YEAR OF ALASKAN SURPRISES

$19,000,000 PROMISED FROM TANANA—BOOM FOR VAULT.

Riches of the Klondike May Be Equalled on More Than One Stream—Development Work the Feature at Butte—Decrease in Tungsten Demand—Mine News

SEATTLE, June 20.—Pans running from $5 to $75 is the report which comes from the Innoko region of Alaska, the scene of a strike last spring which drew hundreds of men from the Tanana.

James H. Rogers, traffic manager of the Tanana Valley Railway, who arrived on the City of Seattle yesterday, says that no one is coming out, but that 800 men had left Fairbanks when he sailed from there. Letters which came from the Innoko told men to drop everything in the Tanana and come to the Innoko. Three steamers, the Luella, Delta and Florence S., were sold out of both freight and passenger accommodation.

Many prominent business men of Fairbanks are rushing to the new camp and taking in great quantities of supplies. The fact that no one is coming out of the country lends weight to the report that the camp is a good one.

Men who were on the Tanana bound for the outside received telegrams to "come at once," and sacrificed their tickets to join in the stampede. Mining operators who had grubstaked men are reported to have received word that the new camp is good, and are taking boilers, engines and other mining equipment in great quantities to run the new district.

"Tanana alone will produce $12,000,000 this season unless there is unusually dry weather," said Mr. Rogers.

"There is more dirt out this winter," he said, "than any spring in the history of the camp, and I am convinced, judging from the estimates made by many operators and the banks, that if we have a wet season up there we may get out $15,000,000.

"I made a trip over all the creeks shortly before I came out and know that the dumps this spring looked better to me than ever. Clearly Creek, the oldest developed stream in the Tanana district and richest of all, had more dirt ready to be washed up this spring than it ever did, and that is saying a good deal. From far up on Wolf and Upper Cleary to the Chatanika flats there was an endless string of conical shaped masses of pay dirt. Down the Chatanika, on the flats below Vault Creek, there is engine after engine at work either hoisting pay or searching for it.

"Vault is the big surprise of the entire country. That stream, which was prospected and abandoned, prospected and abandoned again, has turned out such rich dirt in spots that it has been compared, and not without good reason, to the far famed El Dorado of the Klondike. Wildcat and Treasure creeks, its head streams or forks, are rich, and Vault itself, wide, deep and hard to prospect, has had its hidden treasures revealed and where there was wilderness a year ago there is a succession of plants from head to mouth of that stream.

"Another surprise is Fairbanks Creek. One of the easiest worked streams, on account of being shallow, it was thought that Fairbanks Creek had seen its best days, which, by the way, only goes to show that no stream should be condemned unless thoroughly prospected, for Fairbanks Creek at the lower end is showing as good pay as the men found at the upper end, and which created such an excitement when it was first worked.

"Goldstream, the despised valley over which the miners plodded for years on their way to other streams is one of the most substantial of creeks. Its tributaries, Engineer and Owl, have been found to carry the best of pay, and plant after plant has been installed.

"I know of one thing that speaks volumes for the work and pay that has been found this winter; that is the sale of every boiler above 20 horse-power in the district. There are a few small boilers left, but it shows that the pay has been tapped in many places when it is known that all the big boilers have been sold.

"The Victoria left Nome on Thursday with $1,000,000 in gold bullion for the Seattle Assay Office. Ice in Bering Sea interfered with the movements of the Nome fleet. The Victoria was the first to get in and is the first out. Steam shovels were delayed this season around Dawson by the frosts, which remained in the ground later than expected. The first one did not start until June 1, but all six were in operation by June 15.

Barker Creek, a tributary of the Stewart River, is being experimented with for hydraulic work. Charles N. Graham, Gustin Faish and Percy Dent are the owners of thirty claims on the creek, which they will endeavor to work by the hydraulic process. The gravel deposits are extensive. Other conditions are favorable.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, June 22.—Four cars of blister copper were shipped last week from the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, B. C., and the ore treated in the same period was a total of 12,415 tons.

Sixty men are now working in two shifts in the Ore Donora mine. The second largest compressor in Canada has been installed on the mother lode.

The E. P. U. mine at Phœnix, B. C., has encountered another rich ore stinger. It was found 300 feet in on a new tunnel.

A seven drill compressor plant has been ordered for the Woodburn claim, in Willington camp, Phœnix district.

Placer mining is active again in the Big Bend district north of Revelstoke, B. C. The Montgomery, French creek and Smith Creek hydraulic mines are all in operation. There is also considerable lode mining there this season.

