# BUTTE RUNS SHORT OF MONEY

## NO NEAR PROSPECT OF GENERAL COPPER MINING.

**Cripple Creek Has a Banner Month—More Milling Power at Salt Lake—Normal Conditions in Goldfield—Strikes at Nome Still Frequent—Dividends Paid.**

BUTTE, Feb. 5.—The estimated copper output of the Butte district in January was 9,057,250 pounds. Only four companies were producing in addition to a few lessees. The different producers contributed to the total as follows:

| Companies. | Tons of Ore. | Lbs. of Copper. |
|---|---|---|
| Boston and Montana | 89,100 | 7,128,000 |
| North Butte | 4,000 | 480,000 |
| Original | 12,400 | 992,000 |
| Pittsburg & Montana | 3,410 | 341,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 1,550 | 116,250 |
| Totals | 110,460 | 9,057,250 |

The average yield per ton was: Boston and Montana Company, 80 pounds; North Butte, 120 pounds; Original, 80 pounds; Pittsburg and Montana, 100 pounds. The Boston and Montana output represents the total production of the Amalgamated Copper Company, as all the Amalgamated mines except those of the Boston and Montana are still closed down. The ore mined by the North Butte is limited almost entirely to the ore taken out in the course of development work on the 1,800 level. The Pittsburg and Montana Company is treating about 110 tons of first class ore mined from its own property and also handles a little custom ore.

So far as can be ascertained in Butte there is no immediate prospect for a more extended operation of the mines, except that the Original will increase its production as soon as the shaft at the Original mine is completed, it having been closed for some time while retimbering was being done. If anything of a change in the mining situation in Butte is apparent it is that financial conditions are tightening for some of the new companies that have so far been able to keep up development work. Several treasuries are running low, and unless relief can be obtained from some unexpected source further suspensions will become necessary. The companies are rich in treasury stock, but the stock can not be disposed of under present conditions except at a sacrifice, which the companies can not afford to make.

The Boston and Montana Company is operating its smelter at Great Falls to its full capacity and now producing 5,000,000 pounds of refined copper every month, together with 2,000,000 pounds of copper matte, which is being sent East for treatment. This represents the total production of the Amalgamated Copper Company at present. The operation of the Great Falls smelter at full capacity is equal to more than the curtailed production of the Great Falls and Anaconda plants, which latter amounted to 2,000,000 pounds of refined copper a month with 5,000,000 pounds of matte. At the Great Falls plant the electrolytic refinery is one of the most interesting portions of the smelter. It is driven by water power and has 376 electrolytic tanks each 9 feet 4 inches long by 2 feet 8 inches wide and 3 feet 9 inches deep. The plant has a capacity for producing 9,000,000 pounds of refined copper a month. The smelter of the Boston and Montana Company has five blast furnaces, three reverberatory furnaces, twenty-two McDougal roasters, twenty-six gas producers and twelve stalls of converters.

The Butte and Ely Copper Company recently held its annual meeting in Butte and more than 154,000 shares were represented. The officers of the company are: R. H. Hodgens, president; Elias Siegel, vice-president; A. L. Longley, treasurer; W. E. Wright, secretary. The newly elected directors were Ralph Hodgens, Elias Siegel, A. L. Longley, J. B. Leggat and F. J. Brule. The Butte and Ely is a Montana corporation, with a capital of 500,000 shares, par value $1, of which 255,575 shares have been issued and 244,425 remain in the treasury. The property is in Nevada and consists of twelve claims comprising more than 200 acres of ground in the heart of the mineral belt. The Butte and Ely developments consist of two shafts 200 feet and another 300 feet deep, with levels and crosscuts all over. Development work was suspended November 1 of last year on account of money shortage, but recently the officers levied an assessment of four cents a share.

Underground development work at the Tuolumne mine, east of the Speculator, is being pushed. The shaft is down 1,000 feet and crosscuts have been run on several of the levels, but nothing encouraging was met until after running the crosscut about 200 feet on the 1,000 foot level. About sixty feet from the shaft a ledge was intersected, but it was not well mineralized, although there was considerable talc. The ledge is twenty-four feet wide and is filled with stringers and black talc. Assays show from 3 to 4 per cent. copper and some silver, but it is believed that the ledge will open into a good body of commercial ore. If considerable improvement in mineral values is not evident as the drift is developed the shaft will be sunk to 1,500 feet.

The Pilot Butte Company is making wonderful progress with its three compartment shaft, 250 feet having been sunk in two months. A station is now being cut on the 500 level and when it is finished crosscutting will be started.

The shaft of the North Butte Extension Company has been making good progress during the last two weeks and is down 450 feet. Water has been giving the operators considerable trouble, but the difficulty has been almost overcome. The management feels encouraged by the fact that the Butte and Superior Company, near its property, is taking high grade silver and 1 per cent. copper ore from the 800 foot level of the Black Rock vein, for it is well understood that this vein runs into and through the North Butte Extension property.

