NOT HURT BY LONG LABOR WAR

HOMESTAKE REPORT FOR 1909-10 SHOWS GOOD RESULTS.

New Dredges for Montana Placers—As Butte Sees Copper Situation—Lake Superior Prospects—Alaska Booms; Utah Dividends; Nevada Shipments.

SAN, Oct. 5.—The annual report of the Homestake Mining Company for the year ended June 1, 1910, has just been made [illegible]. It is of particular interest, owing to the serious labor trouble through which the company went last winter. Despite the fact that the big property closed down November 24, 1909, and only reopened on January 9, 1910, and did not get running at full capacity until March 3 there was a net disbursement of $982,800. During the year the company mined and treated [illegible] tons of ore of an average value of [illegible], giving a bullion production of $[illegible]. The total expenditure in mining, the six milling plants, the slimes, cyanide and assay plants and including water and tramway was $819,740 63, while [illegible] mining, including the surveying, was $[illegible]20,134 69.

The heaviest expenditure in [illegible] was the hydro-electric plant the company is constructing in Spearfish Cañon [illegible] of over $1,000,000. The company [illegible] on it during the year $282,044 25, [illegible] work alone costing $177,503 54, [illegible] lands cost $21,618 65, more [illegible] purchases $1,802 82.

The head of milling costs, regrinding, is one of the most interesting features [illegible] company's comparatively recent [illegible] $15,688 49, a reduction of over [illegible] from the same figure last year. It [illegible] will further reduced next year. [illegible] freight cost $7,865 58; also a [illegible] reduction, owing to the fact [illegible] company now sells its bullion [illegible] United States Assay Office at Deadwood, this figure will be practically done [illegible] from now on.

[illegible] for the year totalled $5,298,623 38, [illegible] the balance on hand June 1, 1909, [illegible] $6,755 18. Disbursements totalled $4,[illegible], which left a balance on hand [illegible] $481,748 50. Of the receipts [illegible] brought in $4,498,751 11. The foundry, which does considerable outside [illegible], brought in $78,856 12, while wood [illegible] were approximately $20,000.

There is possibility of a railroad into Carbonate Camp where the Bunce properties are opening up some rich ore. The camp has been idle for many years, but since the resumption of work by Mr. Bunce on the [illegible] Hill and other old properties and the [illegible] of some rich silver veins and also [illegible] mining has taken a decided upward trend. Samples were sent to the Colorado Metals Reduction Company, which [illegible] that the ore could be treated by [illegible] process at a cost of $1 per ton, [illegible] coal at $4. The Burlington Railroad [illegible] induced to run a spur into the camp [illegible] Deadwood or Crown Hill.

[illegible] of the new 200 ton cyanide [illegible] of the Alder Creek Mining Company [illegible] begin before next spring. The plans [illegible] been adopted, but it was decided that [illegible] was too late in the fall to get the mill in [illegible] before winter set in, especially with the present work.

DEADWOOD, Oct. 5.—St. Louis capitalists have organized a new mining company to operate in the Rochford district and to be known as the St. Louis Gold Mines Company. The ground adjoins that of the Rae Gold Mining Company, in which other St. Louis men are interested, and the work is in charge of Hill as Temporary and Joe Baker. There is a quartz ledge on the property on which a number of shallow shafts have been sunk and assays show from $2 50 to $21 in gold. This ore body has a general width of about five hundred feet.

Dr. Reinbold, the chemist of Omaha who for years has done extensive work in the Southern Hills and is interested in a number of properties, has discovered a new mineral there. It is pollucite, formerly found in a few foreign countries. Dr. Reinbold declares that this mineral exists in the Keystone section in large quantities. It has small commercial value. Spodumene is being systematically mined at Keystone by the Western Chemical Reduction Company. The company has shipped to Omaha a carload containing forty tons of amblygonite from its properties here. Denis Henault is also mining spodumene on the Bob Ingersoll ground and has found some lepidolite, petalite and other rare metals that contain rubidium, which is used for medicinal purposes. Since the opening up of these metals by Dr. Reinbold in the Southern Hills, proving that lithia producing metals existed in paying quantities, the price of most of these metals has risen to such an extent that it is now profitable to mine them here, and the work is being undertaken by the Western Chemical Reduction Company and some individuals.

MONTANA

HELENA, Oct. 5.—For more than a month a crew of forty men has been constructing an immense dredge on the river near here, and it is expected that by December 15 it will be ready to begin operations in Magpie Gulch, where it empties into Lake Sewall, the reservoir or storage site of the Canon Ferry dam. About 400 acres of ground is to be worked. Title has been secured by a syndicate composed of California and local residents. O. Vandergrift, manager of the syndicate, made this announcement. "We have secured 400 acres of placer ground at the mouth of Magpie Gulch and are now building a $150,000 five hundred cubic yards a month. It will be one of the most modern in the country. The plant will be electrically driven with power from the Canon Ferry dam. To save the surface in the winter steam heat will be used. We figure that we have enough ground to keep the dredge in operation at least six years."

