53,377 PUPILS ON PART TIME

SCHOOL BOARD'S ESTIMATE FOR THIS FALL.

Not So Pessimistic as That of Some Outsiders—Enough Buildings Ready Next Year, but the Problem Is to Scatter Them About According to Population.

The public schools will be thrown open to-day for teachers and pupils to get down to work after ten weeks of vacation. There will be a noticeable hush in many parts of the city where the residents have become accustomed during the summer to the cries of boys and girls forced by circumstances to do their playing in the streets.

Because of the temporary halt in the construction of schools an impression got about that the coming term would witness the worst congestion the public schools had ever experienced. The Board of Education is not so pessimistic although the matter is serious enough. Building was stopped for nearly two years when the opinion was held that the city's debt limit was uncomfortably near. The effect was felt last year and is still apparent, but some progress is being made in providing new schools. In a year or eighteen months there will be so many new schools and additions to old ones that the authorities will pretty nearly have caught up with the increase in school population.

It is feared, however, that the judgment of the sites committee of the Board of Education may not be equal to picking out the direction of the expansion of the city's population and planting the new schools where the sittings may be utilized to the utmost. That this judgment has failed in the past is shown by the fact that the Board of Education a few months ago had more than thirty school sites which it wished to abandon as not appropriate for school purposes. Millions of dollars were paid for sites which were never used. Some were purchased more than six years ago.

With the exception of two years the Board of Estimate granted all the money the Board of Education asked for to buy sites and construct schools, and the fact that part time has not been eliminated, so it is said, is due mostly to failure to build schools where the city's population spread out.

On Manhattan Island, where the population has nearly stopped spreading, the part time problem has been almost solved. There were 9,526 part time pupils in this borough last June. In The Bronx, which began an expansion two years ago that the school authorities did not anticipate, the number of part timers was 10,195 when the schools closed last June, and it is expected that there will be 13,258 children on part time in that borough by the end of this month.

When the city's schools opened last year there were no new sittings because building had stopped, yet there was a decrease of 22,354 in the number of part time pupils from the previous year, when the total was 69,919, which is considerably more than the estimate for this term.

The alarmist reports that got into circulation declared that there would be more than 100,000 pupils on part time this fall. The experts of the Board of Education estimate that at the end of this month there will be just 53,377 pupils on part time. The estimate is 30,000 less than were on part time in 1908.

There are 2,897 new sittings, mostly in Manhattan. There will be no further increase of school accommodations this year, but contracts for new schools and additions to old ones have been let since January 1 and about 20,000 new sittings will be available at various times next year.

The school authorities have ways of reducing part time classes without new sittings, and that explains why the number of part time pupils has been kept down despite the interruption in constructing new schools. One method is to consolidate classes that are only partly filled; another method is to transfer pupils from a congested school to one with spare seats. The erection of temporary and portable buildings also helps. The Board of Estimate appropriated $8,000,000 this year for new schools, and this is probably all the money the Board of Education could use to advantage in one year for building.

The number of pupils in the elementary schools, excluding the kindergartens, on September 30 last year, was 608,263. The average annual increase in the school register is about 25,000. Last September there were 44,000 more seats than pupils on register; last May there were 62,038 more pupils on register than in attendance. This seems to show that there were more than 106,000 school seats not in use.

$250,000 FIRE IN NEWARK.

Buildings of Rubber Celluloid Harness Trimming Company Wrecked.

Fire wrecked the machine shop of the Rubber Celluloid Harness Trimming Company and the Rubberset Brush Company at Newark yesterday. The fire was the severest in point of damage that has occurred in Newark in years. Three alarms were sounded.

Two men whose means of escape were cut off by flames and smoke jumped from a second story window. Fireman Albert Shields of Engine Company 5 was cut about the face and hands by falling glass. Four horses were rescued from a stable adjoining the shop and another was smothered to death.

The fire is supposed to have started in the mixing room, which is on the ground floor. The building is a three story brick structure, L shaped. The machine shops are on the second and third floors.

John Rickstuhl of 121 Magazine street, the watchman, discovered the fire. He was making his round of the second floor when he saw a great puff of flame and smoke go up the elevator shaft.

William J. Quinn and J. W. Granger, machinists, who were employed at the factory, were the two men who had to jump from a second story window. Quinn and Granger had been in an alleyway fixing an automobile belonging to Joseph J. Spitz, the vice-president of the company. They had gone into the building to get a new part for the machine and were trapped.

The plant of the concern occupies most of the block bounded by Prospect, Market, Union and Ferry streets. There are four buildings altogether, one of which, a four story brick, was recently erected. The firemen kept the flames from the main building and the new four story brick structure was only scorched. In the rear of the new building are half a dozen gasometers of the Public Service Corporation. The fire did not get near them.

The fire spread to two dwellings in Union street which are used as stores by the company and also to the roof of the American Tobacco Company. The damage to these was slight. The home of Levi N. Swann, adjoining the warehouse, was scorched by the flames and flooded with water.