It is reported that the Butte and Superior Company has struck a good body of copper glance on the 700 level of the Elm Orlu, the veins of which run directly into the property of the B. and S. Company.

The shaft of the Raven Mining Company has reached a depth of 1,100 feet on its way to 1,500 feet, where it expects to open up the veins of the property. A station is being cut on the 1,100 level although the vein has not been seen lower than the 700, at which point the Raven vein was cut near the shaft on the north side, and about 61 feet north of the Raven a second vein 26 feet wide was cut. This vein carries stringers of ore all through from one wall to the other which assay in silver and copper. This is considered as sure indication of ore bodies below. A crosscut is being driven on the 900 and it is expected the same vein will be caught from that point. When the station on the 1,100 is completed a crosscut will be driven and sinking will be resumed. Development work is being rapidly pushed by Manager John Berkin. A large 20x36 hoisting engine able to work at a depth of 2,000 feet is on the road. Good ore has been taken out on the upper levels by lessees, but the smelter rates have lately made shipping impossible.

The annual official statement of the Reina Copper Company shows a capital stock of $2,000,000, all of which, with the exception of eleven shares, was paid in for the Combination lode claim. The company's indebtedness is $327,000. Operations on the property have been suspended and the mine is filling with water; already it is up to the 1,000 level. The shaft is down 1,200 feet and on the lowest level as well as on the 800, 900 and 1,000 levels a large amount of underground work has been done. Some ore was shipped from the 800, but the body was only a small one. On the 1,000 level several very large stringers were cut some time ago, giving a magnificent showing of copper glance and peacock copper. The main shaft is sunk in the Combination, which has an area of about eighteen acres. It adjoins the Leonard, West Colusa and Minnie Healey mines, and is generally believed to carry the extension of the Leonard vein. Several suits against the company have been brought recently.

The Butte and New York Copper Company has held its annual meeting and elected directors for the coming year. The annual report says: "The new shaft in the Col. Sellers claim has been sunk to a depth of about 800 feet, a station has been cut at the 700 foot level, a tank having a capacity of 30,000 gallons has been cut in the granite and a crosscut at the 700 foot level has been started. Orders have been placed for additional machinery and a spur of the Great Northern has been brought into the property. In the sinking of the shaft stringers have been cut showing copper values and all the water encountered has been copper stained. The company is free of debt, excepting $22,500 on the Bird claim, which becomes due and payable on February 15 and May 15 in equal proportions." The directors are Thomas A. Talbot, B. Binnard, H. E. Mittenthal, L. H. Holloway, J. R. Pettit, John G. Allen, F. D. Haider and Phillip Lawrence.

The Butte and Boulder Mining Company, composed of Butte and Jefferson county men, is meeting with good success in opening up a couple of claims on the Little Boulder in Jefferson county. A working tunnel is now in 750 feet and is expected to tap the vein at a depth of 500 feet. The values are in gold, silver, copper and lead, and it is said that the average assay is $35. The claims are the Bland and the Weaver, among the old timers of the county.

About two hundred men are employed at the Washoe smelters keeping some of the fires going and doing repair work about the property. Besides these there are many men employed at the brickyards, railroad shops, foundries and old reduction works, while in the mining districts around Anaconda a considerable number of men find employment.

HELENA, Feb. 4.—President Marcus L. Hewett, the Philadelphia, New York and Helena mining operator, was elected temporary president of the Montana Mining Association, organized in this city to protest against exorbitant refining and treatment charges at the East Helena plant of the American Smelting and Refining Company, which since the closure of the Washoe plant of the Amalgamated Copper Company is the only customs smelter in operation in the State. In an interview he stated that as a result of the conference an independent smelter will certainly be built near this city. With the cheap power available from the dams across the Missouri River Helena is an ideal site, he said, in addition to its good railroad facilities. Mr. Hewett declared that no conference relative to securing a reduction in charges will be had with the officials of the smelting trust, so called, but that enough money has been assured to guarantee competition. The association will hold a formal meeting in this city on February 17 and definite plans will be determined upon. The Missouri River Power Company has made terms which the promoters state are satisfactory. Former Senator W. A. Clark has entered into the movement and has telegraphed that he will lend support, both moral and financial. The secretary of the association has received innumerable replies from mining companies, prospectors and miners announcing their cooperation. This is particularly true of small operators in the Cœur d'Alene district of Idaho, most of whose product is treated at East Helena. That a smelter will be built and a selling company organized by Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana independent operators seems to admit of no doubt. The smelting company has made a slight reduction in its charges.

The high charges at the smelter have resulted in the closing down of not a few of the lower grade properties, not only in the Helena district, but in Butte, Winston and other districts also, according to mine operators. At any rate fewer lead, silver and copper properties are being operated than usual.