[illegible] mining companies have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State. Walter Oakes and L. F. Rothgeb, Seattle, promote the Magpie Placers company, which has an authorized capital of $500,000 and will operate in the Helena district. The company has liabilities of $45,000. M. J. Scott, J. B. Frisbie and F. H. Butler are the incorporators of the Bamar Copper Company, which will operate in the Butte district with an authorized capital of $1,500,000.

A. Bell of this city has issued a review of the Eagle's Nest group of twenty-nine claims, the discovery of which he attributed to a forked stick. The formation is of the same massive granite as Butte. Veins have been located the entire length of all of the [illegible] and each tier has it is said, from two [illegible]. In all there are twenty-seven veins varying from six feet to [illegible] feet in width. Their direction indicates that they are extensions of the Corbin-Wickes veins, although said to carry higher values. The total tonnage of the claims is estimated at 121,000,000, and it is claimed that it would take nearly a mile to extract the ore above the tunnel producing at the rate of 2,500 tons a day. The properties are in the Elkhorn district, fifteen miles south of Helena. Assays from trial shipments run from $25 to $[illegible] a ton. The chief development work has been done on the B. A. G. claim, including a 250 foot shaft with levels at three [illegible].

[illegible], Oct. 5.—In the discussion of the situation that finds its way into the East there is a strain of pity [illegible] because of high cost of production and decreasing values. If any one is [illegible] to the idea that Butte is on the [illegible] as preparing for the worst [illegible] he has ever practised on him. In fact the richest ore ever mined in [illegible] comes from 2,400 to 2,800 feet depth [illegible] the Anaconda mines produced [illegible] last June at 7 cents a pound, and present costs of the merger mines are probably under 10 cents a pound, actually at and under 9 cents, and have [illegible] that figure for several months. [illegible] the least doubt that the cost [illegible] be reduced very materially.

[illegible] present curtailment of production [illegible] number of men have been laid off [illegible] work [illegible] large scale [illegible] community. But Butte normally [illegible] from 12,000 to 13,000 men in its [illegible] and smelters and the temporary discharge of 1,000 or 2,000 is not a large item [illegible] that four men in ten have been [illegible] abroad. The big curtailment has been made in the ore output, but in other production is treating a lower [illegible] at a better profit than formerly. The copper output of the smelters has been reduced about 15 per cent, the ore production has not been reduced 5 per cent.

Statements that the Anaconda and Butte-Balaklava companies had entered into a stipulation by which important concessions were made to the latter in the matter of the vein controversy are somewhat misleading. The only stipulation entered into relates to work to be done by both companies in the ground in controversy in preparation for trial.

Local stockholders of the Butte and Superior Copper Company are not subscribing to the bond issue. Large blocks of the stock have been thrown on the market in this city. It is charged that this has been coming from persons antagonistic to the present management. In view of the reports of officers that a large monthly profit is made on the ore shipped to the Basin concentrator the stockholders who are opposing the management and the bond issue cannot see the necessity of a million dollar mortgage. According to an alleged official statement recently published the company earned net profits of $18,487 on 9,730 tons of ore shipped in August. The total cost of mining and milling and freight is given at $4.93 a ton and the net profit $1.90 a ton. It is asserted that there are several million tons of that sort of ore in the mine.

The Pilot Butte Mining Company has been organized in Butte to take over the Pilot claim owned by the Pilot Butte Copper Mining Company. The old company, which has a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares at $5 par, will transfer all its property to the new one, which is capitalized for only $1,000,000 in 100,000 shares. Milwaukee capitalists undertook to finance the old company through a stock arrangement, but when the market became bad they voted to bond and took a mortgage of $121,300 they had advanced. Under the reorganization the Milwaukee men will relinquish their bonds and take 25,000 shares of new stock in exchange. In the reorganization are men prominently connected with the Butte-Balaklava and Tuolumne Copper Company, with which the Anaconda interests are in litigation. P. H. Nelson of Duluth, president of the Butte-Balaklava, is president of the new Pilot Butte. Edward Hickey, president of the Tuolumne company, is vice-president. J. A. Percival, secretary of the Butte-Balaklava, is secretary. The board of directors is composed of William P. Jahr of Milwaukee, president of the old company; A. P. Trostel of Milwaukee, J. W. Pratt, Thomas E. Murray and N. J. Bielenberg of the Tuolumne company, P. H. Nelson, Ed. Hickey, Patrick Sheehan and J. A. Percival. Mr. Sheehan, who is superintendent of the Tuolumne mine, is also superintendent of the Pilot.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Oct. 3.—George W. Capps of Reardon found a ledge of gold bearing ore last summer on the banks of the Spokane river, ten miles north of Mondovia. It was not very promising at first, but enough so to induce the discoverer to look further. At a depth of only twenty feet he has $20 ore and a seven foot ledge.