Andrew Albright, Jr., of New York, president of the rubber company, Edwin H. Gerstenberg, the treasurer of the company, placed the loss at between $200,000 and $250,000. He declared that the damage was chiefly on new machinery the company recently installed. He said the company carried $780,000 worth of machinery.

A Business Barometer.

A full Street edition of THE EVENING SUN gives all the financial news and the stock and bond quotations to the close of the market. The stock quotations, including the "bid and asked" prices, with additional news matter, are contained also in the night edition of THE EVENING SUN—Ads.

BITTER FIGHT IN NICARAGUA.

New Revolution Threatened if Bluefields Steamship Co. Isn't Despoiled.

MOBILE, Sept. 11.—Rumblings of a bitter fight being waged beneath the surface of the reorganization of affairs in Nicaragua are reaching this city. The conflict has as its stake the concession of the Bluefields Steamship Company on the Escondido or Bluefields River. The struggle is the culmination of years of trouble between a faction of the planters in the Bluefields district and the company, and it was one of the incipient causes of the revolution.

From the beginning the opponents of the company have backed the Estrada faction, and now that the revolutionists have triumphed they are demanding, according to reports received here, as their reward the forfeiture of the company's concession.

Although the concession is somewhat costly and a bit cumbersome it has considerable value, and its holders are positive that it shall not be taken from them. "The concession shall be broken if there has to be another revolution," opponents of the company have declared, and letters from Nicaragua say the diplomatic contest within the ranks of the victors wages fiercer and fiercer.

After thirteen years of exile Don Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, uncle of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro and son of ex-President Chamorro of Nicaragua, is going back to Granada, his home. He will sail on Tuesday for Port Limon, going to Managua via Costa Rica, to congratulate President J. J. Estrada and felicitate him over the downfall of tyranny in Nicaragua.

For years he was one of the leading merchants and ranchmen of Nicaragua, and as the head of the Chamorro household he was the particular prey of Zelaya. It is said that he has been forced to contribute more than $500,000, United States currency, to the Zelaya coffers from time to time. The dictator was accustomed to send soldiers to the Chamorro ranches and drive off as many as 5,000 head of cattle at a time. On numerous occasions notes were sent to the Chamorro ranches demanding 2,000 sacks of coffee or 5,000 quintals of cocoa beans, which are worth $3 a pound.

The managers of the Chamorro stores and ranches many times also received letters informing them that they must contribute large sums to the agents of Zelaya or go to jail until they paid. It is said that Señor Chamorro has more receipts for such forced loans from Zelaya than any man in Nicaragua.

FAIRBANKS ON OUTLOOK.

Former Vice-President Says General Trend of Affairs Is Hopeful.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Discussing the prospects for a prosperous business year and the necessity for public confidence in the stability of the present prosperity, former Vice-President Fairbanks said to-night: "I have just read 'A Plea for Conservation of Common Sense' in the current number of the *North American Review* and find in it many suggestions worthy of thoughtful consideration.

"While here and there the farmers' crops are not up to the average of recent years we shall upon the whole have a fairly average yield of the more important cereals, sufficient to meet our domestic needs and furnish a considerable per cent. of our exports. Our foreign trade balance during the last twelve or thirteen years is about $6,000,000,000 and the products of the farm contributed a considerable share in this very gratifying result.

"There has been some hesitancy in certain lines of business due to several well recognized causes, to the inevitable reaction that follows extensive speculation and extravagance and to certain political agitation which tends to unsettle conditions under which business has here and there been conducted. This is wholly apart from the merits of political controversies.

"The demands of the people quickly multiply, and they must be met sooner or later. The foundations of permanent prosperity exist in abundance, our Government is well administered and honesty generally prevails both in government and business, yet exceptions are always to be found in both; our natural resources are abundant, our people are naturally optimistic and respond quickly when trade conditions reasonably justify it; we have a good medium of exchange, the banks of the country are sound and in a condition to meet the demands of legitimate trade.

"If present prospects for the year are realized there is abundant reason for believing that business will soon resume its accustomed activity. While there is much conflict in the political world and many divergent policies urged some of them sound and some of them utterly mischievous and hurtful, we may continue to rely upon the saving common sense of the people, when they think they do not go far astray. It may be said, upon the whole, that the general outlook for prosperity is reassuring."

DEMAND RAWN INSURANCE.

Estate Asks Accident Companies to Settle Policies Calling for $127,000.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Formal demand for the payment of $127,000 accident insurance carried by the late Ira G. Rawn, president of the Monon Railroad, was made yesterday upon the nine companies in which he held policies.

According to the verdict of the Coroner's jury the railroad man came to his death from the bullet of a revolver held in his own hand. All the life insurance policies, aggregating $43,000, have been paid except two policies in small companies for $2,000 or $3,000. In most cases the policies were paid within two days after proof of death.

