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DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS CO.

New York, October 18, 1911.

A regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of United States Metal Products Company, payable on November 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 1, 1911.

W. SEYMOUR BUNK, Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

50 Wall Street, New York City.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 3½% on the Preferred Stock, payable November 1, 1911, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 6, 1911.

Checks will be mailed by the Title Guarantee & Trust Company, 176 Broadway, New York City.

CHARLES B. POND, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, Oct. 19, 1911.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company a dividend of One-half of One Per Cent. (½%) was declared, payable November 27th, 1911, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company as of 12 o'clock noon, October 28th, 1911.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY (of Chicago).

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable November 25th, 1911, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on November 30, 1911.

L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

New York, October 17, 1911.

135TH DIVIDEND.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per Share has been declared payable November 15th. Transfer books will be closed November 1st, 1911, both days included.

EDWARD T. PLATT, Treasurer.

ELECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

An annual meeting of the stockholders of THE [illegible] CORPORATION will be held on [illegible] November 7, 1911, at two o'clock [illegible] of such corporation at Bridge [illegible] Long Island City, County of Queens [illegible] New York, for the purpose of voting [illegible] question to increase its capital stock [illegible] consisting of 4,000 shares of preferred stock, par value $100 each, to $1,000,000, to consist [illegible] of preferred stock and 2,000 shares [illegible] of the par value of $100 each, [illegible] vote upon a proposal of the Board of [illegible] issue series of bonds. The stock [illegible] transfer books will be closed [illegible] of business on November 4th, 1911, [illegible] opening of business on November 7th, 1911.

WILLIAM F. WYCKOFF, President.

EDWIN W. PYE, Secretary.

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

[illegible] Meeting of the Stockholders of the Central New England Railway Company will be held at 346 Main Street, Poughkeepsie, New York, on Wednesday, November 1st, 1911, at 3 [illegible] for the election of a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1911.

ARTHUR E. CLARK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 30 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y., October 17, 1911. Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores [illegible] at times as may be required by the Government, on or before December 15, 1911, at this office until 10 o'clock a.m. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores to be opened December 1, 1911," and addressed to Col. A. L. SMITH, A. C. G., U. S. Army.

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SURROGATE'S NOTICE.

FRANCES BOWEN FRENCH, Oswego County Surrogate's Court. In the matter of the estate of Frances Bowen French, deceased. An intention to apply for letters of administration upon the above entitled estate, having been shown to this Court, by the Petition of Fred E. French, for the issuance to him of such letters, now therefore, pursuant to an order of this Court duly made, filed and entered on October eleventh, 1911, the consent of all the next of kin of said deceased having been duly made and filed, notice is hereby given, as provided by section 2664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to all creditors having claims against the estate of Frances Bowen French, deceased, late of Mexico, Oswego County, N. Y., to present them to Hon. Clayton I. Miller, Surrogate of Oswego County, at his office in Oswego, N. Y., on or before November 20th, 1911. Dated October 11th, 1911. FRED E. FRENCH, Petitioner.

NEWS OF THE MINING WORLD

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIGURES FOR COLORADO OUTPUT.

Heavy Zinc Realization—Silver Returns From Arizona—Mexican Gold Strike—Belated Claim on Boston and Montana—$4,500,000 From the Yukon.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 18.—The United States Geological Survey credits thirteen Colorado counties with producing 77,089,648 pounds of zinc in 1910, as follows: Chaffee, 428,539 pounds; Clear Creek, 1,277,389; Custer, 6,796; Dolores, 87,000; Eagle, 4,147,945; Fremont, 18,072; Gunnison, 176,815; Lake (Leadville), 56,367,445; Mineral, 2,421,926; Park, 659,796; San Juan, 3,781,259; San Miguel, 2,193,081; Summit, 5,542,685. The great increase in zinc production is due to Leadville discoveries in 1909 and 1910.

