STUDY FINLAY RIVER PLACERS

GOVERNMENT EXPERT STARTS ON JOURNEY ACROSS WILDS.

Ingenica Field May Be a Second Cariboo—Sluicing Bad on McConnell Creek—Speculation Over Alex Scott Claim at Butte—News of All the Mine Fields.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 15.—W. Fleet Robertson, provincial mineralogist, has left for the scene of the new placer strike in the Finlay River country. Mr. Robertson, who expects to be away from two and a half to three months, has engaged pack horses at Hazelton, whence he will go north on the telegraph trail to No. 4 station, where the Skeena makes a bend to the eastward. There he expects to strike the trail recently cut by the Northwest Mounted Police to Fort Connelly on Bear Lake, and thence in a northwesterly direction toward Fort Grahame. The trail runs through to Fort Grahame, but Mr. Robertson intends to strike northward when about half way there and make his way direct to the scene of the strike.

The new camp is on McConnel Creek, which runs into the Ingenica River from the north The Ingenica in turn is a tributary of the Finlay, joining that stream a few miles above Fort Grahame. Mr. Robertson's mission is to examine into the extent and value of the reported discoveries. If the diggings turn out good a demand is sure to be made on the Government for expenditure in the way of roads and trails, and in any event the ministry want first hand, disinterested information about a district concerning which but little authentic is known.

The Finlay River country has never been properly prospected or explored, although those who have some knowledge of the locality agree that the geological conditions are favorable for the discovery of gold in paying quantities. Even the much advertised strike has not yet been proved to be of permanent value, since at the last news received none of the miners had yet reached bedrock. After visiting McConnel Creek Mr. Robertson expects to go to Thutade Lake, which is wrongly placed on the map, being, as a matter of fact, close to the headwaters of the Ingenica River. There he hopes to obtain a boat, by which he will go down the Finlay River, which, coming out of the lake mentioned, makes a big horseshoe curve to the north and so back past the mouth of the Ingenica and Fort Grahame.

While circumstances may alter his present plans, Mr. Robertson's idea is, if possible, to return via the Omenica, crossing the river of that name near Duck Creek and Silver Creek to strike the east and west trail which runs from Hazelton east along the Suskwa River, across Babine Lake and the North Tacla Lake through the Omenica country and terminating at Germansen. If the weather proves favorable and the expedition sustains no severe untoward accidents a very large and important tract of country will thus be visited, and Mr. Robertson hopes to add materially to the store of official knowledge regarding the character and possibilities of the country.

Some experienced men who have visited the new Ingenica field go so far as to predict that it will prove a second Cariboo, among these optimistic prophets being A. E. Johnson, who is the first to reach Vancouver and Victoria direct from the field. He has a little vial of course gold, which he explains represents the proceeds of three pans. According to Mr. Johnson, the ground is richer than hitherto supposed. In McConnel creek, he estimates, it runs from six to seventy cents a pan, or $40 to $50 a day a pan at sluicing. When he left for the outside thirty men were busy whipsawing lumber to secure an adequate water supply, and Johnson believes that in order to obtain the best results companies with ample capital will eventually secure all the claims and install ditches, tapping small lakes several miles away from the various creeks. He considers that intelligent prospecting on the north fork of the Ingenica and its creeks, thus far unvisited, will be richly rewarded. Johnson with a train of four dogs made the trip into the Ingenica country from Hazelton last April in twelve days, which included a two day rest. From Bear Lake he crossed over the summit and dropped into the Ingenica basin. The pack train route in this summer will be via Tackla Lake, and will be forty miles longer than the winter route. A Government road party is now engaged cutting out the trail from Tackla to McConnel creek.

"McConnel Creek," according to the returned prospector, "has a width of from 250 to 1,100 feet from rim to rim, and traverses a comparatively level country anything but favorable for sluicing operations by a poor man, owing to the cost of securing an adequate water supply. Developed by a company or companies with ample means to conduct the water from small lakes a few miles away, I feel confident the results will be as satisfactory as those accomplished along Williams Creek in the early days of the Cariboo excitement. Without a single exception gold has been found on every claim along McConnel creek—between rim and rim or on the beach claims. So far as these beach claims are concerned the gold is found virtually on the surface.

"I think an estimate of from six to seven cents per pan is a conservative one. This I regard as equivalent to a yield of from $40 to $50 per day to a man shoveling gravel into the sluice boxes, provided he can secure enough water to clean up with. Here the comparison with conditions in the Cariboo district, where I operated four years ends, as bedrock has not yet been reached on McConnel Creek. On many of the locations, even in bench claims, sinking operations are greatly retarded owing to the seepage of water and the lack of proper pumps. As it is those in use are mere whipsaw makeshifts.

