the Igualdad mine, situated in the Santa Barbara district, gave returns of 30 per cent. lead and 1,000 grammes of silver to the ton. All ore under 20 per cent. lead and 750 grammes silver is left on the dump.

Thomas Madden is seeking to obtain a renewal of his lease on the famous Descubridora mine in Durango. It is a copper property, and it is planned by Mr. Madden to hold the ore until copper prices improve, if he is successful in renewing the lease.

Some of the mines in the Guanajuato district are being operated by buscones. These are Mexican miners of long practical experience, who are able to judge ore quickly and accurately. They follow rich pay streaks and work these and rich pockets of ore that they may find, shipping only the richest ore. The owners of properties which have been turned over to buscones are receiving a nice income. The ore is usually divided into two equal shares, one going to the owner and the other to the buscon.

El Rey de Guanajuato Mining and Milling Company, which was recently organized with a capital stock of $600,000 United States money, owns 100 acres of mineral land, situated in the Guanajuato district, adjoining the San Pedro and other rich mines.

It is reported that the new oil smelter which was recently installed at Pedricena, State of Durango, is being successfully operated. It is owned by the Mexican Smelter Company.

The Guanajuato Reduction and Mines Company recently uncovered large bodies of milling ores in its Cata and Tepeyac mines, in the Guanajuato district. This company is treating 15,000 tons of ore a month with its 160 stamps.

W. H. Case and T. C. Woodworth have begun development work on some copper properties situated in the western part of the State of Chihuahua.

NO PROPHECIES ON IRON.

Big Drop From Last Year's Estimates—Bad Ore Outlook for Independents.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 12.—Official figures on production of pig metal for the last year have just been made public and instead of being 27,000,000 tons, as had been hoped, it was but 25,750,000 tons. It is doubtful if the enormous output of 27,000,000 tons could have been reached even with the last three months of the year working full, as this would have been the extreme theoretical capacity of all the furnaces.

With the new furnaces which have been started previous to the present slump, but which were stopped when the tightness of money came, it is possible that hereafter 31,000,000 tons of metal may be made in a year. As matters stand now there is no one to predict the outcome of this year. Iidications point to something less than that of the year ended, as the independents say they will not get a chance at all to make iron because they cannot get prices on ore. It is more than likely that it will be midseason before all the furnaces are running in full again.

There seems to be more than was thought at first back of the idea sent broadcast some days ago by independent owners of furnaces regarding the holdup on ore. There is no doubt that the big fellows who control the situation are not in any great hurry to make things easy for the smaller men, but that they are trying to freeze them out of the business altogether is hardly believed here. In the first place the big fellows, such as the Steel Corporation, need the little fellows and would hardly take a chance on sending them up the wall. The Corporation, Shepard Republic interests, which come near to controlling the ore regions of the Northwest, do not know themselves what labor conditions will be in that neighborhood in the coming season—at least they say this is one of the reasons they have not been able to take the little ones into their confidence and name prices. The demands which the small makers of big metal have made—a reduction of fifty cents per ton from the usual price of $4.50—is not to be thought of, according to the big fellows, who say if the independents intend sticking out for this price they will surely not get ore.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:25 | Sun sets....4:45 | Moon sets....2:56

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:48 | Gov. Island..4:20 | Hell Gate....6:13

Arrived—SUNDAY, January 12.

Ss Headley, Kobe, Oct. 5.
Ss Pontiac, Cape Breton, Jan. 9.
Ss Colon, Colon, Jan. 6.
Ss Jacob Bright, Laguna, Jan. 4.
Ss Seneca, Porto Rico, Jan. 7.
Ss Admiral Sampson, Kingston, Jan. 7.
Ss Prin Valdhem II., Hayti, Jan. 6.
Ss Iroquois, Jacksonville, Jan. 9.
Ss Jamestown, Norfolk, Jan. 11.
Ss Kiora, Charleston, Jan. 9.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss St. Louis, at Southampton from New York.
Ss Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, at Plymouth from New York.
Ss Victorian, at Liverpool from New York.
Ss Ultonia, at Plume from New York.
Ss Columbia, at Moville from New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Mauretania, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss President Lincoln, from Boulogne for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Huron, Jacksonville		3 00 P M
Jamestown, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Sail To-morrow.		
Finance, Colon	11 30 A M	3 00 P M
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, January 15.		
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