A strike is reported in the Golconda mine, about thirteen miles south of Helena, in Jefferson county. The ore is in gold and assays run very high with an average of about $250 a ton. The district is a comparatively new one, and there has been practically no prospecting done. The new strike has created something of a sensation and as soon as the weather permits many claims will be located.

A strike of $20 gold ore is reported in the property of Al Weygert, in the Little Rockies district, which is being developed by John Shanahan under a lease and bond. This is a cyaniding proposition; the ore can be treated at a cost of $1 or $1.50 a ton. The property is not far distant from the great Whitcomb mine.

Articles of incorporation of the Gold Crown Mining Company, limited, have been filed with Secretary of State Lindsay by A. A. Mayo and others. The company, which has a capital of $1,000,000, will develop a number of claims in the St. Regis in western Montana.

A ledge of gold bearing quartz has been discovered in the Swastika property, near Carter. The ledge which the company has been working on is rich in copper, and was brought to the attention of the foreman by his finding a boulder containing traces of gold quartzite.

The Bell Boy Company has made a strike of 20 inches of gold ore averaging $40 a ton in the Maryville property. As far as exploited, the vein exists for 36 feet perpendicularly. A mill will be built.

The General Mines Company, which recently took over the property of the Tiger company in Avalanche gulch, across the river from Helena, has been rewarded with rich ore. In the face of a 440 foot tunnel, ore has been found which assays 20 per cent. copper, $10 in gold and some silver. The vein, which has been traced for 5,000 feet, varies in width from 5 to 36 feet, with an average of 20. The tunnel crosscuts this vein at a depth of 350 feet.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 5.—On Monday the first 250 ton section of the Boston Consolidated's milling plant at Garfield was placed in commission. Within a day or two the second section will be in operation and section 3 will follow within a week. From that time sections will be added as rapidly as mill crews can be obtained until the entire 3,000 ton plant is in operation. The receiving bins at the milling plant, which have a capacity of 30,000 tons, are more than half filled, while between 750 and 1,000 tons are being received daily in addition to the 300 tons of sulphides being delivered daily to the Garfield smelter of the American company. Only one steam shovel has been in use at the mine, but another is being placed in service this week and 150 men are being employed in order to provide the tonnage required by the mill. Boston Consolidated officials say that the company will market as much copper during the coming year as the Utah Copper Company, which has double the former's mill capacity. The difference, they say, will be made up by the sulphides they are sending to the American company's smelter.

The United States Company's copper smelter at Bingham Junction has been closed down. This is the third plant closed by the farmers' suit, the others being the Bingham Consolidated and the Utah Consolidated, while the American Smelting and Refining Company is running on a greatly decreased tonnage. It is understood that the United States Company will run for several days on lead ores before closing that part of the plant. It is possible that the lead plant will be continued in operation, though definite information is not obtainable. The company, it is said, has decided to ship 250 tons daily from its Centennial-Eureka mines to its smelter at Kennett, Cal., while arrangements are being made to have the Yampa smelter at Bingham handle fifty tons daily.

Jesse Knight has bought control of the Swansea mine in Tintic, the price being $1 a share for 60,000 of the 100,000 shares in the company. The mine was desired by Mr. Knight largely because of the flow of water developed in it, which will be used in the operation of the smelter now being built by him in Tintic, which is to go into commission early in May. The Swansea has been developed to the 1,050 level and the ore between the 800 and 1,050 levels is practically untouched. The company has paid $35,000 in dividends and owns 160 acres of patented ground.

The hopes of Bingham are centred on the purchase of the Yampa, Utah-Apex and adjoining properties by the Utah Consolidated, the possibility of which has been reported during the week. The Utah Consolidated ores could be treated in the Yampa smelter if enlarged, and the necessity of a smelter at Pine Canyon across the range would be obviated.

Important developments are reported in the Burning Monument mine in Beaver county. In the 100 and 200 levels ore shoots of fair size were encountered, the average values being about $50. In the 500 level which is now being opened a body of ore thirty feet wide is being prospected. In the Atlas group, also in Beaver county, there is a good showing. In a winze being driven from the 150 level there is a five inch seam of ore that averages 51 per cent. lead, 114 ounces silver and 60 cents gold to the ton. The seam is in a two foot vein, the whole averaging 22.5 per cent. lead, 8.5 ounces silver and 40 cents gold to the ton.

Reports have reached the office here of important developments in the Friday mine at Battle Creek, Nev. The upper tunnel, now in a distance of eighty-three feet, has been for fifteen feet in solid ore, the extent of which it is impossible to gauge, as neither wall has been found. The general average of the face is between 25 and 30 per cent. lead, the superintendent reports. The better rock, running 60 per cent. lead, is being sacked for shipment. The report also states that the lower tunnel is in a fine grade of milling ore.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 6.—The Cripple Creek January product reached 56,785 tons of ore worth gross $1,335,820. This record surpasses that of any month in the camp's history with the exception of December, 1906, the banner year, according to the Government's official report. The increase is due to the low freight and treatment charges on oxidized or low grade ores made by the United States Reduction and Refining Company of New York and Colorado Springs, which has stimulated lessees to reopen old and abandoned properties. The company treated 17,500 tons of $26 average value each, a total of $455,000. Then the Golden Cycle mill, which started the first of the month after a protracted shutdown for rebuilding, treated 20,300 tons worth $20.50 each, or $416,150. The Portland mill treated its regular grist, 7,500 tons of $21.50 ore, or $151,250.