"There is a fight on between the Jensen brothers and Perry & Morrow as to which outfit is entitled to the 1,000 feet of ground the Crown awards to the discoverers of the creek. It all hinges on the date of recording, based on the time allowance for the locator to reach the mining recorder's office. At Babine on my way in I met Perry, who was going to the sub-office at Fort Grahame to secure an abstract of his location, which he said he made on October 18 last and which he said he had later recorded at Fort Grahame. His ground is at the mouth of McConnel and the claims of the Jensen brothers, known as Uppeg Discovery, are situated four or five miles further up stream. The Jensens recorded at Hazelton and assert they are entitled to the extra ground. The ordinary placer claim is only 250 feet in size."

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, June 13—A strike of free milling gold ore was made last week on the Thompson group in Swauk district. It was made out the bottom of the Thompson shaft. The ore body is five feet wide.

The last car of ore shipped from the Apex mine near Berlin to the Everitt smelter netted $24.45. Manager Abner Giffin says the mine, which is now shipping one car a week, will be able to ship two cars daily as soon as the railroad is completed.

A drift on ledge 23 in the long Palmer Mountain tunnel has encountered quartz shot all through with free gold. The strike is at a depth of 1,400 feet.

The Oroville Consolidated in Okanogan has uncovered a four foot ledge showing native copper and chalcopyrite.

IDAHO.

BOISE, June 17.—Heavy rain and snow storms have prevailed throughout the State, which will prolong the placer mining season two or three weeks.

The Golden Age company, which will soon add twenty stamps to its mill, is one of the most successful in southern Idaho. For two or three years a five stamp has been kept running steadily, paying regular dividends. The property is situated on Grimes's Creek four or five miles above Pioneerville and is well developed and has a large amount of ore blocked out. The company was capitalized at $250,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares.

A large force is still at work developing the Buckskin gold quartz mines in Boise Basin. A mill will soon be ordered, as the mine can furnish plenty of ore to keep ten or fifteen stamps running until the main working shaft is down. When it reaches a depth of 400 feet the vein will be drifted on and stoping ground opened up.

The tunnel that the Stockholders company is running between Elk and More creeks is now in 1,250 feet, and the superintendent expects to cut the Marylue vein in 200 more. It will then be extended on to cut two or three other veins of the group. If the Marylue proves as good at depth as at the surface a mill will immediately be ordered.

Last winter a man while developing a free gold quartz ledge on Hay Fork of More Creek near Idaho City pounded out $1,500 in a hand mortar at odd times. Many good properties in the district are under course of development.

Movements are now on foot for the resumption of work in the big Cœur d'Alene mines, that have remained idle for several months on account of the low price of lead.

Don Henderson and the Cleek brothers are digginng a ditch to convey water to cover a large tract of good placer ground on Boise River twelve miles above Boise City.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, June 17.—Recently a New York broker secured an option on a majority of the stock of the Butte-Montana Mining Company, which owns the Alex Scott claim at Meaderville, adjoining the West Colusa of the Boston and Montana Company, and there are rumors current that he is acquiring stock for the Amalgamated Copper Company or for F. Augustus Heinze. It is more likely, however, that he has taken the option on favorable terms as a speculation. The Butte-Montana company has been peddling its stock ever since it has been organized, or rather the promoters, who own a very large percentage, have been doing so. It is stated that the New York man, who is a curb broker, has secured an option on 378,250 shares held in Butte and 156,000 shares of stock held in Pittsburg. The option includes 208,000 shares of treasury stock. A small cash payment was made and another payment does not come until September. The price is not known, but the stock is selling at 30 cents a share on the market. The Alex Scott is being developed in a measure by the Boston and Montana, which is making connections through it with the West Colusa and Leonard for purposes of ventilation and safety. Some good ore values have been developed.

Development work is still going on in the Colorado mine by the Davis-Daly Estates Copper Company, but nothing of importance has been developed for some time. Some drifting is being done on both the north and south veins. There have been reports of a possible change of management. A member of the board of directors is authority for the statement that a tentative proposition has been advanced to reorganize with a capital stock equal to the present capitalization, and offer the new issue in exchange for the present outstanding stock on a basis of one share of new for two shares of old. There are out about 750,000 shares. Having returned half their holdings to the treasury the stockholders were to have an opportunity to buy the stock back again and put money in the treasury. The transaction would be equivalent to a heavy assessment. No action has been taken on the proposal.