The proofs of loss were sent to the various concerns in registered letters by F. B. Johnstone of the law firm of Runnels, Burry & Johnstone, attorneys for the Rawn family.

Mrs. Rawn and other members of the family who were in the Winnetka residence the night of Mr. Rawn's death were included among the affiants, and in some cases the certificate of the clergyman who officiated at the funeral and a copy of the Coroner's jury's verdict were included.

CRUELTY AT BOYS' SCHOOL.

Superintendent of the Brace Memorial Arrested.

Charles P. Fisher, superintendent of the Brace Memorial School at Valhalla, is under $1,000 bail to appear on Tuesday evening before Justice Quinn for examination on the charge of cruelty. Mr. Fisher was arrested Saturday on a complaint of Herman Lane, formerly assistant superintendent of the school.

The Valhalla school cares for homeless boys sent to it by the Children's Aid Society of New York. Lane declares that for infractions of the school rules boys were compelled to stand for many hours in a box only 18 inches square.

Not only that but at times the box was placed in close proximity to the disinfecting plant where the inmate had to endure sulphur fumes.

Mr. Fisher has been identified with the school for a good many years. This is the first complaint against him.

A box 6 feet high and 18 inches square was found at the school and confiscated by Inspector Burke of the water supply police, who arrested Supt. Fisher.

MINERAL WEALTH OF TEXAS

WONDERFUL ARRAY OF ORES OF THE VARIOUS COUNTIES.

Demand for Smelters Growing in Mexico—$2,000,000 Durango-Canadian Tin Concern—Roosevelt Tunnel Delay—Rich Golden Refuse—Mining News.

AUSTIN, Sept. 6.—The bureau of economic geology of the University of Texas, under the direction of Dr. William B. Phillips, head of that department, is gathering one of the most extensive and complete collections of minerals, building stones, clay and clay products and mineral waters in existence in this State. The specimens come from nearly every county in Texas.

Iron ore beds are found in Anderson, Blanco, Brewster, Burnet, Caldwell, Cass, Cherokee, Coleman, Bastrop, San Augustine, El Paso, Gillespie, Gonzales, Gregg, Harrison, Marion, Houston, Llano, McCulloch, Mason, Marris, Nacogoches, Panola, Presidio, Robertson, Rusk, Shelby, San Saba, Smith, Upshur, Uvalde, Van Zandt, Wood and Pecos counties.

Manganese ore is found in El Paso and Mason counties. Quicksilver is found in Brewster county, where it is being mined on an extensive scale. Silver ore is found in El Paso, Presidio and Brewster counties. The Shafter silver mine in Presidio county has been worked constantly for a quarter of a century and has a total production record of more than $11,000,000 of ore. Copper ore is found in Archer, El Paso, Haskell, Llano and Stonewall counties. Tin ore is found in El Paso and Mason counties. Zinc ore is found in El Paso and Presidio counties. Uranium ore is found in El Paso and Llano counties. Quartz, agate, chalcedony, glass sand and other like materials are found in Brewster, Presidio, Llano, Lee, Fayette, Parker, Coleman, Concho, Colorado, Starr and Zapata counties. Lead ore is found in Brewster, Burnet, El Paso, Gillespie, Llano and Presidio counties. Gadolinite and allanite are found in Llano county. Sulphur deposits of large extent are found in El Paso county. Turquoise is found in El Paso county. Molybdenite is found in El Paso, Burnet and Llano counties. Graphite is found in Gillespie and Llano counties. Soapstone is found in Llano county. Asphalt deposits are found in Anderson, Burnet, Comal, Cooke, Hardin, Jasper, Jack, Montague, Pecos and Uvalde counties. Asbestos is found in Mason and Llano counties. Golden and black onyx are found in San Saba county. Marble is found in Brewster, El Paso, Gillespie, Llano, San Saba and Travis counties. Serpentine is found in Gillespie county. Gypsum is found in Nolan and Stonewall counties. Sandstone is found in Callahan, Cherokee, Gillespie, El Paso, Hardeman, Lavaca, Lampasas, Smith, Taylor, Tyler, Ward, Fayette, Wise and Washington counties. Cement and cement materials are found in Bexar, El Paso, Dallas, Hardeman and Travis counties. Salt is found in Anderson, Mitchell and Van Zandt counties. Limestone is found in Bexar, Coleman, Travis, Williamson, Anderson, Burnet, Montgomery, Callahan, Gillespie, Kerr, Marion, San Saba, Jack and Jones counties.

Clays of commercial varieties are found in Bastrop, Bexar, Bowie, Brewster, Eastland, Duval, Denton, Delta, Burleson, Cherokee, Dallas, Fayette, Erath, Ellis, Edwards, Grimes, Gregg, Grayson, Gonzales, Gillespie, Guadalupe, Harris, Harrison, Henderson, Hopkins, Hunt, Jefferson, Johnson, Lamar, Lee, Leon, McLennan, McMullen, Medina, Milam, Montague, Navarro, Parker, Pold, Red River, Robertson, Rusk, San Saba, Smith, Tom Green, Travis, Tyler, Ward, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Williamson, Wilson, Wise, Wood and Young counties.