The Isabella cyanide mills, with 3,700 tons worth $6 each, followed by the Ironclad, with 2,600 tons worth $2 each, while other experimental plants treated 1,000 tons worth $5 each, a total of 7,300 tons worth $32,400, or about $4.43 each.

The smelter grade ore reached 4,185 tons, each worth $65, or $271,020 total. This high average of value and that of $22.56 for mill ore is somewhat reduced when the low grade ore value is taken into account. The average value of the entire product, $23.52, makes a good showing when the bulk of the low grade ores is considered.

The record is a gain over December of $184,000, or 2,374 tons, and over January, 1907, $263,381, or 1,895 tons.

The month's dividends were Portland, 4 cents, or $120,000; Vindicator, 4 cents, or $60,000; Jerry Johnson, 1 cent, or $25,000, and British-American Leasing Company, $6,000. Total, $211,000.

The important strikes during January were made in mines of the Dante, Prince Albert, Limited; National Mining, Land and Tunnel, Portland, Rigo, Limited; Sun and Stratton's Cripple Creek Mining and Development companies.

The first annual report of the Cripple Creek Deep Drainage Tunnel Company, covering from August 15, 1906, to December 31, 1907, shows that $112,559 capital stock has been issued, while the amount of subscriptions has reached $358,500 out of 1,000,000 shares capitalization of $1 each. The tunnel has been driven 1,289 feet at a cost of $32.94 a foot and the intermediate shaft sunk 96 feet at a cost of $2.49 a foot. A contract for continuing the bore to 15,500 feet has been signed by A. E. Carlton, the contractor, and the officers. Work may be completed early in 1911.

The Isabella Mines Company, Cripple Creek, at its annual meeting in Cheyenne, Wyo., on Monday reelected the old officers, including J. A. Hayes, president, and W. T. Doubt, secretary. Manager George D. Kilbourne reported a prosperous year, during which the debt was reduced $25,000 with sufficient January earnings to cancel an equal amount. The company is confident of again becoming a dividend payer in the near future. The board of directors is J. A. Hayes, Irving Howbert, Tyson S. Dines and F. B. Gibson.

The Portland Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, reelected its old officers at the annual meeting in Cheyenne, Wyo., Monday, with Irving Howbert president. During the year the company earned a net profit from mining of $553,858.20, including $80,213.45 earnings from the Portland mill. This is a material advance over the 1906 record. A total of 79,960 tons of ore was mined and treated, the gross value being $1,600,950.52. The year's total expenditures were $1,128,328.27. The average value of 70,362 tons was $21.75 and of 9,567 tons taken out in development work $7.25 each. The 1907 tonnage was less than in 1906, but the average value was higher. Dividends for the year reached $480,000 in four regular equal disbursements, making the total dividends to the close of 1907 $7,627,080, or $7,747,080, including the January disbursement.

The Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, will disburse on February 24 a dividend of 1½ cents, or $37,500, making the company's total to date $2,041,960.54.

The Honest John Mining, Milling and Tunnel Company, which acquired last week the Black Eagle mine, two miles up Chicago Creek from Idaho Springs, Col., will install improved machinery, equip the mine with air drills and construct an aerial gravity tram from the top of the mountain on which the mine is situated to the mill. The mill will be adapted to the mine ore. Ore carrying $2 to $10 per ton abounds.

The Granite mine, Cripple Creek, outputted 66 cars of 1,000 tons total during January, the average value being $30. The Granite, Dillon and Monument mines yielded 45 carloads and the Gold Coin 21. The Golden Cycle produced 300 tons daily during January. This record will be beaten by 50 tons daily during February.

The Golden Wedge claim, Cripple Creek, has been reopened after two years idleness.

The Rigo Group Gold Mining Company, Ltd., of London, with properties at Cripple Creek, is in one of the richest strikes of recent years. The vein is four feet wide and has been followed fifty feet in an old shaft. Eight cars of $100 ore have been shipped. Five shafts have been sunk on the property, which comprises sixteen acres, and 4,000 feet of laterals have been run by the company. It is now being operated by lessees.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, Feb. 4.—The Massachusetts Mining Company is sinking a shaft upon its Harvey group of mines, situated in the Oro Grande district. It will install a power plant. The ore assays 13 ounces gold, 3 ounces silver and 7½ per cent. copper.

The Tyrone Copper Company has made preparations to thoroughly prospect its claims in the Burro Mountains. T. S. Parker will have charge of this work.