The improvements at Granby smelter will be completed about September 1. They will permit the big plant to turn out 30,000,000 pounds of copper annually.

Two feet of rich looking gold quartz carrying visible free gold has been uncovered in the Last Chance in the Lardeau (B. C.) district. The find was made at the bottom of an 80 foot incline shaft.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, June 20.—The Nonpareil Consolidated Copper Company has begun patenting its group of thirty-three claims on Trout Creek. One thousand five hundred feet of main tunnel has been driven and compressor and machine drills driven by water power will be installed at once.

A fifteen foot ledge of arsenical iron ore, samples from which assay $3 in silver, $21 in gold and $8.40 in copper per ton, is being opened up at Index by the American Mining Company. The property is near Silver Lake. Shipments are to begin at once. The ore will be hauled to Monte Cristo, one mile away, and sent to the Bunker Hill smelter.

New equipment, including a high pressure boiler and power drills, has been ordered for the United Copper mine near Cheurlah. Three full eight hour shifts are employed now at the mine.

Two important strikes of shipping ore carrying gold and copper values have just been made in Orient mines, one in the Valley Dew mine on First Thought Hill and the other in the Paymaster. Both strikes were made in the lowest levels of the mines.

The Churchill mine, in Republic district, is ready to resume operations after a long period of idleness.

IDAHO.

BOISE, June 21.—Work has been resumed in the Belshazzar gold quartz mine at Quartzburg. This property was worked extensively in the 70s, but has since lain idle. A large force is doing development work and the mine is showing well.

While there is no excitement, the quartz mines of Boise Basin are showing up exceedingly well. For several years the Golden Age at Grimes Pass, Boise county, has paid regular dividends with only a five stamp mill running. A few days ago $2,000 was cleaned up from a six days run. The vein on the 200 foot level is from four to fifteen feet wide, all high grade ore.

There is much activity now among the mines of central Idaho. A large amount of ore is being hauled from the railroad at Mackay to Loon Creek to be used in the smelter at the Lost Packer gold mine.

A ten stamp mill is going up at a mine on Parker Mountain, Custer county, that is owned by Judge Stevens and W. W. Adams.

Work is progressing steadily on the main crosscut tunnel of the Stafford mine, which is to be driven 750 feet. It is 5x7 feet in the clear and is to be the main working tunnel for the fourteen parallel veins that it will eventually cut. A four feet ledge has been discovered on claim No. 4, which assays $5.07 in gold to the ton. One of the ledges that will be cut is ninety feet wide. The tunnel is now ninety-two feet into a ledge and is not through. Ore from the face of the tunnel assays $7.13 per ton in gold.

The crosscut running from the face of the Big Giant mine to cut to the foot wall is in over one hundred feet and has not yet reached it. Here there is about $10 per ton in free gold besides that contained in sulphides. The new mill has begun crushing.

Peter Reichert has discovered a ledge on Lost Creek, twenty-eight miles northeast of Idaho City. It is a little over a foot wide and has a three inch vein that gives $110 to the ton in free gold, while the balance of the vein is high grade. He has also discovered another vein four feet wide that mills from $25 to $30 a ton. He has sunk ten feet on the small vein and twenty-two on the four foot one.

In the same vicinity work has commenced at sinking a shaft on the Buckskin that will be put down to the depth of 400 feet with all possible speed.

The drift from the face of the main tunnel of the Big Giant gold quartz mine in Black Hornet district has been driven over one hundred feet toward the foot wall and is in splendid ore, considering the immense size of the vein. There is more free gold than at any other point in the mine, and it is estimated that $10 a ton can be saved on the plates. It is believed that at this point the vein is 150 to 160 feet wide. The mill is now being finished.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, June 24.—The North Butte Mining Company expects to open the Edith May vein on the 2,000 and 2,300 levels within three months. The stations and skip pockets being cut at those levels will be completed in about forty days, when cross-cutting will be started. The Edith May vein is within 700 feet of the shaft. On the 1,800 foot level the vein has been opened by drift nearly 1,400 feet and it is from 8 to 40 feet wide, the average being about 20 feet. With the opening of the new levels the company will have 400 feet of additional stoping ground. The Jessie vein is considerably north of the Edith May and will not be reached for several months. The Jessie has been drifted on for nearly 1,000 feet, and it has an average width on the 1,800 of 12 feet. The North Butte is mining on the 800, 1,000, 1,200, 1,600 and 1,800 levels and is hoisting about 45,000 tons of ore per month, half of the ore being first class which averages about 3 per cent. copper.