Butte stockholders of the Snowstorm Mining Company expect an early resumption of dividends. The mine is again in full operation and is shipping 500 tons of ore per day at an average cost of mining, it is said, of $1.06 per ton. The development work carried on during the shutdown greatly enhanced the value of the property and it is now in condition to produce 1,000 tons of ore per day. Considerable rich ore has been opened in No. 1 adit. The work on No. 4 is being pushed, but is greatly impeded by water. This, however, is taken as a good indication. It is asserted that the company is earning about $45,000 per month and that dividends will be paid quarterly hereafter.

According to reports from Chicago, the stockholders of the Amador Mining and Milling Company have come to the conclusion that the property is not worth further protection or exploitation. The property is situated west of Missoula, Mon., and the flotation was a spectacular affair. Stock to the amount of $350,000 was sold and the money was used for very little development work, for the construction of a railroad from the mine to the Northern Pacific track and for the erection of a $60,000 smelter before the mine was developed to a producing stage. In all five cars of copper ore have been shipped from the mine, but it did not pay treating charges. The company has about 1,400 shareholders. Mining men in Montana are not convinced that the property is worthless, for not sufficient work has been done to determine its value. It is possible that under intelligent management it might be made a producer.

The Butte and Buxton Mining Company has put some men to work on its properties in the new copper district eleven miles southwest of Butte, cleaning up the old workings preparatory to extensive operations. From a number of samples of ore brought to Butte during the past week copper assays of 14 to 23 per cent. have been obtained, in addition to 11 per cent. lead, 40 cents in gold and 24 ounces in silver to the ton.

The stringer of ore encountered in the shaft of the North Butte Extension Company at a depth of 527 feet is still in the shaft and has widened to eighteen inches. The copper and silver values are increasing with depth. The power line has been completed to the mine, and the electric pump, which has been ordered, will arrive in time to be installed on the 700 foot level. The shaft is now below 600 feet.

The Butte Coalition company is shipping 1,000 to 1,100 tons of ore daily, mostly coming from the Rarus mine. It is asserted that the company is marketing its copper at a total cost under 8½ cents a pound.

Some important developments are pending in the affairs of the East Butte Copper Mining Company. Howard Clement, a New York mining engineer, is in Butte looking over the property, but he cannot give the mines any sort of examination because the lower workings and the best parts of the mines are under water. There have been persistent rumors that the Butte Coalition company is acquiring control of the East Butte, but John D. Ryan has denied that the "Amalgamated" company was considering such a deal. Some of the Butte stockholders are not entirely satisfied with the mysterious manner in which negotiations are being carried on.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CUSTER, June 17.—Work on the Goldfield group of claims ten miles west of here is progressing well and the property is fast developing into a mine. The shaft on the Wandering Boy lode is down over sixty-five feet and a good showing of free gold has been encountered. The property is owned and financed by R. G. Gillespie.

The Grand Junction mine is being unwatered and put in shape. Mr. Vondeleer, the owner, is here now for an examination, and hopes to start up in a few weeks and do some extensive developing.

A Rid placer machine has been placed in operation in Tenderfoot Gulch, six miles from town, and with a steam shovel its operator estimates that he can handle gravel at a cost of six cents a yard.

Joe Layton and William Nevin are about to resume work on the high bar placer ground on Four Mile Creek near here for the summer. One of the principal difficulties in the past has been the lack of water, but this has been an unusually wet season.

Edward Davis is still working on his amblygonite property in this section and making occasional shipments. Mr. Davis and Herman Reinhold of Omaha have been instrumental in exploiting and discovering many rare minerals, and a number of them have since found markets. Amblygonite seems destined to be one of the most widely produced here, and several important finds of it have been made within the last two years.

BELL FOURCHE, June 17.—Following one of the richest strikes made in this section since the early days ore is now being sacked at the property of the Gilt Edge-Maid Mining Company in Two Bit. The strike was sensational, as the average of the ore found yields $200 per ton in gold and much of it goes higher. It is too rich for the cyanide process and is being sacked for shipment to an Eastern smelter. The strike recalls the rich strike made in 1898, when M. H. Day took out much high grade ore and the Gilt Edge was considered one of the richest properties in the West. Since that time the most of the ore mined has been of low grade, but it was expected that sooner or later high grade stuff would be encountered again.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, June 17.—Sioux Consolidated in Tintic has an important strike of high grade ore which is believed to be an extension of the Colorado vein. The strike, it is believed, was made about three weeks ago when the compressor was broken and the mine practically closed down. Simultaneously with the accident and the closing an insistent demand for the stock of the company developed on the local mining exchange with the result that the price of 24 cents a share at the beginning was increased to $1.37 yesterday. Ten days ago an official visit was made to the mine by a committee of directors. This committee reported that there were indications of ore, but no ore. Later in the week a strike of $3,000 ore was official reported. This, however, is from a selected sample, and it is not believed the average will assay more than a small fraction of this amount. Senator Reed Smoot, who is president of the company, returned from Washington this week and made a trip to the mine, after which he gave a clean bill of health to the superintendent and committee, including his brother, who had reported no ore in sight. The ore was opened at a depth of 340 feet in the main working shaft, and as yet the extent of the deposit has not been developed. On the strength of the showing which, Mr. Smoot and the directors say, has been made within a week the railroad company has agreed to put in a spur to the mine and ore bins are to be erected.