It is announced that the Santa Maria group of mines, situated in the Hanover district, are to be thoroughly exploited.

James Jackson, who is working the Aztec mine, in the Pinos Altos district, under bond from L. P. Deming, recently encountered a fine body of ore and has begun shipments to the smelter.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is now shipping about five hundred tons of iron ore daily to its Pueblo, Col., plant from its mines at Fierro. Its operations are confined to the Union Hill and Jim Fair mines of that district.

The Santa Fé Gold and Copper Company produced more than a million pounds of copper during 1907 from its mines at San Pedro, according to the treasurer's report. The average yield per ton was 54 pounds of copper. In addition to the copper there were produced 17,625 ounces of silver and 788 ounces of gold. The company has about 30,000 tons of ore blocked out.

The Enterprise mine, situated at Cooney, which has been involved in litigation for some time, is soon to be reopened by T. J. Kern, who has won the fight for the control of the property.

A noticeable revival has recently taken place in the placer mining districts of New Mexico. It is stated that the placer gold output of the Pinos Altos district for 1907 amounted to about $20,000.

The Alabama group of mines, situated near Brice, are to be worked for their copper and gold values by W. B. Bates, who has secured an option on the property. These mines have heretofore been operated for turquoise.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 3.—The Dwight Furness Company of Guanajuato is establishing ore buying agencies at various points in the State of Jalisco and the Territory of Tepic. The ores will be shipped to the smelter at Aguas Calientes.

A strike of exceedingly rich ore has been made in the Cabrera mine, owned by Mexicans and now being worked under option by J. C. Steenberg. Part of the ore is mineralized country rock, consisting of native silver in melted globules and running 80 kilos to the ton.

High grade ores are being developed in the Pinguico mine, owned by the Pinguico Mines Company, in the Guanajuato district. It is stated that samples show an average of $109 to the ton, with richer ore in sight. The new 200 stamp mill of this company is in regular operation.

The Virginia and Mexico Mine and Smelter Company, which owns the Cabrera, Peralta and American mines, situated in the Hostotipaquillo district, Jalisco, is now transporting the machinery to the mines for the erection of a 30 stamp mill, two tube mills, a concentrating table, a Huntington mill and electric power plant. A gravity tramway will also be built to carry the ore from the mines to the mill. At present development work is being carried on in the Cabrera mine and considerable shipping ore is being taken out.

The Mexican Consolidated Mines Company, their new reduction plant at Copala, Sinaloa, in regular operation. This plant was erected at a cost of $300,000 gold.

The Protectora and Anexas Mining Company has added to its mineral holdings in the San Luis Potosi district. The additional properties are said to contain rich copper showings, the outcroppings carrying 6 per cent. copper on the surface. The company is shipping an occasional car of ore from its Protectora mine to pay the cost of development work.

The partnership between the Guanajuato-Triunvirato mines in the Leon district, State of Guanajuato, are installing a new mill. They have also completed a wagon road from Leon to the mines. J. Horn has been appointed manager for the properties.

It is reported that the Greene Cananea Consolidated Mining Company will resume the operation of its properties at Cananea in about two months. The mines and smelter are being placed in condition for doing a larger business than before the shutdown.

The San Juan and El Cristo mines, situated in the Santa Eulalia district, have been purchased by J. P. Hutchinson from the San Juan Grande Mining Company, an American concern.

The smelters at San Luis Potosi and Aguascalientes are running at full capacity. The smelter at Matehuala is running about one-half time and the smelter at Tezuitlan is closed down temporarily for repairs.

The Grenadena Mining Company, which owns a group of mines in the Parral district, recently encountered three large ore chutes. It has let the contract for the construction of an aerial tramway 1,300 feet long, to run from its Merced mine to its eighty ton concentrating plant. The company has a capital stock of $1,000,000 and its principal stockholders are Robert A. Shaller of Boston, W. H. Redington of Philadelphia, S. Diehl of Chicago and R. Roucher of New York.

The Mexican Mines Corporation has added to its holdings in the Almoloya district of Chihuahua by purchasing the Ventura mine from Marcus Russek. The company purchased the Placeres and Afirmeres mines in that district several months ago, and recently it acquired the Pretorio and Guadalupe properties in the same district.

The Jesus Solis and Los Otates mines, situated two days ride south of Ocampo, State of Chihuahua, have been acquired by the Otates Mining Company, which has a capital stock of $100,000. The company will install a concentrating plant and make other improvements to the property. The mines have a record of having produced $1,000,000 of silver ore.

The Corwin & Green Mining and Milling Company has just purchased 160 acres of land near its El Roble mine, in the Guanajuato district. Upon the tract is a town of 400 inhabitants. The title went with the land.

It is now stated that it may be several months before the new smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Chihuahua is placed in operation. Everything is in readiness for the opening of the plant and the cause of the delay is unexplained.

The San Toy Mining Company has placed its new aerial tramway in the Santa Eulalia district in operation. It connects the Juarez and Gatanado mines.