Serious litigation is threatened for the La France Copper Company by the municipality of Walkerville. The company is operating a dry process metal separator at the Lexington mine and is creating so much dust that the little city north of Butte is suffocating. The people say they breathe Lexington dust, they eat it and drink it; they sleep in it and swear in it. An analysis of the dust in the drinking water discloses 2 per cent. copper, 19 per cent. zinc, 9 per cent. iron, 45 per cent. sulphur and 4 per cent. silica. The council of Walkerville has directed its attorney to institute an injunction suit.

The Butte Coalition Company is prosecuting a lot of development work in the Tramway and Minnie Healy mines, and until that is completed actual mining will be confined to the Rarus, from which about 850 tons of ore is shipped daily. The entire output of the mine averages on the crude ore 5½ per cent. The Tramway shaft when completed will be used for mining both mines. It is now 1,500 feet deep and will be sunk to 2,000. On the 1,300 one level has been opened into the Minnie Healy, where the vein was cut and is now being opened by drifts. At the crosscut the vein is twenty feet wide and a large portion of it assays 12 per cent. copper. A crosscut has also been started from the 1,500 and is in about 125 feet. It is expected to add about 30,000 tons a month to the output when the tramway begins producing. The Tramway claim itself is practically undeveloped.

The annual report of the Butte Coalition Mining Company for 1907 contains some facts that are new even to Butte. General Manager Larson reports that that the Anaconda Company, working through the Diamond shaft, has exposed some fine ore bodies within the boundaries of the Parnell claim, at a depth of 1,200 and 1,500 feet, and that development work is now being done to determine if the ore bodies belong to the Parnell or to some adjoining claims owned by the Anaconda Company. The Butte Coalition owns a fourth interest in the Parnell, and if it should develop that the Parnell is entitled to the veins the Coalition company would gain considerable addition to its mineral values.

The Boston and Montana Company is doing all the work necessary to get control of the fire and gas which have interfered with mining in the Minnie Healy and adjoining properties for some time. Mr. Carson says the fire is now confined to a small area outside of the Minnie Healy and that gas alone and lack of sufficient ventilation are interfering with mining on the upper levels. As soon as connections for ventilation are completed mining will be resumed in that ground. In old levels which were supposed to have been worked by the former owners many hundreds of tons of ore are being mined and ore shoots in new ground have been discovered. Several new levels have been opened in the Rarus and Minnie Healy. The financial report shows the cash on hand at the end of the year, $3,503,156, against $4,169,082 the previous year. Most of this decrease went into development. A large sum was also paid to the Anaconda Company as rebate on copper, the price of which dropped after Anaconda had had advanced payments to the Coalition.

The mines of the Boston and Montana Company, which produced nearly 3,500 tons of ore a day, have been closed for two weeks and will probably remain closed for another month or six weeks on account of washouts on the line of the Great Northern Railroad between Butte and the company's smelter at Great Falls and because of damage done by floods to the smelter itself. A portion of the power house of the smelter at Great Falls was wrecked by the flood and the water from the headrace ran through the power house and over the machinery, which was damaged considerably. The lower works of the smelting plant were flooded and the north wall of the head race was broken out by the flood. A portion of the wall of the headrace was dynamited to divert the flood, but by the time that had been accomplished most of the damage had been done.

The Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Railroad between Butte and the Washoe smelter at Anaconda was badly damaged by washouts and wrecked bridges, resulting in a suspension of traffic for four or five days and a consequent delay in the shipping of all the mines that shipped to Anaconda, including those of the Anaconda, North Butte, Butte Coalition, Butte and Boston, Washoe, Trenton and Parrot companies, besides shutting off all miscellaneous production. When the Washoe resumed full operations some mining was done in the Mountain View mine of the Boston and Montana Company and the ore shipped to Anaconda, and it is very likely that the Boston and Montana Company will be limited in its production to the output of the Mountain View for several weeks.

The damage done by the flood in Montana to railroads, mining interests and public property is estimated at $5,000,000. All railroad traffic has been tied up.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Raven Mining Company, which was to have been held in Butte June 9, has been postponed until September 8 at the request of President Frisbie and other Eastern stockholders who desire to attend. Operations to a limited extent are still going on in the Raven mine and the big vein has been crosscut at the 1,100 level of the incline shaft. On the level above drifting is being done and the vein, sixty feet wide, has been extensively opened. It contains at that point a lot of ore carrying better than 2 per cent. copper with good silver assays, but it is not commercial at present metal prices.