In the Iron Blossom, a Knight proposition adjoining the Sioux Consolidated, a big body of lead silver copper ore has been opened on the 600 foot level. It is said that the same big contact ledge, with ore of good grade but not so rich as that opened on the 600 foot level, has been found on the 400 foot level.

Lead ore has been found in the lowest workings of the Scranton mine, in Tintic. Two strikes were made at points 250 feet apart. The same big contact ledge, with ore of good grade but not so rich as that opened on the 600 foot level, has been found on the 400 foot level.

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From the Black Jack, in Tintic, comes the report that a drift on the 1,400 foot level has been run through seven feet of ore worth from $40 to $60 a ton and that the workings from the Black Jack and the old Stro Consolidated shaft sides of the company's immense property are all making into well mineralized ground.

The Daly West mine, at Park City, is to be placed in commission again after a practical close down of six months. Orders have been given for the gradual recruiting of the forces. It is expected to have the mill in operation by June 15 and the mine, which has been employing a meagre force, will have a full complement by the end of the month. The gradually advancing prices of lead and the prospect for a better price for silver ore were largely responsible for the resumption order. Also a complete reclamation of the submerged Ontario and Daly mines through the opening of the drain tunnel has been a factor. It will now be possible to resume the work of extending the drain tunnel level of the Ontario and Daly into Daly West ground and thus permit the sinking of the Daly West shaft from the 1,600 to the 2,000 foot level, which corresponds to the 1,500 foot level of the Ontario. The Daly West is the first of the big Park City companies to resume operations.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, June 15.—A new town has been laid out in the Hachita district, where a rich placer gold field has been the scene of active operations for several months. There are now about seven dry washing machines at work getting out gold in the different gulches.

C. F. Clark, who discovered the placer field, ran across a few days ago a rich vein of quartz in a great dyke that cuts the country from east to west. The pay streak at the surface is six to fifteen inches wide and is sprinkled with free visible gold. The town has been named Goldfield and application has been made for the establishment of a post office under that name.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, June 15.—El Favor Mining Company will begin soon the erection of the first unit of a 500 ton mill at its property in the Hostotipaquillo district, Jalisco. This unit will be of 125 or 150 ton capacity. It is announced by W. H. Ramsdell, vice-president of the company, that more than 12,000,000 tons of ore are blocked out in El Favor mine and that its tonnage of ore is estimated at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 in addition to that already blocked out. An ore chute 1,200 feet long has been developed.

The Consolidated Mining Company has blocked out about $1,000,000 worth of ore in its Cascados group of mines in the Hostotipaquillo district in the last twelve months. It is declared that two cars of shipping ore running from seven to twenty-three kilos of silver and 140 grams of gold were taken out recently in 100 feet of shaft work. The company soon will begin the installation of a mill upon the property.

The Virginia and Mexico Mine and Smelter Company will have its new reduction plant completed in a few months at its mines in the Hostotipaquillo district. The plant will consist of a thirty stamp mill, concentrators and cyanide annex. Regular shipments of ore are now being made from the company's Cabrera mine.

The American Smelting and Refining Company will erect an aerial tram to transport its ores from the Santo Domingo, Mina Vieja and Venadena mines in the Eudalia district to a connection with the Mineral Railroad. The tram and its branches will be about five miles long. The company is to apply electric power equipment to the Venardena mine. Its electric power plant is now furnishing power for hoisting the ore from the Santo Domingo and Mina Vieja mines.

The Batopilas Mining Company made another bonanza strike of ore in its mines at Batopilas recently.

It is expected that the building of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railroad through the territory of Tepic will stimulate mining activity in that remote part of Mexico. A number of Americans have already gone into the region and acquired good mines. McKeever Bros. of New York and associates own the Tenemache mines, about thirty miles north of Santiago Ixcuintla. These mines were worked by the Spaniards and were abandoned in 1810. One of the mines has been unwatered by the new owners and rich ore was found in the bottom. A 1,000 foot tunnel has been driven and three veins have been encountered.