Lake county produced in 1910 19,249,503 pounds of lead. Twenty other counties brought the total to 76,071,273 pounds, as follows: Boulder, 53,250; Chaffee, 970,523; Clear Creek, 2,434,476; Custer, 14,796; Dolores, 127,909; Eagle, 397,409; Gilpin, 555,477; Gunnison, 581,841; Hinsdale, 296,182; La Plata, 273; Mineral, 8,246,000; Ouray, 4,004,728; Park, 2,041,204; Pitkin, 13,408,250; Rio Grande, 250; Saguache, 161,068; San Juan, 10,688,386; San Miguel, 7,791,841; Summit, 5,015,409.

All but six of thirty mineral bearing counties contributed to the copper product, which was 8,359,535 pounds: Boulder, 16,772; Chaffee, 226,772; Clear Creek, 595,795; Custer, 3,882; Dolores, 97,063; Eagle, 209,551; Garfield, 425; Gilpin, 534,214; Grand, 56; Gunnison, 21,024; Hinsdale, 465,472; Lake, 3,645,157; La Plata, 142; Mineral, 29,031; Montezuma, 220; Ouray, 620,236; Park, 88,748; Pitkin, 24,843; Rio Grande, 87; Saguache, 5,362; San Juan, 1,208,496; San Miguel, 544,189; Summit, 21,740.

The total silver production was 8,509,598 ounces. The gold production was $20,507,058, of which Cripple Creek produced $11,002,253.

San Miguel was second in gold production with 481,000 tons of ore, against 668,941 by Teller county (Cripple Creek); Lake was third with 462,033 tons, San Juan fourth with 206,272 tons.

Lake county contributed to the total as follows: Gold, $1,213,134; silver, $3,322,015 ounces; copper, 3,645,157 pounds; lead, 19,249,503 pounds; zinc, 56,367,445 pounds; total, 462,033 tons of ore worth $7,360,777.

Tremont county produced zinc alone, 18 tons of ore, 18,072 pounds, worth $976.

Douglas produced $83 worth of gold and nothing else. Grand county is credited with one ton of ore yielding 56 pounds of copper worth $7.

The Portland Gold Mining Company disbursed $600,000, its regular quarterly two cents a share dividend, on the 15th inst. The amount brings the company's total to $8,917,080, of which $180,000 has been paid in 1911.

The Elkton Consolidated Gold Mining Company will disburse its regular bimonthly dividend of a cent a share, or $25,000, on the 24th. As usual, one-half cent extra will be added—a total of $37,500. The company's 1911 total is $187,500, making a grand total to date of $2,801,960.47.

The Vindicator Consolidate, the third Cripple Creek public company to declare an October dividend, its fifty-third, will pay 3 cents a share on the 25th. The amount, $45,000, brings the company's 1911 total to $180,000 and the grand total to $2,452,500.

The 1911 dividend total, as paid by eleven companies, is $606,557.41.

The Connor lease on the Forest Queen mine, Ironclad Hill, Cripple Creek, has encountered a flat vein assaying $40 to $50 a ton in the top of an old stope in the 500 foot level east of the shaft. Three big stopes are being worked on that level. This lease has yielded $150,000 in the last year.

The September output of the Mary McKinney, Cripple Creek, was 10 cars of good ore. The shaft is being sunk to 815 feet, being down to 780, if water is not encountered. A station will be cut and a crosscut run to the main lead which will permit a steady production of ore for two years. A lift of 100 feet will permit stoping of ore for three years.

The Dexter shaft on Bunker Hill, Cripple Creek, is down 900 feet. At 1,000 feet depth a station will be cut and laterals driven to tap veins probably entering the property from adjoining claims.

The Kavanaugh mill, treating the Jo Danforth dump, is realizing $14 a ton, the highest average from any Cripple Creek mine dump.

Ore from the Colorado Boss mine, Cripple Creek, is running $60 to $80 a ton. It is coming from the recent strike. Sylvanite recently found carries $229.15 a ton.

The Homestake mill has resumed work and the Colburn mill has been successfully started.

The Angel mine on Weehawken Creek, Ouray, is sacking a car of rich gold ore for shipment. During the last few days samples have been running $800, $1,000 and $1,180 gold per ton. Eight assays were made, the remaining five showing shipping values. The ore is coming from a 1,500 foot crosscut and 300 feet of drift.