Mineral waters of valuable medicinal properties are found in Palo Pinto, Jefferson, Denton, Caldwell, Eastland, Lamar, Bexar, Bowie, Williamson, Haskell, Galveston, Bell, Falls, Ellis, Grayson, Titus, Harrison and La Salle counties.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 5.—The demand for more smelters in Mexico is rapidly growing. Tentative plans are on foot for the erection of several of large capacity in different parts of the republic. It is said that the American Smelting and Refining Company, which is now practically in control of the smelter situation, has in contemplation the erection of a large custom plant at some point on the new line of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico. Private parties already hold a concession from the Federal government for the erection of a smelter at Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa, but nothing definite has as yet been done toward carrying out the project. There is talk of the American Smelting and Refining Company locating its proposed West Coast plant at either Guaymas or Hermosillo. The establishment of a large custom smelter at Durango is also being agitated. The large smelter of the American company at Velardena, that State, is said to be taxed to its capacity by the ores from the Velardena and adjacent districts.

The Fortuna Mining Company is running a cross-cut tunnel in the Fortuna mine in El Tigre district, Sonora, to develop the Sooy vein. The company is also carrying on considerable development work upon its Versadero Tigre mine.

The Durango-Canadian Tin Concession Company, which was recently organized in British Columbia with a capital stock of $2,000,000, is preparing to develop its mineral land holdings in Durango. It owns sixteen square miles. The company was promoted by Roy Smith of Bisbee, Ariz.

It is reported that the Silver Seal mine, twelve miles east of Sinozari, Sonora, has been sold by C. F. Wenzel of Los Angeles, Cal., to a syndicate of Duluth, Minn., men for $55,000. The mine has produced considerable high grade ore. It was located only two years ago and has paid from the grass roots.

The Barrancas Mines, Ltd., which has its headquarters in London, England, has its new ten stamp mill at its mines in La Barranca district, Sonora, in regular operation. This company's holdings consist of the Consuelo, El Capitan and La Barranquita mines. The company has a large tonnage of good ore on the dump.

B. Slade of New York and associates have purchased from Kirby Thomas the Candelaria mine near Ahuacapo, Jalisco. The mine is an antigua.

J. W. Oldfield and associates have acquired the Bolanos silver mines at Bolanos, Jalisco. They will install machinery to unwater the old workings and a large producing mill will be erected. The property has been in litigation for some time, but the new owners purchased the claims of all the contending parties. In the first half of the last century the mines were operated by an English company which realized a profit of about $12,000,000. The Government established a mint at Bolanos at which considerable coinage was done. The lower workings filled with water seventy years ago.

Joseph MacDonald of Guanajuato has denounced a mining claim in that district.

Juan Pizarro Juarez of San Luis de la Paz, Guanajuato, has acquired title to a gold and silver bearing claim known as Minitas in the San Luis de la Paz district.

A new copper mining district is being opened up near Palmerita, Sonora. It is said that the discoveries of copper in that section are rich.

J. W. Worchester, who recently shipped three tons of concentrates of vanadium ore from the mines of Madero Bros., situated near Cuchillo Parado, Chihuahua, is preparing to make regular shipments of three tons of ore a month to the General Vanadium Company of New York, which is said to have contracted to take the entire output of the mine.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY, Sept. 7.—The Granite Gap Mining Company has begun development operations on its mines at Granite Gap. It is stated that several good ore bodies have already been brought to light.

The new power plant of the Helen Mining Company in the Mogollon district is finished. The company's pipe line is also completed.

The grading for the site of the new mill at the Deadwood mines in the Mogollon district is finished. A drift is being run in good ore on the 400 foot level.

O. H. Hickman and associates are developing a copper claim in the Yesso Hills, six miles south of Largo. It is reported that an ore body of large size has been uncovered and that it contains good gold and silver values in addition to the copper contents.

The Lone Cabin and Gypsy Queen mine in the Ortiz Mountains is producing ore that runs as high as $36,000 to the ton. It is owned by the New Mexico Mining Company.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company is shipping 1,500 tons of iron ore a day from its mines at Cerro, three miles from Santa Rita.

The Chino Copper Company has succeeded in developing a bountiful supply of water at Apache Tejo, about four miles from its mill. A twenty inch pipe line will be laid from the wells to the mill.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, Sept. 6.—The assessed valuation for non-producing patented mines in Arizona has been fixed at $35.40 an acre by the Territorial board of equalization. It is estimated that there are about 72,211,503 acres of non-producing mineral ground in the State.