The litigation over the ownership of El Nilo mine in the Carrizal district, Nuevo Leon, has been compromised and the two contending parties, the banking house of Milmo of Monterey and El Nilo Mining Company, are working the property jointly. The mine is producing a large amount of rich ore.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, June 15.—Mining men in Bisbee were excited recently over the discovery of a rich streak of gold ore in the heart of the town. The strike was made by George L. Miller while excavating for the foundation for a building on Brewery avenue, one of the principal streets of the city. The ore runs $1,300 gold to the ton. He started a shaft and took out about 1,000 pounds of the ore the first few hours. A great quantity of rich ore has been extracted from the mine since then.

A ledge of anthracite has been discovered on the property of the Leviathan Gold Company at Octave. It is said that this mineral sells in the market at $75 a pound. The vein is about seven inches wide and can be traced for 150 feet.

The National Mining and Exploration Company has uncovered a vein 15 feet across in its Funmrole mine in the Safford district. The vein averages $10 gold to the ton.

A body of copper ore which assays 50 per cent. has been encountered by the Ensley Giant Mining and Development Company in the Copper Hill district. The shaft in the mine is about 320 feet deep, and it was at its bottom that the strike was made.

Larrien Bros. are developing a vanadium deposit near Benson. At a depth of 30 feet a 10 inch vein was encountered which carries 12½ per cent. pentoxide of vanadium. It is declared that the ore is worth $800 a ton.

NEVADA.

PIOCHE, June 10.—Good results are being obtained in the Demijohn Company's property. The new shaft is down 125 feet and is being sent down to the 200 foot mark. At the 100 foot level a forty foot crosscut has run into ore that has been drifted on for sixty feet, crosscut for ten feet and opened still deeper by a winze. Samples of this ore go $4.80 in gold, 200 ounces in silver and 54 per cent. lead. President O. A. Bailey of the company said: "While the shaft is not being sunk in the vein the strength of the mineralization is shown by the fact that we are getting kidneys of galena as sinking progresses. Samples of this galena assay $6.40 in gold, 311 ounces silver and 73 per cent. lead. The ledge is capped to a thickness of thirty to forty feet with an iron ore that samples 110 ounces silver, 45 per cent. lead, 35 per cent. iron and 5 per cent. manganese."

At the Lucky Boy, in Highland district, owned by the Demijohn people, a shaft is now down 40 feet at which point ore carrying 22 per cent. copper, besides gold and silver values, has made its appearance. The ledge is six to ten feet wide.

On the 700 level of the Menda-Nevada a strike of galena and lead carbonate ore has been made, which will average $18 in gold, 31 ounces silver and 32 per cent. lead.

A rich sulphide ledge has been struck in the California-Pioche at a depth of 185 feet in the shaft. The two compartment shaft has gone six feet through the ledge, in which is 16 inches of high grade.

YERINGTON, June 17.—At a depth of 300 feet in the tunnel of the Mason Valley a vein of copper 30 feet wide has been struck. The copper is found in its native state, in masses and in the gangue. The average of the vein is given as 20 per cent. in value. Before the free copper was encountered a vein, in many places 30 feet wide, bearing chalcopyrite, was drifted on for 150 feet. This body averages 6½ per cent. copper.

TONOPAH, June 17.—A five foot vein of ore running $400 to $500 in value has been struck in the West End. The find was made 500 feet west of the shaft on the 400 level.

President William Flynn of the Pittsburg Silver Peak in his annual report to stockholders says: "The mill running April 1 to about 90 per cent. of its capacity and the later developments in the mine show the opening up of a large body of a somewhat higher value than we had anticipated. The gross returns from the mill for April were $84,680, of which on a conservative calculation at least $40,000 may be classed as profit. Part of the income for the next six months the directors deem it imperatively necessary to expend about $90,000 for additions to the pumping plant, houses for the workmen and additional equipment for the Silver Peak railroad." The company borrowed $310,000during the depression to meet negotiations.

BULLFROG, June 17.—The Rhyolite *Herald* sums up the May output of the Bullfrog district: Treated at Shoshone mill, 4,500 tons valued at $20, $90,000; Keane Wonder mill, 1,200 tons at $18, $21,600; Tramp Consolidated shipments, $3,314, and minor shipments, bringing the total to $118,400.