The Phœnix Gold and Copper Mining and Milling Company, with headquarters in Spokane, George Ilse, president, is operating a claim near Malo, about fifteen miles north of Republic. The surface shows a six foot ledge bearing values in gold and copper. It was located a good many years ago, but not worked until about one and a half years ago. After driving the tunnel 500 feet the ledge was encountered. It has been penetrated thirty feet without encountering the opposite wall. The ore is rated at $10 a ton. It can be easily mined and the mine can be reached by a half mile of road.

There is a lull in the mining industry in the Chesaw district. Only two properties are working, crews. The Jim Hill group, on which a tunnel contract has been let and other development work is being carried on, maintains a good crew. The Molson gold mine continues operations with a smaller force. The owners, however, are contemplating extensive underground and surface work in anticipation of the near future. Manager Glomert is now in the East. A number of individual owners are mining steadily.

ALASKA

SEATTLE, Oct. 3.—A cablegram from Seward received here yesterday says that town is excited over marvellous placer discoveries on Kena River. Gold has been found in a black slate formation heretofore overlooked by prospectors and accidentally struck by George Cunningham. Frank Cotterill, a newspaper man, formerly of Olympia, returns from a trip from mouth to source of the river and declares it to be the greatest dredging proposition in Alaska. It will pay, he says, to dredge the entire distance. Gold originates on Copper Creek, near the head of the Kenai. The Kenai Mining and Milling Company, which has been operating several years on Copper Creek, now discovers that it was passing by the richest ground, which was in slate formation on the bench. It has struck ground yielding five dollars the cubic yard. Several large deals are on. The river is staked from source to mouth.

The steamship Jefferson arrived this week with $[illegible] of Tanana gold. As much more is en route from the same placers. Seattle banks have exchanged $2,000,000 of gold bullion within a few weeks for gold coin. Recent rains on the Tanana creeks and the unexpected impetus given gold production promises to make the season's receipts at the local assay office up to those of previous years, and the total greater for the north, as all the Guggenheim mining enterprises sent their bullion to Seiby smelter on San Francisco bay this year.

John B. Denny of Seattle, who owns valuable mining property in the basin back of Juneau, has obtained control of the Sunny Jim, used several years ago at Snettisham and will bring it to the Basin. This with the mill now being put up by the California-Nevada Copper Company at Ebners and the 200 stamps Treadwell is to install below the city will make three stamp mills shortly to be put into operation in the vicinity of Juneau.

Coffee and Keller report the discovery of good diggings on the Stoochna, a tributary of the Nicharna, which flows into the Squentna River. A stampede is on from the Cache Creek country.

Three men working two months took out $400 in good dust on Georgetown Creek in the Kuskokwim district last summer, so that there has been a small stampede to the creek, according to T. L. Jones, who has just returned from that part of Alaska. Jones operated a steam launch on the Kuskokwim River during the period of open navigation and took a party of six men to the new diggings. The creek is about 225 miles from the mouth of the Kuskokwim.

Quartz samples running $2,000 to the ton have been brought into Valdez. They come from a thirty foot vein. A great deal of heavy development preparatory to working on a large scale was done on Valdez Creek this year. Considerable gold, all coarse and rough, was taken out in making the 1,700 foot open trench. This cut, which is 100 feet wide and 40 deep, will hold the hydraulic plant and sluices.

A small sized stampede to the Hot Springs district is in the air since the return of the Tanana to Fairbanks with reports from the mines in that region. On the fraction on Sullivan belonging to A. Bock $2,600 was cleaned up after four and one-half days hoisting, with only two men in the hole, and hoisting done by windlass buckets. The ground averaged better than $6 to the foot. The same report says that Gil Edgar on the Abe Lincoln on Sullivan Creek has drifted into pay that will add materially to the output of the camp this season and promises something big for next.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

SEATTLE, Oct. 3.—Development in progress on the Mother Lode and Clyde Belt is reported from Sheep Creek. In both cases the aim is to reach the main lodes at depth with crosscut tunnels.

A new strike was made by George Walker and partners and three locations were made.

Darby Featherston made a good strike on Silver King Mountain, near the Fern mill.

Oscar Anderson made still another strike not far from the Fern mine. The vein pans freely. Mr. Anderson is now hauling down to the siding the rich ore sacked by Messrs. Deweare and Skoning under their lease of the Fern.

Two big strikes are reported from Sheep Creek. One of these is upon the Golden Belle property, owned by the Sheep Creek Amalgamated, and the other on the Nugget. The Sheep Creek Amalgamated has the largest single group of mineral claims in the camp, covering a considerable section of the east side of Nugget Mountain, beginning just below the Mother Lode and extending down to the Sheep Creek. All the development has been on the Golden Belle vein. Last June Barney Crilly opened up work to prove this vein at depth. An entirely new vein was discovered, which leaves the old one in the shade. The new vein is on the original Golden Belle group, in the heart of the property, directly under the Mother Lode and parallels the chief Mother Lode vein. Some open cuts have been made on the new vein which show a width of one to two feet of very high grade ore, assays running to $200 a ton.