The Veta Colorado Mining and Smelting Company has a large force of men employed on the construction of its new 500 ton cyanide plant in the Parral district.

The Southern Mining Company, which has a capital stock of $1,000,000, will erect a five stamp mill and install other machinery at its Santa Margarita mine in the Ocampo district of Chihuahua. This company owns 750 acres of mineral land.

Messrs. Bryan & McElheney of New York will develop the Bolanitos and Refugio mines, situated in the Guanajuato district. They will also erect a 500 ton mill upon their properties at a cost of about $1,000,000.

An electric tramway is being built to connect the Prieta mine in the Parral district with the loading platform of the Parral Milling Company.

The Veta Colorado Mining and Smelting Company is installing a new mill at its Quebradillas mine, situated in the Parral district.

The Mineral Development Company will soon have its shaft down to a depth of 1,300 feet in Nueva Luz, in the Guanajuato district. It will then begin receiving a subvention of $100 per foot from the Federal Government for all depth below 1,500 feet.

The Guadalupe de los Reyes Mining Company has installed an electric power plant in the Guadalupe de los Reyes camp, State of Sinaloa, for operating its mines and mill.

The Batopilas Mining Company recently consigned to New York, through the Banco Minero of Chihuahua, seventy-eight bars of silver, valued at $90,000. Mexican money. The Waterson Gold Mining Company consigned to Philadelphia through the same bank sixteen bars of gold and silver, valued at $36,000.

The Montezuma Mining Company has struck a vein of ore in its Bernalejo mine, situated near San Luis Potosi, which assays 15½ kilos silver and 33 grammes gold to the ton. This property is an antigua, or old Spanish mine, and has a record for a large production of rich ore.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, Feb. 4.—The Calumet and Arizona Mining Company has purchased the Britt mine, situated in the Cobre Grande district, for $75,000.

The London-Arizona Copper Company has adopted plans for the erection of a 600 ton smelter at its O'Carroll mines in the Saddle Mountain district. Charles E. Finney is general manager.

At a recent meeting of the stockholders of the Gold Belt Development and Reduction Company, held at Clifton, it was decided to push the work of erecting the fifty ton mill as fast as possible. The ore shows an average of 17 per cent. copper.

A pay streak which runs as high as $20,544 to the ton in gold and silver was recently struck in the Turquoise mine in the Crescent district. This mine is owned by the Rev. Norman Harris. The property was being worked for turquoise when the gold and silver values were discovered.

The Madera Mining Company has sixteen claims situated near Tucson. It is driving a 2,000 foot tunnel to tap the ore bodies which show upon the apex of the mountain.

The new fifty ton mill of the Monarch Mining and Smelting Company in the Black Rock district will be placed in operation about February 15. The company has a great quantity of ore blocked out.

An ore body which runs $ per cent. in copper sulphide was recently uncovered in the Omega mine in the Helvetia district, owned by Louis Zeckendorf of Tucson.

The Mineral Hill Consolidated Copper Company is doing considerable development work on its mines in the Mineral Hill district. The shaft is down more than 300 feet and ore was struck at 260 feet. A crosscut will be run into the ore body.

A ledge of gold ore which is said to run $400 to the ton and is seventeen feet wide was struck recently in the Graham Mountains by J. C. Robinson and Wiliam Robertson of Safford.

The Copper Queen smelter is again treating custom ores at its Douglas plant. The working force of the smelter has been increased.

It is announced that the Arizona Copper Company will expend $100,000 in making improvements to its smelter at Clifton.

A big increase in shipments from the mines of the Globe district has taken place during the last few weeks. The Arizona Commercial is now making regular shipments from its Black Hawk mine and the United Globe has increased its shipments to 100 tons daily. The output of a number of other mines has also been increased.

The Mucho Bueno, Extension and Rattlesnake claims, in the Yuma district, have been purchased by Charles H. Fay and R. K. Humphreys. The new owners will immediately begin development work on the Rattlesnake.

NEVADA

GOLDFIELD, Feb. 4.—Conditions are beginning to approach the normal once more in Goldfield. A table prepared by a paper gives a total of over eight hundred men now at work under military protection. The union's scale for Goldfield is $6 for miners, while the operators' scale, under which work is now going on, is $4. Operators believe that they will be able to continue whether the Federal troops remain out or return to work, as soon as the State constabulary law becomes effective.

Nineteen leases are being operated at Stimler, the new district near Goldfield. At the Watson and Colburne lease a shoot of talc was encountered of shipping grade. Considerable ore has been sacked at the Stimler consolidated lease. The ledge has been proved for a distance of 3,200 feet.

ROSEBUD, Feb. 4.—A strike of ore, running $300 in gold and silver to the ton, is reported in the Purango. The find was made at a depth of fifty feet and there is eighteen inches of the rock of this value.