RAWHIDE, June 17.—Two twenty stamp mills for Rawhide have been decided on. One is to be built by the Truett Milling and Reduction Company. The second will be built by the Rawhide Mining Company. The latter will be put up near Walker Lake, where plenty of water can be had. The construction camp of the railroad to Rawhide is now out three miles from the point of connection with the Southern Pacific, four miles south of Schurz.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., June 19.—With a greatly improved situation existing in the metal market and with even better prospects for the future attention may be called to the manner in which the Lake Superior copper mines, small as well as great, stood the strain of the last twelve months.

While many of the greatest copper mines of the West curtailed operations largely, or as in many instances suspended production entirely for some months, the Lake mines continued work with practically undiminished forces in all but a few cases. The only mines to suspend were the Adventure and Copper Crown. The stoppage of production by the Adventure was due to other causes than the depression in the copper market, and the Copper Crown, which was a small exploration in Ontonagon county, shut up shop from lack of funds.

Production was curtailed slightly in the latter half of 1907. The output of the Calumet and Hecla for the year was reduced to 83,863,116 pounds, as compared with the high water mark of 100,023,420 pounds of refined copper made in 1906. Curtailment of output by the Osceola was more drastic, 1907 production being only 14,134,763 pounds, as against 18,583,651 pounds in the preceding year. Quincy showed a gain and the Champion output decreased about 500,000 pounds, which was more than offset, so far as the Copper Range group was concerned, by an increase of nearly 2,500,000 pounds production by Baltic. Notwithstanding a decreased output of more than 16,000,000 pounds by Calumet and Hecla alone, the output of the entire district showed a falling off of less than that amount.

At present the mines are employing fully as many men as a year ago, and possibly more, as several of the newer properties, such as Ojibway, are working considerably larger forces, and work is under way at several properties that were idle a year ago, such as the Seneca.

The amount of exploratory and development work under way in the Lake district is generally underestimated. The producing mines are seventeen in number, monthly products of fine copper ranging from about 125,000 pounds in the case of the smallest up to an average of 7,000,000 pounds by the Calumet and Hecla.

In Keweenaw county the Manitou mine is being unwatered. Considerable work has been done on this property, better known locally as the Delaware mine, by the Calumet and Hecla, the present controlling interest.

The Medora mine of the Keweenaw Copper Company has accumulated a large stock pile and is extensively developed underground. The old stamp mill of the Phoenix Consolidated, now controlled by the Keweenaw, is being fitted up and will begin crushing soon on Medora rock. The Phoenix mill is small and only partially modern in equipment, but will serve admirably for what will be a protracted mill test on a large scale.

The Cliff mine, now owned by the Tamarack, is working a small force, and from dead work in progress some excellent stamp rock is being secured. The Ojibway is working a large force for a new property and is acquiring a magnificent surface equipment. The Kearsarge lode, where it is cut by one of the Ojibway shafts is showing copper in good quantities, though not so richly as at the Wolverine, and the Ojibway gives promise of making a large and successful mine to add to the Wolverine, Mohawk, Ahmeek, Allouez, North Kearsarge, South Kearsarge and Centennial, which already are producers. This list of seven producing mines from a single bed is one that never has been made before in the Lake district.

The Rhode Island is continuing exploratory work midway between Houghton and Calumet and the Hancock is sinking two shafts in Hancock. The Superior, now opened to the ninth level, is nearly ready to start production, and Section 16 shaft of the Atlantic, after two years of discouragement, is getting into settled ground showing workable copper values. The work of making a mine on the Globe tract south of the Champion is proving very slow owing to serious problems, including the heaviest overburden yet encountered at any Lake mine. The Challenge, King Philip and Winona, known as the St. Mary's group, are undergoing continuous development.

ALASKA.

SEATTLE, June 13.—Work began June 5 on the big Perseverance mine back of Juneau. Thirty stamps are dropping at present. As soon as the flow of water increases to give more power these will be increased to one hundred stamps.

The steamer White Seal reached Fairbanks last Saturday night from Tenderfoot with $200,000 as a result of the first cleanup of the winter dumps on Banner and Tenderfoot creeks. Reports coming in from other distant streams indicate that the cleanup everywhere will be up to expectations.

Edward De Groff, owner of the famous De Groff mine, went to Chicagoff Island, near Sitka, recently to assist in the cleanup and reports a yield of $35,000. Just opposite the De Groff mine a strike was made two weeks ago of a lead that is said to rival the De Groff proposition, and active development work is going ahead on the new discovery. There are a dozen or more prospectors on the island this season.

TO TEST MERITS OF TURBINES.