The other find was made some days ago by W. Bayly, secretary of the Nugget Gold Mines, Ltd., who was taking a walk to the mine. He casually sauntered toward the summit with a prospector's hammer in two hours he returned with some remarkably rich samples. And it was discovered that he had found an entirely new vein, the sixth thus far exposed on the Nugget property. A foot of rich ore has been opened up, with the probability that the vein itself may be ten or twelve feet wide. The vein has been named the Betty.

The Sheep Creek side of Nugget Mountain is a great nest of activity. Starting on the summit the Nugget mine is developing four of its rich veins at depth. Below the summit and slightly up the creek is the Golden Fawn, on which a rich strike was made early in the summer. Then comes the Mother Lode, owned by John McMartin, employing about forty men. Its chief vein was tapped at 300 feet depth a few weeks ago. The adjoining property, the Clyde Belle, under bond to the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, is working sixteen men and is seeking its vein on the third level by a new cross cut. A certain amount of work is being done on the Columbia. At the base of the mountain, at the junction of Wolf and Sheep creeks the Queen mine, operating fifty men, has been continuously in an ore shoot on the 50 foot level since last February. The company has pursued it under Wolf Creek and has just picked it up in the side of Yellowstone Mountain. On the Yellowstone Mountain the new cross cut of the Kootenay Belle is being driven to catch both veins at a new depth and Monte Morgan states that in a month he will reach the first vein around on Caribou Creek. A syndicate of Vancouver is developing the Eureka property, which has seven veins on one side of the mountain. The Summit mine is developing a splendid ledge as well as two smaller veins and the adjoining Ore Hill has equal showing. On the opposite side rich ore was found two weeks ago. Word has now come that this is pinching all the way. The Bonanza, down on Wolf Creek is steadily developing its vein by cross cut and drift.

The discovery of gold eighty miles east of Vancouver near the international boundary has resulted in an influx of fortune seekers from the States. A Seattle firm has uncovered a ledge of porphyry twelve feet wide which assays $1.[illegible] in free gold and twenty ounces in silver.

Ore is said to run $816 a ton on the original strike made by Dan Greenwaldt, a Nevada miner. The mineralized zone in the vicinity of Steamboat has now been traced as far into the State of Washington as into British Columbia.

The British Columbia Copper Company reports that there is in the treasury approximately $250,000, which includes amounts due for copper delivered. Were copper in transit also included the total would be $300,000. The company's August operations resulted in a net revenue of $32,500, against $11,[illegible] in July and $7,121 in June. After crediting gold and silver values it cost the company 7.7 cents a pound to produce its copper in August, with only two furnaces in operation.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER

HOUGHTON, Mich., Oct. 8.—Exploration by the Twin Lakes Development Company in the Winona Elm River district has proved rather discouraging to date and there is likely to be a suspension of work soon. It is unlikely that refinancing of the company will be attempted. One diamond drill is in service in a final attempt to locate commercial copper ground and the work will continue until the treasury is exhausted. The lands are held under option. Lying along the eastern sandstone they were thought to carry the extensions of the several ledges discovered on the Indiana, Lake and Adventure companies to the southward.

The New Arcadian Copper Company continues to make a cross section of its immense acreage on the North Range. Two diamond drills are in ore. A test pit was put down in an undentified lode to the eastward of the Arcadian lode, on which the company has opened extensive works years ago, and a fair showing of copper was obtained. This lode is now being opened further north. The diamond drill operating on the southernmost cross section is nearing the depth at which it is expected to encounter the Arcadian lode.

The Keweenaw Copper Company is making a good showing of copper ground in the West Dodge section of the old Phenix properties which it controls through stock ownership. Seven drill holes have been put down in this formation, disclosing a width of twenty to sixty feet, with the greater portion carrying copper. Three of these holes yielded cores warranting the starting of a shaft. Results obtained of work on the Kearsarge lead are also encouraging.

Shaft sinking on the property of the Houghton Copper Company has been resumed after several weeks idleness, during which time the collar of the shaft was lined with concrete. The shaft is down about sixty feet in the barren trap rock contact. Crosscutting will be necessary to connect with copper bearing ground. The first cut will probably be run at a depth of 100 feet.

The Algomah Mining Company has had an assay made of copper ore taken out in shaft sinking on its property next south of the Lake mine. A copper content of 24.1 per cent. copper was shown. The shaft is sinking below 50 feet in an amygdaloid streaked with this sort of ore. Record has been presented to the northwest of the shaft, and less than 500 feet from the Lake Algomah boundary line to learn the extent of the ore body. Its direction southward is not definitely known, but outcroppings indicate its existence for nearly three-quarters of a mile. The depth of the ore body is apparently 500 feet or more.

The Ojibway Mining Company is steadily in receipt of stamp sand from underground openings in both shafts and is developing some excellent copper measures. The better showings are those in the north and openings in the No. 1 shaft.