MANHATTAN, Feb. 4.—A strike of high grade ore is reported in the Rose-Nash lease, eight inches of ore has been opened, it is said, which runs as high as $4 and $6 a pound. Three feet of the ore is said to give assay returns of $1,000 to the ton, while the remainder of the nine foot ledge goes $100.

TONOPAH, Feb. 4.—Two strikes have been made in the Montana-Tonopah. Both were on the fourth level and both were of high grade. A continuation of the McDonald ledge was found at a point about one hundred feet from where the ledge was lost. The ledge is about six feet wide and is rich in values. The other strike was on the Martha ledge.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 3.—Mill building has commenced on the property of the Monarch Gold Mining Company in Two Bit. For several years past George Bachman has operated the Monarch on a lease and made money. The property is known to contain some high grade silicious rock lying on the quartzite which underlies the limestone, and with that in view. Shipments have been made regularly to both Denver and Omaha and brought good returns. Bachman is putting up a mill of the arastra pattern.

Lying to the northeast and on the slope of Bald Mountain, which is two or 3,000 acres of some of the best mining ground in this part of the Black Hills that has been developed quietly. At present some work is being done there that promises to become important in opening up a large territory of ground that is very little known. The conditions are flattering, with the development, it is expected that that district will have some sort of treatment plant of its own where the large ore bodies may be handled more profitably on a larger scale.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Feb. 4.—Thirty men are now at work in the Bonaparte mine at Rocky Bar. About thirty years ago a twenty-five stamp mill was erected, but failed to save the gold, which is mostly contained in tellurium, the working of which was not understood at that time. The ore is rich and the ledge large, and with facilities for working it should pay. The proper machinery will be sent in as early as possible next spring.

Last week the blacksmith shop and boiler room of the Marylue mine, ten miles from Idaho City, on Elk Creek, were burned down. The superintendent says, however, that work will continue in the long tunnel through the winter if the drilling has to be done by hand. It is now in 1,200 feet, and it is expected that 200 more will cut the ledge.

The Undenhaurer brothers have a force of men at work running tunnels in their free gold quartz mines on Hay Fork of More Creek, ten miles east of Idaho City. The tunnels follow the veins into the mountain and are developing well. They are large and the rock is rich. The owners will erect a ten stamp mill as soon as it can be taken in next spring. There are many other promising locations on the same mineral belt, which was discovered three years ago. Great depth can be secured by tunnels, as the mountain through which the veins pass is very high.

Fred Garrecht and Bert Orchard are doing development work on a large base metal ledge three miles south of Idaho City. They have a tunnel in 150 feet and a crosscut 60 feet without finding the opposite wall. The ore is heavy with iron and contains a little galena and copper, with from $10 to $15 per ton in gold. It can be easily concentrated. It is the only vein on the mountain on which any work has been done, although there are many parallel ones, all showing copper.

Ore averaging over $100 per ton in gold and silver is coming from the lower levels of the Potosi mine at Silver City. This mine was a great producer many years ago, but for many years had lain idle. The present owners drifted on the vein and have opened up the ore chute at great depth, where it is found to be much larger and richer than in the upper works.

A three foot ledge has been discovered on Indian Creek in Seven Devils district, the quartz from which is speckled with free gold. The property is owned by Dick Waring, Sam Hunter and Carpenter, who but recently commenced development work. Many claims have been located.

The heavy snowfall in the mountains insures a good season for the placer miners. The snow is heavy with water and the ground is not frozen, so it will act as a sponge to take up the water when the snow melts in the spring and give a long season.

The company holding an option on the Boulder mines and mill on Elk Creek, near Idaho City, are pushing the long tunnel in the mountain, following the Boulder vein, and expect to soon reach the rich ore chute in the Mollie McCarthy claim further east. From the latter much rich free gold ore was taken out twenty-five years ago, and when the owners necessarily quit work on account of not being able to go below water level the rock in the bottom of the tunnel was rich. The ledge is from 5 to 8 feet wide and all ore.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—Work will be resumed next week on the Oversight on Belcher Mountain. The mine is in fine shape and ore will be extracted for shipment for the remainder of the winter.

The ore struck last week in the drift on the lower level of the United Copper mine near Chewelah runs high in copper and silver values, according to assays completed recently.

Conrad Wolfe, president of the company, went to the mine as soon as he received word of the strike and from samples which he took to Spokane on his return assays of 327 ounces of silver, $2.06 in gold and 27.2 per cent. copper a ton were received, giving the ore a total value of $255.79 a ton. The strike of rich ore is about two feet wide, and lies on the footwall next to six feet of $30 copper ore. The miners are now opening stopes in the new ore body and the mine will begin shipping fifty tons of ore a day. The maximum shipment rate heretofore has been thirty tons a day.