The Capital, Seven-Thirty and Santiago mines in Upper Clear Creek district, are producing heavily. The Capital will output $200,000 for the year and the Santiago $100,000. The Gambette, Mendota, Pelican, East and West Griffith and Faymaster properties are all shipping.

The Lawson lease on the Princess of India mine on Columbia Mountain, Georgetown, is in a 10 inch streak of solid smelting ore carrying 200 ounces silver per ton. The ore shoot is showing for 150 feet. Stoping is in progress and a heavy tonnage is being mined. Shipments are made to Idaho Springs.

A mining camp has been started at Freshwater, fifty-two miles west of Colorado Springs on the Midland road, where large copper deposits are being worked. The Mill Gulch Mining Company of Colorado Springs, organizers of the camp, have several claims in operation.

The Wanakah mill, Ouray, has resumed work with its twenty stamps after a short idleness for repairs. The mine is showing new ore bodies with development.

MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 16.—A considerable number of good orders for American mining machinery are being placed by Mexican mine owners.

The rich strike of gold in the Klondike district, sixty-five miles southeast of Magdalena, Sonora, which was made a short time ago was due to the finding two years ago of a boulder which assayed $974.40 gold and ninety-five ounces in silver to the ton. The discoverers denounced about thirty-five acres, covering the spot where they believed the float had come from. The owners of this claim are Glover & Badgett, who after doing some prospecting without results let the property in charge of Jesus Villalva who continued prospecting. Recently Villalva's efforts were rewarded by uncovering the ledge of high grade ore from which the boulder evidently had come. One of the stipulations under which Villalva remained on the claim was that he should pay his living expenses and get what profits he could by picking up ore from the property. He eked out a miserable existence from this source during two years. But when he came across the rich ore body he decided he would get what benefits he could out of the discovery for himself. He patiently traced the ledge through the whole length of the claim without letting anyone, even the owners of the property, know of his discovery. Finally he followed the ledge off of the claim and to free ground. Having satisfied himself that the ore was rich and that a fortune was within his grasp he walked the sixty-five miles to Magdalena, carrying in his pockets and in a sack upon his back enough of the rich ore to pay for the cost of denouncing the claim of twenty-five acres, adjoining the property of Glover & Badgett. Samples taken from the shaft which Villalva is putting down upon his property run as high as $3,259 gold to the ton. It is reported that he has been offered $100,000 cash in gold for the mine and refused it. A few weeks ago he was an ordinary mine laborer.

The Durazno Mines Company, composed of Pittsburg men is developing two groups of claims in Sonora and Chihuahua. It is operating a twenty-five ton experimental mill with a view to determining the best method of treating the ores. It has more than 5,000 tons of good ore in sight and the prospects are said to be favorable for opening up other large bodies.

ARIZONA.

BISBEE, Oct. 17.—D. R. Williamson of Globe, Ariz., has acquired the Mankins group of six gold claims on Spring Creek in Gila county. The tunnel is in 150 feet and will be extended. The ore runs more than $80 in gold per ton and carries considerable other values.

The Magma Copper Company recently encountered a large body of ore in a crosscut on the 800 foot level of its mine in the Superior district. The working width of this ore body is about thirty feet, five to eight of which is very high grade. The company belongs to the Guggenheim interests.

The mill of the Vulcher Mining Company, the mines in Maricopa county, is now operating exclusively upon tailings of which there are about 250,000 tons. Development is being carried on from the 700 foot level.

The total production of gold in Arizona was 152,350.58 fine ounces, valued at $3,149,366, an increase in value of $411,866 in 1910. Of this output 1,257.27 fine ounces came from the placers, 95,359.07 ounces from siliceous ores, and 52,707.40 ounces from copper ores. From bullion in gold and silver mills were recovered 84,173.85 fine ounces, concentrates produced 9,995.76 fine ounces and crude ore sent to the smelters contained 56,443.59 fine ounces. The largest production was from Mohave county, $1,145,022 in 1910, as against $356,363 in 1909.