The annual meeting of the Reins Copper Company has also been postponed from June 9 to July 17 because Col. Guffy of Pittsburg, president of the company, wishes to attend the meeting. He will attend the Democratic convention at Denver and then come to Butte.

The North Butte Extension Copper Mining Company seems to have become involved financially very late in the history of the panic. During the last week several attachments have been put on the property, one for $5,000, due on a note given by the company to L. A. Walker and John A. Ryan, the latter superintendent of the company, who assigned his interest in the note to Walker. Stockholders in the East appear to have had advance notice of trouble for the stock was thrown in the market in large blocks forcing the price down from $2.50 to 40 cents a share.

IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 22.—A complete change in the management of the American Eagle Gold Mining Company, operating in the Bald Mountain district, has been effected. Shortly after the arrival of President George A. Code of Minneapolis he decided to take the active charge of the property and is now living there. General Manager Goldbloom and J. E. Downs, who constructed the mill, have left the company.

Stockholders in the Lucky Strike Gold Mining Company, whose annual meeting has just been held here, are well satisfied with the financial and physical condition of the company. The property is on Elk Creek, south of here. Many of the Eastern stockholders attended the meeting and inspected the property. The ore shows well in the mine in four well defined veins, which together are more than sixty-five feet in width. This ore has all been taken from above the 200 foot level, and it is believed that with the additional depth the grade of the ore will increase. So far $135,000 has been invested in the Lucky Strike property. This includes the purchase of 225 acres, 1,000 feet of underground workings, a thirty stamp mill with a amalgamation and cyanide annex, a horse-power hoist, ten drill air compressors, electric light plant and other buildings.

LAKE COPPER.

HOUGHTON, June 27.—The most important development for some time in this district is the cutting of a rich amygdaloid bed by a diamond drill hole pitched southward from the end of a southerly crosscut on a lower level of the Adventure mine. The core was twenty-six feet in length and very rich in copper. As the hole was bored at approximately right angles to the dip of the beds of the Kewenawan series the core may be presumed to represent a cross section of the copper bearing bed.

The rich drill core not only is of the utmost importance to the Adventure, which needs copper badly, but is of almost equal importance to the Lake Copper Company. The Lake has copper—surprising quantities of it—in its shaft and drifts, but the strike of the formation is wrong, being something like 30 degrees too far to the northward to correspond with the general strike of the Keweenawan formation at that point. As the copper bearing lode of the Lake is a typical amygdaloidal trap the hypothesis that it is a fissure vein is not tenable, and it also is impossible that a trappean bed should cut across the 200 separate trap flows constituting the series. By a process of elimination the only conclusion possible to reach is that there is a gigantic fault in the vicinity of the Lake property. Faults, especially along the basal portion of the Keweenawan system, are by no means uncommon, and it is because of an extensive faulting between the Baltic and Superior mines that the Section 16 mine of the Atlantic has taken nearly ten years to locate payable ground.

The geology in the immediate vicinity of the Lake is as yet largely empirical, but all competent observers have been forced to the opinion that a tremendous fault on a scale hitherto unencountered in the Lake Superior copper district alone can be responsible for the exaggerated northerly strike not only of the lake amygdaloid but of the beds in its vicinity. The rich core of the Adventure was secured in the hypothetical horizon of the westward extension of the lake bed, and while the identity of the bed encountered by the drill can be determined only by several years of underground development by both Adventure and Lake, there is very strong evidence that the Adventure actually has cut the Lake lode.

Another evidence in favor of the theory of faulting is found only a few miles west of the Lake, in the exaggerated northerly strike of the beds of the Evergreen belt at the Mass Mine, these striking as sharply north as North 32 degrees East, while on the Adventure property the same seven parallel copper bearing beds, known as the Evergreen belt, have a strike of North 73 degrees East—a difference of 41 degrees within a mile.

As matters now stand in connection with the Lake amygdaloid, it may be said that the openings in the Lake shaft are among the very richest ever found in the Lake Superior district, and the mine gives promise of making another Baltic or Champion, now the richest and best amygdaloid mines of the district, and second only to the Calumet and Hecla, which mines a conglomerate, among all the copper mines of Lake Superior.