Three Scout Cruisers to Make the Trial in July Off the New England Coast.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The three new scout cruisers, the Salem, the Chester and the Birmingham, will participate in an efficiency test some time in July off the New England coast, in order to determine the comparative efficiency of reciprocating and turbine engines. The test will also determine the relative merits of the Parsons and Curtis types of turbine engines. The trials, which will be made on the recommendation of the engineer in chief of the navy, will not in any way be a race, as the speed of the three cruisers is already known. A special board of naval officers will be appointed to conduct the trial.

The scout cruiser is a new type of vessel in the American navy. In 1904 Congress authorized the construction of three of not more than 3,750 tons displacement each, carrying the most powerful ordnance of vessels of their class and having a large steaming radius. They were also designed to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities. They will have a contract speed of twenty-four knots. The Birmingham and Salem were built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Company at Quincy, Mass., while the Chester was built by the Bath Iron Works at Bath, Me.

Upon the recommendation of the engineer in chief of the navy the two different types of turbines, the Parsons and the Curtis, and the reciprocating engines were installed in them in order that the availability of the turbine engines for naval use might be demonstrated. In accordance with this recommendation the Salem, which has two screws, was equipped with Curtis turbines, while the Chester, which is equipped with four screws, has Parsons turbines. The Birmingham has two sets of four cylinder triple expansion engines and two screws.

The Chester and Birmingham have already been preliminarily accepted by the navy and are now in commission. The Birmingham, in command of Commander Burns T. Walling, sailed from Guantanamo, Cuba, a few days ago for Boston, where she will arrive next week, completing her shakedown cruise. The Chester, commanded by Commander Henry B. Wilson, is now at Guantanamo, having completed the first half of her shakedown trip. She will return to New England in a few weeks. The Salem will have her preliminary acceptance trial over the measured course off Rockland, Me., next Tuesday. Both the Birmingham and Chester made excellent records on their preliminary acceptance trials and there is no doubt that the Salem will do likewise. As soon as she has been accepted by the Navy Department and placed in commission she will be sent on a shakedown cruise to Guantanamo, so that all three cruisers will be equal in this respect as well as in all others.

The efficiency trials next month will be made under conditions as nearly equal for all ships as can be obtained. The programme of the tests includes a series of runs during which all three cruisers will be in sight of each other so that all may have equal weather and sea conditions. Picked coal of the same quality will be furnished each. Runs will be made at the usual cruising speed, from 10 to 15 knots, as well as at more economical speeds. The amount of coal used in each ship will be about the same, so it will be possible to determine which style of engines will allow the greatest steaming radius. While the scene of the tests has not been definitely chosen, they will probably be held on the measured course off Rockland, Me.

New Jersey to Have Pay as You Enter Cars.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 21.—Pay as you enter cars are to be installed on the Montclair trolley line between Caldwell and Newark within the next three weeks. The change will not affect the Valley road to Upper Montclair, where the cars at present in service will be retained.

Weather Forecast for Cotton States.

For North Carolina, fair in eastern and local showers in western portion to-day; fair to-morrow; variable winds.

For South Carolina, Georgia, western Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, occasional showers to-day and to-morrow; variable winds.

For eastern Florida, partly cloudy to-day; showers to-morrow; variable winds.

For Louisiana, showers to-day; generally fair to-morrow; light to fresh southerly winds.

For eastern Texas, fair in northern and showers in southern portion to-day; generally fair to-morrow; fresh southeast to south winds on the coast.

For western Texas, fair to-day and to-morrow.

For Oklahoma, fair and continued warm to-day; fair and slightly cooler to-morrow.

For Arkansas, fair and continued warm to-day; fair to-morrow and slightly cooler in northwest portion.

For Tennessee, fair and continued warm to-day and probably to-morrow.

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STEEL AND IRON STAGNANT.

No Outlook for a Boom Before the Last Part of the Year—Tin Plate Doing Well.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The recent small reductions in billets, sheet and tin plate bars, plates, shapes and wire products had not the desired effect. No new business was brought out during the week. Consumers expected at least as large a cut as was made on steel bars ten days earlier. Some large contracts that it was believed would be placed when prices were lowered are still pending and it is doubtful if a number of them will be given out this year.

The slashing of steel bar prices $4 a ton brought the agricultural implement makers into the market. When the reduction was announced not more than 60,000 tons was placed, but after the other reductions were made public consumers saw that the bottom had been reached on bars and fully 200,000 tons additional was placed during the last week. The contracts went to the Carnegie Steel Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company and the Illinois Steel Company. While the total tonnage appears large it is really not of particular importance, as the deliveries extend over a year. These transactions therefore are not regarded as the beginning of a decisive buying movement. Large steel interests seem to be a unit in the opinion that there will be no pronounced improvement in conditions until the opening of the fourth quarter.