Arizona's silver production in 1910 was 2,506,528 fine ounces, valued at $1,385,925, against 2,601,161 fine ounces, valued at $1,352,604, in 1909. Of this output 1,934,363 ounces came from the copper ores, 440,126 from silicious ores and 119,034 ounces from lead ores. Bullion at gold and silver mills produced 59,812 ounces of silver in 2310, concentrates produced 96,894 fine ounces, and crude ore sent to the smelters contained 2,402,229 ounces. Cochise county produced 1,208,274 fine ounces of silver in 1910, against 1,454,390 fine ounces in 1909, and Yavapai county 699,703 ounces in 1910, against 578,580 ounces in 1909.

Copper production decreased in Arizona from 303,809,461 pounds, valued at $39,506,930, in 1909 to 297,481,151 pounds, valued at $37,781,376, in 1910, but Arizona still ranked first among the copper producers in 1910. Concentrates produced 59,425,658 pounds of the output and crude ores sent to the smelters produced 237,774,349 pounds. Cochise county, which includes the great Warren district, produced 145,310,623 pounds of copper, against 140,810,472 pounds in 1909. Greenlee county, embracing the former eastern portion of Graham county and including the famous Clifton-Morenci copper region of Copper Mountain and Greenlee districts, produced 72,878,094 pounds of copper, against 71,825,750 pounds in 1909. Yavapai county, including the Verde district, produced 40,824,556 pounds of copper, against 37,125,964 pounds in 1909, and Gila county, including the Globe district, produced 31,330,222 pounds of copper in 1910, as against 39,451,836 pounds in 1909.

The production of lead was 2,606,998 pounds, valued at $118,688, against 3,098,083 pounds valued at $133,218, in 1909. Cochise county, in which are situated the famous Tombstone mines, produced 1,176,416 pounds, followed by Mohave county with 740,091 pounds. Increased output in 1910 was made from Mohave and Santa Cruz counties. Concentrates produced 300,268 pounds of lead in Arizona in 1910, and 2,393,610 pounds were contained in crude ore sent to the smelters.

The zinc production was 5,484,899 pounds, valued at $296,184, in 1910, as against 5,977,237 pounds, valued at $322,771, in 1909. Mohave county, mainly from Union Pass camp, produced 5,474,046 pounds.

WASHINGTON.

SEATTLE, Oct. 20.—The mill of the Washington Power and Reduction Company is rapidly nearing completion. Its starting up is looked to as an important event in the history of Republic mine. Hundreds of tons of ore will be treated that cannot now be taken out of the mines on account of the cost of transportation and treatment. When all the ore can be treated at home the cost a ton for mining will be greatly reduced, as the low grade ore will be treated.

The mill will commence work grinding and cyaniding ore at the rate of 250 tons a day and will mean a big boom in the Republic mines, which owing to the shutting down of the Granby smelter have been rather quiet.

The Surprise is still in a high grade school. It has been opened for a distance of 60 feet and is from 3½ to 6 feet in width. The machine drill equipment has been doubled and the shipments will be much larger than before.

The Blacktail mine is installing new equipment. An exceedingly rich vein has been found and a shaft is being driven.

C. F. Wikstrom, president of the McKinley mine at Orient, has put a crew at work preparatory to the installation of a big mill. The tunnel is to be extended 250 feet and is to be driven on the ore dike. As soon as the tunnel is completed machinery for the 100 ton cyanide mill is to be installed and the work of stoping ore commenced, the programme has it.

Work is progressing very satisfactorily in the Mogul F. copper mine at Orient.

A crew of men has been started in a 50 foot shaft which will be sunk to the 100 foot level. It is estimated that this work can be completed within sixty days, the rock through which the work is being done being lime rock and chalcopyrite. The shaft is being sunk directly on the ore and the rock runs $15 to the ton with picked samples showing $70 in copper and $60 in gold. It is planned to run a crosscut tunnel a distance of 1,000 feet to tap the ore at a depth of 500 feet as soon as the direction and permanency of the ore shoot has been established.

Wilburn Hosea of the Pacific Copper Mining and Milling Company, operating fourteen claims northwest of Chewelah in Stevens county, reports that work is progressing very satisfactorily on the big shaft and that the company is in shape to make a big ore shipment as soon as the smelters are ready to handle ore again.