CALUMET, Mich., June 26.—What is probably the most important development in the Lake Superior copper district since the discovery of the Lake lode at the Lake property, in Ontonagon county, is the striking of this same lode at the Adventure mine, a nearby property, which occurred this week. The lode, which is an amygdaloid and has been opened with exceptionally good results on the Lake property, was struck by the Adventure in a diamond drill hole in a crosscut from the sixth level of No. 3 shaft, which up to a comparatively short time ago was the only active portion of the Adventure mine. The lode was encountered at a depth of approximately 2,000 feet from the surface and 1,200 feet below the Evergreen lode, the most southerly of the cupriferous measures developed on the Adventure property.

Officials of the Adventure company are very reticent regarding their discovery, but it is known that the diamond drill core extracted from the formation shows an exceptionally healthy amygdaloid, 26 feet wide and well charged with copper.

The Adventure's discovery is of importance to other properties in its neighborhood. It is very probable that the Mass Consolidated Mining Company, which has been diamond drilling to locate the same lode, will locate the Lake lode on its property.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, June 24.—Improved financial conditions and the prospect of better metal prices have resulted in the resumption of work at a number of Utah mines, while others are preparing to reopen. At the Silver King Coalition at Park City, which has been operating with greatly reduced forces since the end of last year, the shift bosses have been put back to work and about twenty-five more men employed. The force, it is understood, is gradually to be brought to the former standard, though the management has decided to ship no ore at present prices. The New England Gold and Copper Company at Bingham will resume before the end of the month. Despite its name this is mainly a lead proposition. Uncle Sam at Tintic has made a temporary arrangement with the American Smelting and Refining Company by which a carload will be treated daily. Uncle Sam hasn't shipped a pound of its rich lead ore for six months. During this time a small force has been blocking out ore and prospecting for the Richmond-Anaconda vein. The Keystone at Park City is also to resume. Work on it was stopped a year ago when a considerable flow of water was struck in the shaft at some depth. The Keystone owns twelve claims entirely surrounded by properties included in the Silver King Coalition Company's holdings. The Addie company in Tintic, a promising prospect, closed during the financial stress, is to have its tunnel, already in 450 feet, extended and a winze sunk from the tunnel level at a point where the showing is regarded as good. The Majestic company in Beaver county, which has been in financial difficulties for some time, is being refinanced and the mines, closed for six months, reopened. The Sunshine at Mercur, it is promised, will shortly be opened and the treatment of the great bodies of low grade ore begun.

The Silver King Coalition in Park City has bought the 114 acres of mining ground owned by the Jupiter Mining Company. The tract is located contiguous to well proved mineral ground.

The Bullock mine in Tintic will begin shipments during the latter part of the month. The machinery at Chihuahua, which was damaged by floods, has been put in shape by leasers, but the leases expire this month and none will be renewed.

The strike of lead-copper ore at the Utah-Apex at Bingham continues to grow larger with every foot of development work. The drift along the bedding has gone 20 feet and is in ore all the way. The body is about six feet thick and is said to be very rich.

A deposit of asbestos has been found near Pangultch in Garfield county. It is about six feet thick. It is chalk white and light in weight. Complete tests of it have not been made.

In a drift from the new shaft of the Tetro at Tintic good ore is being encountered at a depth of 450 feet below the old tunnel level. The ledge thus far has shown shipping ore in bunches, but has not been found in quantity.

The Indian Queen company, operating in Beaver county, has bought fifteen additional claims, adjoining its present holdings on the north. This purchase gives the Indian Queen ownership of ground covering nearly two and one-half miles of a lime belt, averaging 3,500 feet in width. The ground is highly mineralized.

A streak of rich lead ore encountered in the Silver Shield at Bingham early in the month has widened to a full face of the high grade, according to the management.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 25.—The Davis lease on the J. J. C. of the Republic Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, is in $50 to $60 ore at forty-five feet depth. A two inch seam of talc in the shoot carries picture values. The vein is porphyry and probably permanent.

The Jensen lease on the property of the Ajax Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, while prospecting in an abandoned shaft, has encountered three feet of $120 to $143 ore.

The Franklin Leasing Company is breaking ore from the fourth, eighth, ninth and tenth levels of the Gold Sovereign property, Cripple Creek. Shipments reach three cars daily. Ore values range from $8 to $25 a ton.

The strike on the South Clara D. of the Lexington Gold Mining Company, Cripple Creek, is showing values ranging from $200 to $860 a ton. Shipments reach three cars weekly.

The Isabella Mines Company's cyanide mill has realized a gold brick value at $10,000 from twenty-six days run on 100 tons daily.