The Miami Copper Company is said to have about 15,000,000 tons of ore blocked out in its mine in the Miami district. The concentrating plant of 2,000 tons of ore a day of twenty-four hours is kept in constant operation. An electric power plant of 5,000 kilowatt capacity is being installed.

George Goss is developing a group of claims in the Patagonia district and is making regular shipments of ore of good grade.

The Clara Consolidated Gold and Copper Company recently discovered an enormous body of copper ore in its mines in the Swansea district. The ore runs from 5 to 13 per cent copper. A depth of 48 feet has already been reached on the ore body by means of drills.

John A. Duncan is running a tunnel in his R. L. Taylor mine in the Paradise district. The vein of ore is 12 to 14 feet wide. Mr. Duncan also owns the Santa Fe mine in that district. Samples of ore taken from it run as high as $40 a ton in lead and gold.

Regular shipments of high grade ore are being made from the Texas-Arizona mine in the Johnson district. A recent shipment of thirty tons to the smelter at El Paso netted $2,900.

The Big Chief mine of the Mansfield Mining and Smelting Company in the Patagonia district has just been equipped with a large hoist. Cross cutting is being done in the lower levels. The copper-silver ore runs as high as $400 a ton.

The mineral production of Arizona for 1909, according to the report of the Territorial Auditor, was: Pounds of copper, 297,767,991; ounces of silver, 2,552,556,315; ounces of gold, 152,278.84; pounds of lead, 2,155,102; pounds of zinc, 6,063,145; pounds of iron, 3,325,347; pounds of sulphur, 553,000; tons of lime, 23,331; tons of silica, 27,589.

COLORADO.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Sept. 7.—The steel plate obstruction encountered by drillers in the El Paso mine workings delayed connection with the Roosevelt deep drainage tunnel. However, connection will soon be made and the four mile $800,000 tunnel will begin its rejuvenation of the great Cripple Creek gold camp.

The small plant of the Pride of Cripple Creek property on Ironclad Hill, which was burned last week, may be replaced by lessees with one capable of mining good veins already uncovered on the third level.

The American Eagles mine of the Stratton estate, Cripple Creek, shipped fourteen cars of $50 ore in July. The August production will exceed this. The richest ore is coming from the first level, the Baker-Matheson lease. A recent car lot returned $180 a ton.

The Hidden Treasure claim, another Stratton estate property, Welsh & Co., working through the eighth level of the American Eagles mine, is in a three foot vein yielding between four and five ounces gold per ton. This is the vein caught by following a stringer.

On the same level block 214 is shipping steadily on the American Eagles vein, the values being $26 and $60 per ton. On the eleventh level the Jack Jones lease is shipping $98 ore in car lots. Bunch & Co., cross-cutting on the third level for the ore body opened on the second, have opened the Bankers-Grouse vein with values around 3.67 ounces a ton.

The Dolly Varden mine, Cripple Creek, is being unwatered, the 1,300 foot drift being flooded. The shaft is 300 feet deep. A long drift will be run into the hills bordering Anaconda Gulch to catch several known veins.

The Humboldt mill on Ute Creek, Idaho Springs, has started after an idleness of a year. Its last run of forty days netted twenty pounds of amalgam worth $9,000. Sufficient ore exists in the three adits of the mine to insure continuous operation of the mill.

The Little Mattie mill on Chicago creek, Idaho Springs, is clearing up $150 to $200 in gold every twenty-four hours, and making one to two carloads of concentrates a week.

Frederick Terry of New York has been investigating conditions at the San Pedro, in Stevens district. The company to develop the San Pedro group is in 3,500 feet and headed for the Camp Bird territory. Mr. Terry has contracted for an extension and work is being pushed with power drills.

The Queen of the West mine, in Peru district, Georgetown, regarded as one of the best silver propositions there, is being cleaned out.

Work has begun on the Woodberry property near the Queen of the West, which was a producer of high grade ore prior to the 1893 panics. Present development plans may put the mine back into the shipping list.

Work has begun on the N. F. T. & D. Co's properties in Daily district, where the upper tunnel will be driven into Wood Mountain to intersect a series of veins. In driving the upper cross cut 400 feet, two veins have been intersected. Some drifting in the breast shows a small streak of high grade ore.

A two foot body of ore has been uncovered in the lower adit on the Big Indian mine on Leavenworth mountain, 400 feet from the tunnel portal, values ranging from 2.50 to 4 ounces in gold per ton. The Big Indian seem is the extension to the west of the Buried, for years recognized as one of the best producers of gold in the district. The mine has been comparatively idle for years.

The Santiago mill, Georgetown, was completely burned last Friday night at $30,000 loss.

The Zephyr Mining and Milling Company of Wall street, Boulder, has just shipped two cars of telluride ore worth $100 a ton and a car of concentrates carrying $95 a ton. A second car of concentrates is about ready.