A new wagon road has been built to Blue Creek, giving a water grade over the whole four miles distance to the station. The shaft has now been sunk about 50 feet directly on the ore. The vein is 41 feet wide.

What is reported to be some of the richest ore ever found in the Northwest has been discovered recently in Okanogan county, twelve miles north of Republic, according to assays which have been made by Matt & Davy of Victor, Col.

Some samples of the rock ran almost $20,000 to the ton and the pulverized ore taken from clear across the tunnel assayed $40. The ore was taken from the Emperor Liberator and Gold Quartz mining claim, owned by J. F. Furst, Charles Gugat and Fred L. Pugh, all of Spokane.

About 800 feet of tunnel work has been done on the Emperor Liberator and Gold Quartz claim.

IDAHO.

BOISE, Oct. 8.—State Mine Inspector Robert N. Bell, who has just returned from Big Creek, says there are many rich mines in that district. On Moore Creek, near the head of Profile, is situated the Moscow group of quartz mines. The main vein is 250 feet wide and traced on the surface for 7,000 feet. A five stamp mill is kept running, and although crude, saves $7 a ton in free gold.

The Red Metals mine, near the head of Profile Creek, is turning out ore valued at $25 a ton in gold and silver. One vein in the ledge from four to six inches wide yields shipping ore that gives 400 ounces silver and one ounce gold a ton, with 3 per cent lead and 12 per cent. zinc.

The Crown mine near the Red Metals has a vein twenty feet thick with ore that goes from $8 to $10 a ton in gold.

Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Northwestern Smelting and Refining Company, capitalized at $10,000,000, for the purpose of building a $5,000,000 plant at Nampa, well situated to receive ores from all parts of southern Idaho. It is given out that work will begin within thirty days on the first unit, which will have a capacity of a thousand tons of ore a day.

The two big placer dredges, one below and one above Idaho City, are running uninterruptedly, turning out large quantities of gold.

Capitalists are again turning their attention to the old Smith Mountain district in Custer county. Many years ago a small smelter was erected to reduce the lead-silver ores, but failed on account of the expense from heavy freight rates and teaming with no fuel at hand. It is thought that the Nampa-Owyhee Railroad will be extended from Snake River to the district. An English company has just purchased a group of mines there.

MONTANA

BUTTE, Oct. 8.—A one-twelfth interest in the Pennsylvania mine, a former Boston and Montana property now belonging to the Anaconda Copper Mining company is claimed by some fifteen people. In an action just filed to recover their alleged share of the value of the ore extracted since February, 1897, it is stated that while they do not know the exact value of the ore, they believe it to be more than $25,000,000. The plaintiffs ask for an accounting, that they be declared the owners of the one-twelfth interest and that they receive the value of the ore extracted. The action is brought against the Anaconda and the Boston and Montana company. It came as a surprise and was the first intimation that there was ever any doubt as to the ownership of the Pennsylvania property. It is alleged that the plaintiffs have been the owners of the interest since February 8, 1897.

While the Tuolumne company would have paid its regular dividend, now due, the directors at a recent meeting decided to pass it on the ground that the extensive improvements which are proceeding require such a large outlay that it is not advisable to pay out any money until the building of the railway spur from the mine to the railway connection and the new surface equipment are entirely paid for. The new surface plant will be in operation about the latter part of December. It is proposed to increase the output from 100 tons a day, the present production, to 400 tons.

The East Butte property is in fine shape, according to R. H. Gross, president of the company, who has been in the city from Boston looking after the mine and smelter. Mr. Gross is continually striving to introduce new methods to reduce cost of production. His latest proposition is the introduction of an incinerating plant, work upon which has been started, to be finished in about two months. It is for the purpose of cinerating fine dust and fine concentrates and consists of a chain of pans into which the fine dust and concentrates are carried and then put through heat which ignites the coke in the fine dust and the sulphur in the concentrates, the product being converted into cinder, which is sent to the smelter. The cinerated product makes a fine smelter material. The scheme is being worked successfully in several smelters. Mr. Gross says that the company is turning out about 1,000,000 pounds of copper every month and that its earnings so far this year will average better than $30,000 a month. The East Butte is getting all its ore from the 800 foot level and the present indications are that this level will furnish enough to supply the smelter for a long time.