The McDonald lease on the Big 20 is reported in an ore body carrying $100 to $600 gold values. The vein has been uncovered 100 feet.

The Pharmacist Leasing Company is shipping eight to ten cars of $50 ore monthly.

The payroll at Cripple Creek aggregates $350,000 monthly, the largest for several years.

Denver and Pittsburg capitalists have purchased the Hugo ranch, a tungsten property, near Nederland, in the famous Boulder county, Col., tungsten fields. M. U. Mills and William Harpel of Nederland purchased the ranch two years ago and have steadily developed the ore bodies, of which several good ones have been opened. The area embraces 150 acres.

C. F. Lake has returned to Boulder, Col., from Pittsburg and other Eastern stee, manufacturing centres, where he has been investigating the tungsten market. With the closing of steel mills in the early days of the money panic tungsten dropped from $11 a unit for a 60 per cent. concentrate to the present price of approximately $5 a unit. Hence most of the Boulder county tungsten operators have ceased outputting. Development work, however, continues.

The success of the Monarch Consolidated at Jamestown, in Boulder county, Colo., in the treatment of the sulpho-telluride ores of the Wano mine has attracted the attention of capitalists to the possibilities of medium and low grade ores in the Central district. The Goldfinch Mining and Milling Company has been incorporated to develop a group of claims, install electric power and build a fifty ton mill. The group has large reserves of low grade ores heretofore unprofitable. The mill, which will be erected on Jim Creek, will employ amalgamation, concentration and cyanidation of tailings. The Monarch Consolidated cyanide mill makes a fortnightly cleanup in a brick worth $3,000 to $5,000. The chlorination mill at Eldorado will be reconstructed into a cyanide plant.

The St. Louis owners of the Chingee-Kahn group of mines on Poorman Hill two miles east of Boulder, Col., have resumed work after fifteen years idleness, owing to the introduction of cyanide mills, which treat ores carrying only $3 per ton.

A large body of ore has been uncovered in the Independence vein 2,000 feet in from the Tobin tunnel entrance. It measures 8 to 9 feet in width, three feet of which are smelter grade, averaging $75 per ton in gold, silver and copper.

At the Wilcox tunnel a three foot vein of $70 ore has been encountered in the Paymaster mine 3,600 feet in from the portal. The ore is heavy lead but carries gold, silver and copper values.

Ore carrying forty ounces in silver, half an ounce in gold and 2 per cent. lead has been uncovered at the breast of a 460 foot crosscut tunnel on the Des Ouray property, Ouray, Col. The group is at the base of Engineers' Mountain. The vein is a small branch of the Republican fissure and is the first ore uncovered in the mine.

The opening of the Red Mountain Railroad has led to much activity in the Red Mountain mines, which it connects with the Silverton mills. The San Antonio mine will begin shipping ten cars weekly of high grade copper ore. The various Crawford properties will also begin shipments.

An adit drainage tunnel at the bottom of the Calliope mine shaft, Ouray, Col., has encountered ore averaging $125 a ton. Assays show 1,019 ounces in silver, $54 in gold and 34 per cent. lead. The streak is continuous for 500 feet and is widening from an average of two inches.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, June 22.—The Bonney Mining Company has begun the shipment of ore to the smelter at El Paso from its mine in the Lordsburg district. The shaft is down more than 200 feet on the vein, which is 5 feet wide. The ore runs $32 copper and $7 silver to the ton.

The shaft of the mine of the Nellie Bly Mining Company in the Lordsburg district is to be sunk another 100 feet.

The Tennessee Mining Company has sold its mines in the Cerrillos district to Felix J. Woodward of Denver. The purchase price was $10,000. Mr. Woodward has purchased also the Cash Entry mine in the same district from Ross Griffith for $5,000. The Cash Entry was a famous mine more than twenty years ago.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, June 22.—The A. Vignos Mining Company will have its new mill in the La Luz district, Guanajuato, in operation in a few weeks. The mill will have a capacity at the start of fifty tons a day, but it is built so that it can easily be enlarged. It will treat the ores of the Mexican Mining Company and other properties in addition to its own.

The Tres Marias Gold Mining Company, composed of Pittsburg, Pa., men, is driving three tunnels on its Tres Coronas property in La Luz district. These tunnels have exposed six ore faces, each ranging from 4½ feet to 7½ feet in width. Bonanza ore is found in one of the faces. It runs as high as $1,252 to the ton.

A vein of rich milling ore, containing a high grade pay streak, was struck recently in the San Diego mine in La Luz district. This mine is owned by the Goerne brothers of Guanajuato. They have started extensive development work.