UTAH

SALT LAKE, Oct. 5.—The statement of the Little Bell for the period from June 1 to September 1 shows ore sales amounting to $9,935 14, cash on hand May 31, $37,213 26, disbursements, including $15,000 in dividends, $31,277 78, balance on hand August 31, $16,277 78.

The Moscow in Beaver county shipped fifty tons of ore of the value of $2,200.

The Colorado Mining Company has encountered a strong fissure on the 400 foot level.

The South Hecla Mining Company has taken over the Alta-Hecla and South Columbus Consolidated companies in the Little Cottonwood district. Each of the old companies gets 100,000 shares of stock of the new one.

The May Day Company has a car of ore on the market carrying silver, lead and gold worth $[illegible].

The Daily-West is out with an official announcement that the directors have decided to cease paying dividends. The management is confident of finding new ore bodies at depth and is exploring the lower ground. The Daily-West has paid $[illegible] in dividends.

Copper prices posted locally show a decidedly upward tendency. Utah producers now get $12.27½, as compared with $12 so, the price that has prevailed.

The Scranton in North Finnie has opened a body of ore in the lower tunnel workings which crosscut for ninety feet.

The iron ore now being produced in the Iron King is sufficient to pay all current expenses of the property.

The Daily-West, Daly, Ontario, West Quincy and Thompson in the Park City district have entered into a consolidation for the extension of the famous Ontario tunnel into Thompson and West Quincy ground and the draining of the properties.

The Stock Consolidated has declared a dividend of four cents a share.

COLORADO

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 5.—The Jerry Johnson mine production has been increased to three cars every two days. The ore averages $30 a ton. It is coming from the 150 foot level directly under the extension of the main Jerry Johnson vein in the 350 foot level. The ore is richer than in the level above.

The Pride of Cripple Creek is outputting again after the fire at the rate of twenty-five cars monthly.

The Pinto mine, on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek, is yielding ore consisting specimens of free gold and sylvanite assaying $5 to $8 a pound. The rich ore was encountered in drifting south on the 450 foot level, on the contact between the two dykes. The vein is four feet wide. The Altman Leasing Company has a lease from the 400 foot level to the 800 foot.

The Findley mine in the eleventh level is yielding rich sylvanite from a stringer leading into the main shoot. The stringer, which will be followed, is between fluorine streaks.

The United States Reduction and Refining Company treated 2,000 more tons of Cripple Creek ore in September than in August. The Golden Cycle mill, which treats two-fifths of the camp's production, is handling increased tonnage, amounting to thirty-five cars daily. Stratton's Independence mill's ore is showing increased valuation per ton.

Stratton's Independence Company, Limited, has purchased the big crusher of the Old Homestake mill.

By a contract made with the United States Zinc Company of Pueblo the Denver Fire Clay Company agrees to market all product from the Pueblo plant.

The Tribune Mining Company's properties, Cripple Creek, are outputting thirty tons daily of $20 a ton average value. Lessees Olsen and Van Liburg only are shipping, while the company is doing development work. The ore is coming from the big cave, a stope 150 feet wide by 150 feet long. The ore, made by the junction of dikes and veins, is oxidized and ships at $18 to $20 a ton in carload lots.

The Dante No. 2 on Bull Hill, Cripple Creek, is sacking ore carrying 19 to 31 ounces gold per ton, coming from a rich seam lying near the centre of the vein.

The foundation for a permanent mining camp has been laid on Humboldt mountain, known as Beshears. A town site may be laid out next spring. A 100 pound sack of ore taken by Mr. Beshears to Denver this week returned at the rate of $62 gold per ton. On the lies vein a tunnel has been driven 45 feet. A second tunnel has been driven 25 feet to intersect the Escobalto vein, which is 4 feet wide between walls and shows three narrow ore streaks. These two veins, out of twenty-five controlled by Mr. Beshears, will be worked this winter.

A heavy production is coming from the Rockford tunnel workings of the North American Smelter and Mines Company, Idaho Springs. Daily shipments of one to two carloads are being made to the company's copper-matte smelter at Golden.

Chicago and Colorado Springs capitalists are reported to have purchased the old Suffolk group of mines in the Ophir district at $250,000 to $300,000. About 300 acres of gold bearing territory is included, together with stamp mill and tramway. A Hartford, Conn., company worked the group during the 1881 gold revival.

The Robert E. Lee and Matchless mines, famous bonanzas in the carbonate period in Leadville, are being tested for the new form of zinc ore. Thus far the values are from 22 per cent. up. Carbonate and silicate forms of zinc are found near the surface, thus facilitating prospecting which will be extended to most Leadville mines. Investigations will extend into Summit county, where similar conditions exist in the Kokomo and Robinson camps.