The big dump of the old French smelter at Golden carries values in gold, silver and copper assaying as high as $300 a ton where the ore is hand sorted. Ever since the reopening of the local smelter a certain percentage of the coarsest of the slag from the dump has been run with the regular furnace charge. Assays show the average values to be from $8 to $30 a ton. A deep cut to facilitate loading exposed heavy copper precipitation on the buried slag, leading to the discovery that the fines, about 50 per cent of the entire dump, were rich in gold, silver and copper. A rough four in one pan concentration showed per ton twelve ounces gold and appreciable values in silver and copper. A 40 horse power centrifugal pump has been installed and a system of sluices placed in order to concentrate the fine material and wash off the tailings and ashes. Riffles and carpets in the troughs show a considerable saving in free gold.

The French smelter was erected in 1879 by a Paris syndicate. After a year's operation it was sold to the Miners Smelting and Reduction Company, which purchased the Trenton smelter also, and consolidated the two. The so-called Welsh method was employed. It was crude compared with modern methods and a large per cent. of values escaped. The dump covers several acres in area and contains vast tonnage.

NEVADA.

ELY, Aug. 7.—The Gold Coin group of five claims adjoining the holdings of the Giroux Consolidated company on the south and about seven hundred feet from the Giroux shaft has been sold to Eugene Giles, cashier of the National Copper Bank of Salt Lake City. It is understood the property was bought for the Giroux. The price was $20,000.

At Long Mountain, north of Elko, a new silver vein six feet wide was encountered assaying $14 the ton.

Workmen digging on Lake street in Reno uncovered a ten foot ledge of copper.

The Ely Resurrection will begin leasing.

The Goldfield Consolidated Company has filed with the tax officials its report of production and expense for the quarter ending June. The figures show that 38,826 tons were produced, from which the gross extraction was $2,739,342, or $70.74 a ton. Total costs were $1,045,710, or $28.99 a ton, leaving a profit of $1,743,631.77 for the three months run.

The Cumberland-Ely company is to be dissolved, control having been secured by Nevada Consolidated on the basis of one share of Nevada Consolidated for three and one-quarter shares of Cumberland-Ely.

One unit of the Steptoe smelter at McGill has been closed. Production will be reduced to 6,000 to 7,000 tons a day.

The Florence Goldfield report for the quarter ended June 30 shows: Tons worked, 11,222; gross yield, $157,032.94; cost of extraction, $76,191.12; cost of smelting, $14,194.80; cost of reduction, $40,008.50; net yield, $26,448.42; amount of bullion tax, $790.22.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 7.—No. 1 shaft of the Iron Blossom in the Tintic has reached a depth of 1,500 feet. Eighty tons a day are being shipped from the 500 foot level.

The American Fork Mining and Power Company has begun suit against the Mineral Flat Mining Company for the possession of parts of the Waterfall, Last Chance and Last Chance Nos. 1 and 2 mining claims.

The Crown Point Mining Company has let the contract for 100 feet of the new shaft, about 1,000 feet from the mouth of the tunnel.

The Dal West has started on the main tunnel, or 2,000 foot level, toward the main ore shoot, demonstrated on the 1,500 foot level.

Ten feet a shift and two shifts a day is the speed maintained by the Tintic Standard, which is diamond drilling from the 1,000 foot level.

The May Day Company is to resume on its own account. Leasers near the 1,000 foot level have brought fine showings.

Utah Copper Company's figures for July show 5,627,851 pounds of copper produced, for the quarter ended June 30 the output totalled 20,122,852 pounds. The output of the Nevada Consolidated was 8,889,423 pounds.

The Chicago-Utah Copper Mining Company has elected these officers: William H. Bush, president; G. T. Stenhouse, vice-president; George Y. Robbins, secretary; James B. Ralle, treasurer; Legrand Young, J. H. Moyle and E. V. Jellanko, additional directors.

Davis county, noted for farms and orchards, has shipped its first car of ore from the property of the Burro Mining Company in Mill Creek canyon, east of Bountiful.

The Sampson Mining Company has been merged with the Bingham Mines Company.

The Silver Shield has levied an assessment of 1½ cents a share.

August 27 was dividend day. Utah Copper declared 75 cents a share, or $1,145,100; Nevada Consolidated, 37½ cents a share, or $600,000; Cumberland Ely, 10 cents a share, or $130,000.

The first copper matte has been drawn at the new smelter of the International Smelting and Refining Company at Tooele. The plant is said to have encountered unusually slight difficulties.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Sept. 5.—In Washington as well as Idaho and Montana during the last week forest fires interfered much with mining operations. No losses of any importance are reported.

A company of Spokane men have taken over a group of claims adjoining Swamp King in the Orient. The property will be known as Swamp King No. 2.

A 1,000 pound chunk of tungsten ore was shipped this week from Loon Lake carrying in excess of 25 per cent tungsten. A discouraging incident in the development of the tungsten fields in Stevens county is the appointment of a receiver for the Germania company, one of the three properties which has reached a producing basis.