Rich ore is being taken out of the lower workings of El Monte mine in the Guanajuato district. The vein is three feet wide and the ore runs $4,000 gold and silver to the ton.

There is much mining activity in the Roncesvalles camp in the Guanajuato district on account of a bonanza ore discovery. The ore runs from $1,000 to $10,000 silver to the ton in some parts of the vein. None of the quartz runs less than $50 to the ton. The two mines on the rich vein are the Bien Venida and Garibaldi. Development work on these two properties is being carried on as rapidly as possible.

The Maine and Nebraska Mining Company will construct a narrow gauge railroad from its mines in Guerrero to a connection with the Mexican Central at the Balsas River. The company will build a smelter to have a daily capacity of 100 tons. The railroad is intended to handle the output of the smelter and to afford an inlet for the supplies of the camp. The mines of the company are in good condition.

The San Antonio y Anexas de Taxco Mining Company made recently a strike of rich ore in its mines in the Taxco district, Guerrero. The vein was encountered at a depth of less than one hundred feet. It runs 75 per cent. lead, more than a kilogram of silver and five grammes gold to the metric ton. Some of the assays give much higher returns than this. The mine is close to the Mexican Central Railroad and is owned by a close corporation.

The capacity of the 50 ton concentrating plant of the Chihuahua Copper Mining Company at its Hatchaway mine in the Choreros Mountains, Chihuahua, is to be doubled. The old plant is now in operation. It is planned to produce 20 to 25 per cent. copper concentrates, which will be shipped to the smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company at Chihuahua.

The Piedras Verdes copper mines, near Cienegulta, Chihuahua, have been acquired by Robert J. Towne, who is largely interested in mining and smelting enterprises in Mexico. The purchase was made from the estate of the late Buenaventura Pacera of Urique. The Piedras Verdes mines are said to be very rich. They have been worked in the last two years by Mr. Towne under lease contract. The Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway, which is being built through that region, will pass within a few miles of the mines.

It is reported that the deal of the Rio Tinto Mines and Smelting Company for the purchase of the Rio Tinto copper mines and smelter at Terrazas, Chihuahua, has fallen through and that the first payment of about $100,000, which had been made to Juan A. Creel, owner of the properties, has been forfeited. Martin J. Condon, president of the American Snuff Company, promoted the organization of the Rio Tinto Mines and Smelting Company.

A number of undeveloped mines in the western part of the State of Chihuahua, owned by J. A. Carnahan of Canton, Ohio, and associates, are to be taken over by a corporation which has been organized with a capital stock of $12,000,000 gold.

The San Rafael company is erecting a large mill at Pachuca, Hidalgo. It will consist of forty stamps of 1,000 pounds and twenty stamps of 1,200 pounds. The plant will contain a number of air agitation tanks and a filter of large capacity.

The Carrizo Copper Company blew in recently its new 100 ton smelter at its mines in the Ajuila district, Jalisco. The smelter is expected to prove of much benefit to that district as it will do custom smelting in addition to treating the ores from the company's mines. There is a large amount of ore on hand and the plant will be kept running to its full capacity. The capacity of the company's 100 ton concentrating plant is to be increased by the erection of a 150 ton addition. A large party of stockholders of the company from various parts of the United States were present at the blowing in of the smelter.

The Navidad Mines and Reduction Company will begin soon the erection of a modern 200 ton reduction plant at its mines in the State of Jalisco. This company acquired these mines last year from the Jalisco Mining Company for $350,000. They are in the San Sebastian district.

The new smelter of the Douglas Copper Company at Funicion, Sonora, was blown in recently. It does custom smelting and is of great benefit to the mining industry for a large territory. The new smelter is on the main line of the Cananea, Yaqui River and Pacific Railway, about midway between the Yaqui and Maya rivers.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, June 22.—The Shannon Copper Company produced in the first five months of this year 7,428,000 pounds of blister copper, which is 672,000 pounds more than it produced in the first five months of last year.

F. G. Baker has uncovered a vein of silver and lead which runs as high as $114 a ton in the Columbia mining claim which he is operating under lease from J. G. Sweeney. The property is in the Paradise district.

The Wolverine and Arizona Copper Company is preparing to develop a strike of rich lead and silver ore which it made recently on its Warren claim in the Bisbee district. The claim adjoins the property of the Shattuck-Arizona company.