A new body of ore has been encountered in the Insurgent mine, at Republic, which is now held under lease by William Crummer and associates. It is reported that the strike was made in a tunnel at a depth of 100 feet and that assays from the ore gave returns of about $120 per ton.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Feb. 7.—No. 1 shaft on the Hancock lode is 50 feet below the twelfth level and will reach the thirteenth at 1,230 feet. The new management started sinking at the tenth and levels below that are 125 feet apart, with the shaft standard size, for three compartments, including two skipways. Above the tenth it is opened for one skipway and must be "stripped down" to full size. Drifting is confined to the West Hancock lode, to which there are single crosscuts at the seventh, eighth, tenth and eleventh levels, and two crosscuts at the ninth. The next will be at the thirteenth. Drifting on the Hancock lode may be started at the twelfth, as it looks quite favorable. Averaged throughout the workings, the West Hancock is a better looking lode than the Hancock. On the West Hancock a stope 125 feet long at the seventh level, another over 250 feet long at the eighth and a third 180 feet long at the ninth were worked out by the old management south of the shaft. Enough rich copper rock, broken down but not removed in the old days, is being taken out now almost to pay for the work in that part of the mine. The lode averages throughout from 12 to 14 feet wide. Opposite the shaft it is 250 feet horizontally from the Hancock lode and in the south part of the mine the distance is 90 feet. This contortion leads to a speculation that they may come together at depth, a condition which would add immeasurably to their value. Six drills are at work, one each in the ninth, tenth and eleventh levels and three in the shaft. There is a slip or seam in the hanging wall, which allows the rock to spall off and compels close timbering of the shaft. This restricts sinking to more than 50 feet monthly. The incline is 55 degrees. An adit 90 feet from the surface drains water around the collar of the shaft, but the seepage through the old workings makes the pumping heavy.

Hancock No. 2 shaft, vertical, is down 620 feet, sinking through conglomerate rock from surface. This is very hard and restricts progress to less than 100 feet monthly. It will reach the Hancock lode 2,500 feet from surface, the West Quincy lode at 2,800 feet and the Quincy lode at 3,600 feet. A machine shop and blacksmith shop were completed recently. It is not necessary to build dwellings as the mine is within the city of Hancock.

Adventure discontinued shipments and the mill closed this week. Work will be confined now to exploration and development. Shortage of cars embarrassed the mill. Mining will continue in the most likely directions, mainly east from No. 3 shaft to get out under No. 4, which is idle. No. 3 is about 1,500 feet deep. The shafts operate mainly on the Knowlton lode. Diamond drilling is mainly in search of the Lake lode, which is developing favorably on the Lake property adjoining. This lode resembles the Baltic very strongly, but its direction argues against any correlation and many believe it to be a lode heretofore not developed.

Osceola, for curtailed production at the time of the break in copper prices last year, has completed extensive repairs at No. 6 shaft and this week put twenty-three additional drills to work. About 200 new men went to work under ground. It is said a great many of these came from the Calumet and Hecla. Rock shipments, which had fallen to near 2,500 tons daily, have been increased to over 3,000 and will be brought up close to 4,000. The rock coming from the Osceola and Kearsarge loads averages eighteen pounds of copper per ton.

Tamarack is planning an increased output. Two years ago this week a mine fire reduced the shipments to 40,000 tons monthly from 60,000. Six months ago the gases were cleared and repairs finished, but the over-supply of copper prevented a return to the old rate. From this time forward there will be a gradual increase. The rock yields about twenty-one pounds of copper per ton.

Ahmeek during 1907 made 5,500,000 pounds of refined copper. The mine is shipping 800 tons daily, two-thirds of the maximum shipments.

A machine shop for the combined use of the Osceola and Tamarack mills is in commission.

Calumet and Hecla's regrinding plant at Lake Linden, to treat the tailings from the mill, is expected to be ready this year.

Ojibway's two shafts, sinking in the foot wall of the Kearsarge lode, are in a narrow vein of quartz and calcite carrying considerable copper, largely barrel work. The adjacent trap rock also has some fine copper.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Feb. 1.—The Granby mines at Phoenix had been in operation one month on January 28, and in spite of the drawbacks incidental to getting the extensive works started once more the former full quota of ore was mined. Each week the ore shipments have increased, last week's output of 18,075 tons being larger than the week before.

A despatch from Phoenix, B. C., says that J. E. McAllister, general manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, Limited, whose mines in Deadwood camp and smelter at Greenwood have been closed since last November—when all the mines and smelters of the Boundary closed because of the low price of copper and high operating cost—is now on his way to New York for a conference with the board of directors of the company. The annual meeting of the corporation is called for February 11. The annual report will show undoubtedly, as did those of the other Boundary copper companies, the disadvantages under which they operated for a large part of the year 1907. It is understood, however, that the British Columbia Copper Company produced about 8,000,000 pounds of copper in 1907.

At Phoenix the opinion appears to be that the company will not resume mining and smelting operations before April, although a earlier date may be decided upon when Mr. McAllister reaches New York and reports to his principals.

A report reached Grand Forks, B. C., on January 29 from Boston that the Granby Consolidated is making arrangements to take over the British Colum