The Maid of Erin, a western Leadville mine, contains the largest of the carbonate of zinc ore bodies thus far discovered in the camp. This body is a closed or broken down ore drift, is 300 feet long and 20 feet wide. The Big Chief and Wolftone mines present like conditions. The ore yields 40 to 47.5 per cent. spelter, or $20 to $25 a ton net on carboard at Leadville. The Western company will be able to ship 100 tons daily of the new ore soon. Within thirty days the camp may be shipping 5,000 tons.

In the Waterloo shaft at 400 feet from the surface silicate of zinc was found in places, the vein being 10 to 15 feet in thickness with neither top nor bottom in sight. It carries up to the porphyry. The grade ranges from 25 to 40 per cent. or the large quantities 30 to 37 per cent. All ore bodies are free from lead, which interferes with the successful smelting of zinc ores.

The strike in the Bride vein in the old Idaho tunnel, Idaho Springs, is improving. The vein is now 5 feet wide and the solid smelting streak 28 inches wide. Ore bins are being filled and thirty tons has been hauled to the Newton mill for concentration.

The Lucania tunnel heading on Fall River has encountered a vein carrying lead, zinc, gray copper and iron. Assays show 22 ounces gold and 11.18 ounces silver a ton, with 7.10 per cent. lead and 3.6 per cent. copper.

The "vughole" in the Bright Diamond mine at Ouray has yielded since its discovery a month ago 225 tons of ore netting $100 a ton or $22,500, from one vug or cave.

The Camp Bird mine, Ouray, is outputting 6,850 tons of ore monthly, the yield aggregating 9,988 ounces gold and 824 tons of concentrates. The net profit is $187,363, or $25 a ton.

NEVADA

GOLDFIELD, Oct. 5.—The Combination Fraction is treating fifty tons of ore daily at its leased mill, the mill heads averaging about $20 a ton. The best showings in the Fraction mine continue on the 500 foot level. On the 750 foot level the drift which has been driven to connect with the Clermont workings of the Consolidated has been in promising quality of quartz, almost identical in character with the gold bearing vein matter of the adjoining Mohawk.

The crosscut Silk shaft of the Gold Bar claim of the C. O. D. Consolidated has been unwatered and is being prepared for development on the 600 foot level.

A crosscut on the 300 foot level of the Knickerbocker lease on the Spearhead has penetrated the vein opened some time ago on the 250 foot level.

A shipment of ore yielding average mine assays of $41 a ton has been sent from the Nevada Eagle mine, four miles west of Goldfield.

The Bull Hill Gold Mining Company, operating at Fay, has ordered new machinery. On the 1,500 foot tunnel level seventeen feet of ore has been found averaging $13 the ton, and two feet carrying up to $1,000.

C. P. Crawford of Salt Lake has made a report on mining at National. He says there are four rich gold shoots within a distance of 300 feet along the vein 700 feet deep. The National Company has not milled any ore valued at less than $13 the pound, or $26,000 the ton. Most of the ore milled runs $70 the pound, or $140,000 the ton. The company has produced $1,000,000 from thirteen tons of ore. Fifteen tons of second class ore have been shipped to the Salt Lake smelters, averaging $3,000 the ton. H. C. Cutler, a mining engineer, has brought suit against the Stall brothers, lessees and the National Company for an accounting and a one-tenth interest in the Stall lease, which has recently been sold to the National Company for $500,000.

F. N. Skinner of Thompson, Towle & Co. has examined the Nevada Hills at Fairview and has reported that the big ore shoot on the 470 foot level is opened for 180 feet, with the face still in ore. For a distance of 120 feet the ore for a width of five and one-half feet averages $118 a ton, while for the entire distance of 180 feet the average was better than $100. Crosscuts indicate that the body is ten feet wide. The next level above is eighty feet in the ore shoot, with ore averaging $50 to $60 a ton. The last car shipped averaged better than $[illegible] a ton.

While rummaging about the offices in Pioche an employee recovered from a pile of dusty records a complete map of the famous Raymond and Ely workings. The map shows drifts and crosscuts and is of inestimable value.

The first shipment of ore ever made from Jarbridge has been forwarded to Salt Lake smelters. It was in 110 sacks, covered in four wagons and came from the Four M lease of the Pavlak. The estimated value is from $2,000 to $3,000 a ton.

The Tonopah Mining Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, with an extra dividend of 10 cents a share, payable on October 21.

ARIZONA

BISBEE, Oct. 4.—The Little Miami Mining Company has started development work upon its seventeen claims situated twenty miles west of Globe.

The shaft on the California and Paradise property in the Paradise district is down 250 feet. A station will be cut at this level and a drift run eastward.

Drifts are being run from the bottom of the 100 foot shaft in the Cyclopic mine in the Gold Basin district to cut two veins. The shaft will be continued to a depth of 300 feet. The mine has paid expenses from development efforts for two years.

S. S. Bentley has encountered a ledge of ore seven feet wide which runs from $12 to $14 per ton in values at the bottom of a fifty foot shaft in the Castle Dome district.