There has been a general renewal of mining development in many of the districts of Arizona in the last few weeks. It is declared that the financial situation is much improved and that many of the mines will reach their normal output in a short time.

NEVADA.

TONOPAH, June 24.—The recent strike in the Belmont is regarded as the most important since the earlier days of the camp. Heretofore the veins developed by the companies operating on Oddie Mountain have been cut off on their easterly trend by the Mizpah fault, which has a northwesterly strike and a northeasterly dip, and it has always been asserted by mining engineers that no ore would be found north of this fault. For some time the Belmont has been doing extensive prospecting work on the 1,000 foot level, the principal part of which has been the driving of the main east crosscut to open up that section of the company's ground. Some time ago the direction was changed to northeasterly. For weeks this crosscut has been cutting through the Mizpah fault,

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Railroad Bonds	Yes	Yes	No
Stocks	No	Yes	Yes
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LIVELY WEEK IN METAL.

Some Iron and Steel Mills Busy—Cars Repaired and Bars Sold.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—Remarkable activity has marked the week. The mills are working much more fully than they have in half a year. All the furnaces at the Carnegie plants are running at least part of each day.

It is estimated that about 20,000 railroad cars which have been idle were placed in commission again in the week past. The repair shops are turning out cars which were damaged but slightly and on which repairs will be light. It is said that during the period of great business depression railroads in the Pittsburg district would not repair a car when the repairs would cost over $1. They would shunt them on the sidings and let them lie there. In this way the number of cars on which repairs will be but light has increased. The Pennsylvania Railroad alone placed 800 men at work fixing cars last week. At Du Bois the Erie Railroad placed 800 men at work in the shops and 3,000 men at work putting the roadbed in shape for heavy traffic.

There has been sold not less than 400,000 tons of steel bars in the last ten days. The cut in steel bars was $4 per ton, just twice as much as were the cuts in other lines, and the buying element had gone on record as saying they would not buy anything save steel bars until another cut was made. It is likely, however, that they have gone as far as they can on this line and that they will be forced to come into line, as the corporation evidently does not intend to make another cut.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:27 | Sun sets.....7:31 | Moon sets...8:30

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:16 | Gov. Island..5:46 | Hell Gate...10:41

Arrived—SUNDAY, June 28.

Ss Columbia, Glasgow, June 20.
Ss Caucasian, London, June 18.
Ss St. Leonards, Antwerp, June 18.
Ss Prins der Nederlanden, Paramaribo, June 5.
Ss Siegmund, Barbados, June 20.
Ss Vizcaia, Havana, June 22.
Ss American, Puerto Mexico, June 13.
Ss Korona, Demerara, June 17.
Ss Maraval, Trinidad, June 21.
Ss City of Atlanta, Savannah, June 26.
Ss Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 26.
Ss Hamilton, Norfolk, June 28.
Ss Jamestown, Norfolk, June 28.
Ss Delaware, Philadelphia, June 28.
Ss Maracas, Perth Amboy, June 28.
Bark Drumcliffan, Philadelphia, June 26.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Umbria, at Liverpool from New York.
Ss Bremen, at Bremen from New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Lucania, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Ryndam, from Boulogne for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.	*Mails Close.*	*Vessels Sail.*
Advance, Colon	11 30 A M	3 00 P M
Monroe, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Marowyne, Surinam	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Sail To-morrow.		
K. Wilhelm der Gr., Bremen	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Hamburg, Hamburg		10 00 A M
Trinidad, Bermuda	9 00 A M	11 00 A M
Crispin, Barbados	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Foxley, Argentina	12 00 M	3 00 P M
City of Atlanta, Savannah		3 00 P M
Hamilton, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Colorado, Tampa	12 00 M	
Apache, Jacksonville		3 00 P M
Sail Wednesday, July 1.		
Campania, Liverpool	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Oceanic, Southampton	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Rotterdam, Rotterdam		7 00 A M
Duke degli Abruzzi, Naples		
Roma, Marseilles		
Maracas, Grenada	10 00 A M	12 00 M
Corrientes, Barbados	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Alleghany, Inagua	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
Acre, Pernambuco	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3 00 P M
Comal, Galveston		12 00 M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Brooklyn City	Swansea	June 18
Nieuw Amsterdam	Rotterdam	June 20
Minneapolis	London	June 20
Finland	Antwerp	June 20
Principe de Piemonte	Genoa	June 14
Seminole	Turks Island	June 24
Comus	New Orleans	June 24
Due To-morrow.		
United States	Christiansand	June 20
Kronprinsessin