The copper production of this district for September was 1,200,000 pounds less than in August, as the following official figures of the Anaconda company show: Washoe smelter, 15,900,000 pounds; Great Falls, 5,400,000 pounds, making a total of 21,300,000 pounds. Besides, the East Butte smelter turned out 1,000,000 pounds, bringing the grand total for the district up to 22,300,000 pounds, as compared with 23,500,000 pounds in August. During the three remaining months of the year the production will not vary much from that of last month, as the Never Sweat mine will be down for several months and just as soon as the high ore is put in commission another mine will be closed down to equip under the compressed air system.

The Black Rock mine of the Butte and Superior company is showing up well on the 900 foot level. A new body of ore has been opened up, giving a width of 20 feet and carrying an average of 30 per cent. zinc and 11 ounces of silver to the ton. At 1,000, 1,200, 1,400 and 1,600 feet the ore bodies are showing up even better than on the 900 foot level.

Some figures have been prepared tending to show the immensity of the Anaconda mining business in this district. Ore mined yearly, 5,000,000 tons; value of coke consumed at smelters, $2,050,000; value of coal burned, $2,000,000; value of limestone used at smelters, $1,376,000; value of lumber, $380,000; value of copper produced, $30,000,000; value of silver produced, $5,000,000; value of gold produced, $1,500,000.

According to a report given out the Butte and Superior Company during the month of August produced more concentrates at the Basin works than at any time in the history of the company. The saving was about 65 per cent. of the mineral content of the ore treated and the profits are said to have been $105,000 for the month.

The Tuolumne company has begun shaft sinking again and the mine is to be deepened to 2,000 feet. About the first of the month a depth of 1,800 feet will be reached and a station cut. The new steel hoist which will be in operation by the last of the year will have a capacity of lifting from a depth of 3,500 feet and it will be provided with 6,000 feet of rope. The material for the steel gallows frame has arrived. It will have a height of ninety-eight feet.

HELENA, Oct. 18.—A lease has been taken by Martin Malvahill, for many years interested in properties in the Corbin district, and Louis R. Goslin, interested in the Augusta mine at Zortman, on a group of claims, adjoining the Mineral Hill group owned by James J. Hill, at Rimini. Men are now cleaning out the old workings and preparing the property for operation. It is the general belief that this is the forerunner of extensive operations which are to be started in this district within the next year. The property is developed by a 500 foot tunnel, giving a vertical depth of 150 feet and tapping the Pilgrim vein, which is eighteen feet wide and carries lead-silver-gold concentrating ore running $11 to the ton. It is the intention to sink a shaft. There is another vein in the property which gives good assays, but which has not been developed to any extent.

The recent strike in the C. & D. mine above Elkhorn is coming to be regarded as important. A. J. Seligman of New York and Sam Hauser and others of Helena are the owners, but the property is under lease to Duluth parties. Between 1889 and 1893 it was operated, and produced during that time between $500,000 and $600,000. The ore was an oxidized iron-gold ore, while that discovered recently is directly opposite in character, being a silver bearing rock. It carries between forty-five and 100 ounces of silver to the ton, and the extent of the ore body has not yet been determined.

Extensive work is being carried on at the property of the Iron Mass Mining Company near Missoula. A new tunnel is being driven at a point 400 feet down the mountainside from the old one to tap at a depth of 1,400 feet a ledge which is tapped by the upper tunnel. The ore in this mine is of lead-silver and the conditions are much the same as in the Coeur d'Alene district. In fact, it is considered the eastern extension of the Coeur d'Alenes. The district extends from the Iron Mountain mine on the east to Saltese on the west, a distance of about thirty miles.

Charles J. Ryden and Fred Johnson are pushing work on the Ryden claim at the head of Spring Gulch, and intend to run the tunnel 600 or 700 feet to tap the Mohawk and Alias veins. They expect also to open up the old Oro Cache vein.