At the largest meeting of independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers ever held in Pittsburg it was decided to strictly maintain present prices, although consumers had expected the manufacturers to give them the benefit of the reduction in steel, as had been the custom. It was admitted that if sheet prices were reduced more business might be booked, but the tin plate customers would also look for a good deal more than a plate trade in so too good condition to be disturbed at this time. The American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at the close of the week was operating 213 of its tin plate mills, which is more than 90 per cent. of its operative capacity.

For the first time in several years the week closed without the report of a single transaction in pig iron. Even inquiries were light.

Some active buying of coke was noted last week, when contracts aggregating fully 250,000 tons of both furnace and foundry coke were placed for delivery in the last half of the year. Negotiations are on for large tonnages. Furnace coke for both spot and future delivery ranges from $1.65 to $1.75 and foundry at from $2.10 to $2.25 a ton at the ovens.

The List of Referees.

The following is a list of referees appointed in cases in the Supreme Court for entry:

By Justice Greenbaum.

Cases.	*Referees.*
Marx vs. Babcock	Louis Lunde.
Glover vs. Power	Maxwell Davidson.
Hernandez vs. Smith	Francis A. Winslow.
By Justice O'Gorman.	
Cohen vs. Hochbaum	Walter B. Caughlan.
By Justice Erlanger.	
Brown & Com. vs. Chappell	Mortimer Fishel.
By Justice Bischoff.	
Silicocks vs. Arnold	Edw. Browne.
Ketteil vs. Baxter	Adam Wiener.
Gurr vs. Hunter	Joseph P. Morrissey.
Webster vs. Webster	Adam Wiener.
Long vs. Haas	Isham Henderson.
Mead vs. Dalton (2 cases)	Adam Wiener.
Herrman vs. Godspeed Realty Company	Th. L. Feltner.
Hurlbut vs. Stelle	Louis B. Hasbrouck.
Noonan vs. Noonan	George C. Kobbe.
Matter of O'Brien	Arthur D. Truax.
Matter of Scheuer	Adam Wiener.
Stiff vs. Bernstein	Francis S. McAvoy.
Mollenhauer vs. Kingston Realty Company	Frank A. Spencer.
Lusk vs. Lusk	Albert P. Massey.
Matter of Price	William A. McQuaid.
Meagher vs. Kerker, Jr.	Louis F. Doyle.
Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Rubenstein	Ch. L. Hoffman.
By Justice FitzGerald.	
Perlmutter vs. Newland Realty and Construction Company	Joseph Gallagher.
By Justice Blanchard.	
Pringle vs. Haas	Arthur Hurst.
Mandelbaum vs. Mason	Frank Hendrick.
King vs. Press	Arthur Hurst.
Trenain vs. Costello	William Brady.
Quackenbush vs. Adler	Walter A. Hirsch.
Lowenstein vs. Massimini	Maxwell Lustig.
Matter of Steuben avenue	Maurice Meyer.
Happell vs. Brunner	Gilbert H. Montague.
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. MacAllister	Frank Hendrick.
United State Exchange Bank vs. McGucklin	Nathaniel A. Elsberg.
Lawyers Title Insurance Company vs. Connor	Gilbert H. Montague.
Lyons vs. White	Arthur M. Levy.
Lawyers Title Insurance Company vs. Colleran	Gilbert H. Montague.
Phillips vs. Churchill (4 cases)	Gilbert H. Montague.
Cunningham vs. Portman Realty Company	George Rubinstein.
Weil vs. Brodsky	Philip J. McCook.
Robert vs. Harlem Federation	Joseph G. Gay.
Peabody vs. Henderson	William C. Reddy.
Decker vs. Nichols	Jacob S. Strah.
Alpha Portland Cement Company vs. Williams Engineering and Constructing Company	Gilbert H. Montague.
Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. MacDonald	David B. Simpson.
United States Trust Company vs. Herter	Frank Herter.
Matter of Osborne	Hamilton R. Squire.
Ash vs. Silverman (No. 2)	Augustine R. McMahon.
Alexander vs. O'Brien	Max S. Bevins.
Rothstein vs. Leavitt	Gustav S. Drachman.
Hawes vs. Hawes	Gilbert H. Montague.
Matter of Salomon	Alexander Thain.
Runk vs. Thompson	William B. F. Rogers.
By Justice Truax.	
Jay vs. Purdy	Thomas E. Rush.
Roosevelt vs. Same	Thomas E. Rush.
Bryant Building Company vs. Same	Joseph P. Morrissey.

Court Calendars This Day.

Supreme Court—Appellate Division—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Part I. Motion cal