The Mizpah, owned by Palouse mining operators, has a force of men and teams working here to the Washington, Idaho and Montana Railroad at Harvard preparatory to shipping a carload to the Tacoma smelter. This will be the first carload of ore ever shipped from the Hoodoo district.

IDAHO.

WALLACE, Sept. 5.—The Cœur d'Alene district has been paralyzed since August 20, when the forest fires, which had been raging all around for several weeks, swept down on the towns. Wallace, the metropolis of the district, suffered losses of approximately $1,000,000.

The damage to timber in the Coeur d'Alene forest is roughly estimated at $25,000,000.

Approximately 250 prospective miners, prospectors and homesteaders have lost their buildings, tools and a large proportion of their timber. The loss to mining companies, however, will not be as great as at first thought. In many cases the mechanical equipment escaped serious injury, even though the building in which it was housed was demolished.

All the mines in the district were closed for several days.

One ore discovery has been reported as a result of the fires. A man employed with a crew fighting the flames on Big Creek, near Kellogg, was driven into an exploration tunnel and remained there several hours. Making his way to join his party he stumbled over some ground broken up by falling trees, which showed a large percentage of high grade lead carbonates in a crystalized formation.

Many of the small mining companies are devising ways of raising funds to reconstruct their buildings, purchase tools and start again developing the ledges. It is the general impression that the setback will not be for more than thirty days.

In Wallace contracts have already been let for new buildings to replace burned structures.

MONTANA.

BUTTE, Sept. 7.—The August production of copper by the Butte companies is estimated at 24,762,800 pounds, compared with 24,261,000 in July and 26,317,200 pounds in June, showing that there has been no further reduction. It is likely, however, that a slight curtailment has been ordered by the Amalgamated company. The two smelters of the Anaconda company are worked up to normal capacity, but on a lower grade of ore than formerly. While the six day week is still in force at some of the mines it has no effect on the monthly production, as the latter is estimated from the smelter output.

The month's total tonnage of ore and total copper production were as follows:

Companies.	Tons of Ore.	Pounds of Copper.
Boston and Montana	93,990	6,510,000
Anaconda	132,370	8,206,000
Butte and Boston	15,500	976,500
Washoe	12,000	737,400
Parrot	4,030	257,920
Trenton	13,175	816,850
North Butte	31,000	1,890,000
Butte Coalition	44,029	2,081,400
Original	13,970	995,750
Timbuctoo	3,100	283,500
Butte Balaklava	4,185	669,600
East Butte	3,720	297,600
Miscellaneous	775	54,250
Totals	370,845	24,767,800

The Anaconda brought action a few days ago against the Butte and Balaklava for $1,500,000 for ore alleged to have been abstracted from the Mountain and Right Bower claims. In the bill of complaint it is set forth that the Anaconda company owns both mineral veins which join at the extreme lowest level of the Balaklava mine. A temporary restraining order has been secured. The Anaconda company asks the court that it be declared the owner of the Mountain Chief and Right Bower lode claims. The Butte and Balaklava has been shipping right along its tons of ore a day to the East Butte smelter, which has an average of 6½ per cent copper and 10 ounces of silver to the ton. It has been developed into a wonderfully rich property and on August 1 declared its first quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. The property is in the very heart of the richest mining ground in the district. It is controlled by Duluth capitalists and has a par value of $10 a share.

Development in the mines of the Butte coalition company has been curtailed but the company is shipping about its usual amount of ore, about 1,500 tons a day, coming from the Tramway and the Minnie Healey.

Unless there is further delay the suit brought by Boston stockholders of the Parrot Copper Mining Company for the appointment of appraisers to value the property will come up in the District Court in this city on September 12. The applicants object to the sale of the Parrot property to the Anaconda for 90,000 shares of stock.

When the shaft of the Belmont mine is down to 2,200 feet connection will be made with the Anaconda mine at the 2,400 foot level. The collar of the Belmont shaft is about 275 feet lower than that of the Anaconda.

The shaft of the North Butte company is going to be put down to a depth of 2,800 feet. It is now down about 2,400. The lowest level at present is 2,200 feet. It is the intention to open levels on the 2,400 and the 2,800.

HELENA, Sept. 7.—The receipts at the United States assay office in this city during August aggregated $216,246, of which Montana contributed $214,962. Washington and British Columbia sent in the rest. Deer Lodge, Madison and Fergus counties were the leaders.

The Southern Cross, in the Georgetown district, shipped seventeen carloads last month. The ore shows chiefly gold value and is high grade. The property is owned by the estate of the late H. L. Frank and former Senator Lee Mantle.

In the last week four feet of first class ore has been opened up in the Amazon-Montana Development Company's property at the portal of the Wickes tunnel just south of Helena. The ore shows a general assay value of $27 a ton in gold, silver and lead. The vein has been drifted on for 15 feet on the hanging wall side. It is believed to be of great width.