W. E. Scott is taking out rich ore from his Goodman mine in the Paz district. That which has been milled runs from $50 to $85 per ton.

The Bisbee-Sonora company is driving a tunnel under a mountain in the Paradise district to develop a well defined ledge. The tunnel is eight feet wide and nine high and will be 1,200 feet long. It is about half finished and has cut one good body of ore.

The Calzona Mines Company is installing machinery at its mine in the Riverside district, sixteen miles southeast of Parker. A rich gold strike was recently made in the group owned by P. G. Carney in the Superstitious Mountains. A surface ledge of copper ore that ran along the mountain was the incentive that led to the purchase of the claims three years ago. Not long after the purchase the Guggenheims started negotiations looking to bonding the property. While prospecting recently on the Los Dutchman claim, at the foot of the mountain, Mr. Carney struck the gold ledge. At a depth of fifteen feet it is two and one-half feet wide and growing with depth. All the rock in the ledge discloses gold in the pan. Assays across its face give an average return of $77.20 of gold, 2.7 per cent. copper and $1 of silver to the ton. The ledge dips under the mountain at an angle of forty-five degrees toward the copper vein.

NEW MEXICO

SILVER CITY, Oct. 5.—The Burro Mountain Copper Company is developing its Newsboy and Niagra claims in the Burro Mountain district. It purchased them about a year ago from C. Amory Stevens of New York city. The shaft on the Newsboy is down 500 feet.

A. F. Crane, William T. Croslen and Richard H. Towne, all of Oklahoma City, have leased the mines of the Golden Giant Mining Company in the Silver City district. The principal mines are the Golden Giant and Mammoth. The mines are in the Pinos Altos camp and were formerly large producers of rich ore.

It is estimated that the Chemung Mining Company has not less than a million tons of ore on the dumps at its mines in the Burro mountain district. It also has a large tonnage blocked out. The temporary closing down of the property is the cause of much speculation.

The building of a railroad into the Santa Rita camp is bringing about some important changes. The largest building in town, which was occupied by a saloon, has been converted into a station.

The Granite Gap Mining Company has begun shipping ore from the old San Simon silver lead mines at Granite Gap.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8.—It is reported by engineers of the West Mexican Mines, Ltd., that the Rosario mine of that company, in the Guadalupe y Calvo district of Chihuahua, contains an ore reserve of approximately $5,000,000 gold gross value. It is estimated that it can be mined at a profit of more than $1,500,000. This does not include tailings from former operations, which are estimated to contain more than $125,000 of available values. The ore body in the mine assays from $2 to $200 gold a ton.

The Old Mexico Southern Mine and Smelter Trust, which was recently organized, has taken over a number of claims in the Jilotlan, Tapalpa, Zapotlan and Jilotlan de Dolores districts, Jalisco. It is said that three claims in the Jilotlan de Dolores district contain a vein which assays 1,000 grams silver, fifteen grams gold and 8 per cent. copper.

The Compania Minera de Gibraltar, which is operating mines in the Naica district, Chihuahua, expects to be able to increase its ore output largely when the new aerial tramway that it is constructing from its mines to Concho on the National Railways of Mexico is finished. At present it is shipping about 900 tons of ore per day to the smelter at Chihuahua.

The Amajac Mines Company, which took over the old Refugio, the Animas and Tres Estelles mines in the Hostotipaquillo district, Jalisco, about a year ago, is remodelling the old Amajac reduction works. The company has contracted for power with the hydro-electric plant near Guadalajara.

The Compania Minera El Oro, which operates the Tres Hermanas mine in the Batopilas district, Chihuahua, recently shipped a bar of gold valued at $37,000 to the Banco Mineral of Chihuahua. The Batopilas Mining Company also made a shipment of sixty-eight bars of silver, valued at $75,000. The Banco Mineral has forwarded the gold bar to Philadelphia and the silver bars to New York.

The Cananea Consolidated Copper Company will treat the concentrates of the Miami Copper Company at its smelter at Cananea, Sonora.

It is announced that the North Tigre Mining Company has about five thousand tons of ore, averaging about $20 a ton, blocked out in its mine in the Tigre district, Sonora. Four tunnels are being driven on a vein in this mine, one above the other 100 feet apart. The longest one is in about 1,000 feet. They are all in ore.

Considerable development work is being done on the Pasadena group of claims in the Guanajuato district. They are owned by E. J. Kimball of Guanajuato and E. A. Montgomery, of Los Angeles, Cal. The vertical shaft which is being sunk is expected to strike the vein that is yielding quantities of rich ore in El Monte mine, which it adjoins.

The Carmen Copper Company of New York has again taken charge of the operation of its mines fifty miles south of Rosario, State of Durango, which were under lease for a short time to a syndicate of Mexicans. The holdings embrace fifteen mines, a forty stamp mill, a concentrating plant and a ranch of 18,000 acres. It is reported that the Husted Mining Company is negotiating for the purchase of the property. Some of the ore is very rich, but it has to be freighted by burros to Rosario. The dumps at the mines contain about 20,000 tons.