Reports by assayers on rock taken from claims near Polson at the foot of Flathead Lake indicate that the mountains of the Indian reservation are pregnant with precious minerals. One property that gives promise of being a good copper producer is near the head of Crow Creek. Two tunnels have been driven and the ore is getting richer and the lead wider with development. It is now nearly three feet wide and it runs 22.4 per cent copper and 10.2 ounces of silver to the ton, while selected samples run as high as 47 per cent copper. John Sherman, Jr., also has a promising claim in the Polson district. It lies on the east shore of the lake seven miles from Polson. Gold is found intermixed in the rock in the shape and one report from a Butte assayer shows $900 to the ton. There has been a rush to the district. Dr. I. B. Powell also is reported to have made a copper and gold strike near Camas Springs.

The property of the Manmoth Mining and Power Company at Pony has been sold by Receiver Flint for $10,000 to the Amalgamated Copper Company.

News has been received here that the west drift on the famous Alta mine at Corbin has encountered a pay streak of two feet of solid shipping ore. This was found on the 600 foot level. The pay streak carries gold, silver, copper and lead.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD, Sept. 7.—The Portland Mining Company, one of the regular producers of the Bald Mountain district, has bought the mill of the Imperial Eagle Mining Company in the same district. The mill, intended to have capacity of 200 tons of cyanniding ore a day, was erected three years ago at a cost of $60,000, but it was found impossible to keep the capacity up to a profitable figure. The Portland company got the mill cheap and with some additional machinery hopes to run through it about 100 tons of ore a day.

Archie Ferguson of Lead, who has been developing his ground in Strawberry Gulch, a few miles distant, has a deal pending for its sale to a company equipped financially to handle it. The claims show some high grade lead-silver ore and a quartzite formation carrying good milling values. The good indications are all right.

Something of a sensation was created by a strike of high grade hornblende silver ore in the Home Run property in the Carbonate district near here by the Black Hills Development and Financial Corporation. The ore is similar in nature to the big pocket found there in the '80s when $80,000 was taken out in a few weeks. It was discovered at a depth of 60 feet in a new shaft within a few feet of the old discovery. The ore assays from $150 to $1,200 a ton. The Home Run is one of the claims owned by the old Iron Hill property.

A. M. Stevenson of Denver has paid $10,000 to Receiver R. G. Phillips of the Hidden Fortune Mining Company for receiver's charges. According to the court orders this payment gives the company until October 3 to settle the $27,000 back taxes and clear the title. Should the taxes be paid within the limit it will remove all obstacles to completing the merger with the Columbus Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

Drilling machinery has been installed on some placer ground near Deerfield in Pennington county for a company at the head of which is R. J. Hall. It is the purpose to handle all the placer sands and gravel of Castle Creek for some hundred feet. The bedrock is forty feet deep and the gravel from the surface contains good values.

Plans are in progress for the Mogul Mining Company, in conjunction with some of the other companies in the northern Hills, to jointly operate the smelter at Rapid City owned by the Mogul company, which has not been in operation for several years. Several companies, notably the Golden Reward and Portland, ship outside their high grade ores for smelting and mill at home on the lower grade siliceous ores. By combining these shipments and sending them here it is believed the expenses of handling this grade of ore will be much less. The old chlorination plant at the smelter is being dismantled and shipped to Denver to be sold as scrap iron.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Sept. 9.—The diamond drill operations of the Oneco Copper Mining Company have disclosed a well mineralized lode traversing the northeastern limits of the company's property. The disclosure was made in the No. 10 drill hole at a depth of 300 feet. The width of the new lode and its identity have not been established, but presumably it is an extension of the Oneco lode. This lode at points further south on the company's property has yielded several good cores. The company has an old shaft down about 700 feet in this formation and has planned to unwater the shaft and resume sinking, suspended years ago. The No. 9 drill hole has attained a depth of about 1,300 feet without revealing anything of value.

The Algomah Mining Company has encountered a considerable flow of water in the shaft which is being opened, and sinking has been suspended until pumping facilities can be had to handle the water. In the meantime operations of the company are centred in diamond drilling to prove up the formation in which the shaft is being sunk and to ascertain its dip and strike. The shaft, which is down 55 feet, is bottomed in a mixed amygdaloid, native copper and copper ore.

Operations of the Mass Consolidated Mining Company are centred in development work in the Evergreen belt. The long idle "C" shaft has been reopened and is being deepened. The "A" shaft and also "D" shaft are yielding a small, though steady, production and both are opening up nice runs of copper ground, though in general bunchy. The yield to the ton of rock milled is now in the neighborhood of seventeen pounds fine copper.

The Houghton Copper Company has determined the strike of the Superior lode across its property by surface trenching, the dip of the formation having been determined in diamond drilling previously. It has broken ground for a permanent shaft.

The Superior Copper Company after several years of search has encountered copper ground in the No. 2 shaft at the