The foreign mine owners and managers in the Zacatecas district have organized an association to make known to the world the advantages of Zacatecas as a mining field.

BRISK DEMAND FOR IRON.

But Crude Steel Prices Fail to Hold—New Card for Wrought Iron Pipe.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 9.—Eastern inquiries for steel making irons for this year's shipment added to the activity of a rather spirited market at the close of the week. Two Eastern consumers ask for a total of 8,000 tons of basic for delivery before January 1. The situation in Pittsburg district portends a buying movement. Two local consumers are asking for a total of 14,000 tons of basic for delivery during the remainder of the year. Basic iron is conceded to be a good "buy" as present, even if the raw iron is carried by the buyer in stock to first quarter.

A sale ten days ago by a local furnace brought out a price of $13.25 furnace, or $14.15 delivered Pittsburg. This is below bare cost at valley furnaces and is the precise figure at which a sale of 5,000 tons of forge iron was closed a month ago which was widely advertised at that time as representing the bottom of the market on long grade irons.

Following the purchase of 10,000 tons of basic by the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, for October-December delivery, closed with Cleveland and Buffalo furnace interests, the Inter-Ocean Steel Company, Chicago, closed on Thursday for 5,000 tons, fourth quarter, getting the iron from Cleveland district. Low lake freights put valley producers out of the market on both of these inquiries. The Grand Crossing Tack Company has an inquiry pending for 5,000 tons of basic for November-February delivery.

Exchange sales of basic and bessemer pig showed a continuance of the $15 quotation for bessemer. Two sales of bessemer, aggregating 6,000 tons, were reported on deliveries running into next year. Considerable inquiry for Bessemer for 1911 is reported. On basic iron, producers steadfastly decline to quote under $14.25 for next year's shipment, and seller and buyer are deadlocked. One contract for 24,000 tons of bessemer iron, extending over three months, was closed on the basis of monthly average selling prices. Though there was a quite keen fire of negotiations for foundry iron, inquiries showed small tonnages asked for. Bids are in on 3,000 tons of Nos. 2 and 3, last quarter, to a local sanitary interest. Local producers are not figuring on the inquiry for foundry iron from a radiator interest in northern New York.

Efforts to restrict the output of crude steel have not been effective enough to hold up prices. Bessemer billets slowed to $24 mill during the week and standard open hearth billets were offered at a shade under $25. Overproduction of sheet and tin bars is blamed for the dumping of open hearth sheet bars on the market, in some cases at as low as $25, a full $1 decline since September 1.

The new list in sheets put out by the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company on Monday failed to create any immediate demand on the standard gauges, though it brought out some new business on off sizes. The independent sheet manufacturers followed in Monday's list of the full decline in the entire card on corrugated sheets as issued by several of the independents at the close of the week, the Steel Corporation's prices are cut five cents, making 28 gauge painted corrugated 1.55 cents, as against the corporation's price of 1.60 cents.

The National Tube Company's new list on merchant pipe, which involves a real cut from the former open market prices of an average of nearly $2 a ton, is expected to bring out a substantial volume of new business. The list is in the nature of a readjustment, increasing the price on the heavier sizes in lap weld pipe, while the discounts in the smaller sizes in butt weld pipe show reductions up to $4 and $6 a ton. The new card was promptly adopted by the independent interests and the wrought iron pipe producers at the close of the week issued a new card, following the revised classification and placing discounts on wrought pipe 4 points above the new steel pipe list.

Wires and merchant bar mills increased operations during the week. The plate mills showed a reduction of output.

EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES.

In the Eight Months Ended With August They Formed One-half of the Total.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Manufactures now form for the first time in the history of our commerce more than one-half of the total exports of the United States. In the eight months ended with August the figures of the bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that out of a total exportation of $1,027,000,000 manufactures amounted to $542,750,000, or 52.8 per cent. of the whole. One year ago out of a total export of $989,000,000 in the eight months manufactures contributed $475,000,000, or but 48 per cent; two years ago their share was $472,000,000 out of a total of $1,075,000,000, or 44 per cent. of the total. Ten years ago, taking the figures for the entire year, manufactures formed 35½ per cent.; twenty years ago 21 per cent. and thirty years ago 15 per cent. of the total exports of domestic merchandise.

The value of manufactures exported during the first eight months of 1910 averaged more than $2,500,000 for each business day; in 1900 a little over $1,000,000, and in 1890 a little over $750,000 for each business day.

The increase in the exportation of manufactures, it is proper to add, is the result in most cases at least of increased quantities of merchandise exported and not the result of higher prices, since, as shown by a statement recently issued by the bureau of statistics, prices of both exports and imports show a downward tendency in recent months.

With this increase in the percentage which manufactures form of the total exports occurs a marked change in the distribution of exports to the various sections of the world. The share of our total exports sent to Europe, the great manufacturing section of the world aside from the United States, was but 59