George Schmidt and Frank Meraner, who have been working a claim in Williams Gulch, recently shipped a carload of ore which netted about $90 a ton after deducting treatment and freight charges. The ore body is a small one, but seems to be growing larger going into the hills.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—After a dull summer, due to the failure of Steamboat, Mount Hope is again to the front with a sensational strike of silver-lead ore on the Tulameen. The ore is high grade, the ledge large and well defined for a very great distance. The vein lies under a strong iron cap. On the apex a shaft has been sunk 25 feet, opening a pocket of $150 ore and four feet of $50 ore. The property is owned by a group of Spokane men who have a crew at work sinking the shaft.

Archie Cooper reached Hope also this week, reporting a copper find on Silver Creek which he says presents the largest outcrop he has ever seen. Many hundreds of tons of blast from the dike have fallen into the creek. Some small veins of native silver are also reported.

George H. Carr, a Montana prospector, who has been in the Cranbrook country all summer, made a strike of rich looking, free milling ore on Perry Creek. This creek has long been a placer producer, but this is the first quartz discovery there.

Much activity is reported from Lillooet. There are five companies doing extensive development there. The Coronation, besides having a crew of miners on day wages, has let a contract. It is safe to say that this company will have sufficient ore blocked out next spring to keep the mill running for five years. The Lorne Amalgamated, Pioneer, Wayside and Comet companies have also let contracts. Some of these companies have their mill machinery ordered and are waiting for the completion of the wagon road before having it hauled in. If the Government rushes the construction work on the wagon road next June will see five mills grinding out the precious metal that should have been in circulation years ago.

Mining activity on the Cadwalder has given an impetus to prospecting. Several new finds have been made in other sections. Foremost are White & Co.'s free milling on Waughton Creek, Gibson & Hamilton's on the south fork of Bridge River and a large body of hematite iron on Whitewater River. Samples of this ore on being analyzed were found to contain silica, 4.18; alumina, 1.12; oxide of iron, 89.50; metallic iron, 60.35.

There is a large section of unexplored country between Whitewater River and Chilco Lake, but it is too late for prospectors to go in there this season.

ALASKA

SEATTLE, Oct. 15.—Gold production in the British Yukon this year will run to $4,500,000, which is somewhat in excess of 1910. The Yukon Gold Company has had seven dredges in operation and operated some hydraulic plants as well. The bulk of the Yukon gold will come from the ground of this company. The Treadgold corporation will have a number of plants in operation in 1913. The Treadgold dredges will double the output of the Klondike region.

The Fidalgo-Alaska, at Fidalgo Bay, Prince William, became a copper producer this month. The bunkers have been completed and the aerial tram constructed, and the property is now prepared to make regular ore shipments to the Tacoma smelter.

Kenai, Alaska, made a $5,000 cleanup on a run of 165 hours with a three stamp mill. The mill will not be run during the winter, but development will go on constantly. The freezeup cuts off the water-power, and the cost of coal is too great shipped in from British Columbia and delivered at the mine to permit winter operations. A twenty stamp mill is on the way in to the Alaska Free Gold property on Willow Creek. The mill was delivered at Ship Creek, on Knick Arm, Cook's Inlet, by the Bertha on her last trip up. It will go in over the snow and be ready for operation in the spring. The property is owned by Frank Barthoff, R. L. Hatcher and William Martin. Barthoff operates the Gold Bullion, the best known producer in the Knik region.

A five year lease on the Pioneer property on the divide between Fairbanks Creek and Wolf has been taken by Green White and Henry Crook of 500 feet of the vein, which is from eighteen to twenty inches in width. On this vein there are three shafts, one 100 feet in depth, another eighty feet deep and the third thirty feet.

Assays of $24,800 a ton from quartz brought from Fort Wells have caused an old time stampede. About two hundred prospectors are now camped on the beach near the rich ground, a townsite has been located, miners meetings held and a town started. The new town has received the suggestive name of Golden.

This stampede started about two weeks ago when C. G. Hubbard displayed some quartz from Wells Bay which was literally plated with the precious metal. This week C. P. Toolson returned to Valdez with samples running into the thousands a ton, one giving over $24,000.

As a consequence stampeders are again moving and there is not a small boat of any kind to be had in Valdez Bay.

MINE PUMPS

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IRON MEN WAITING.

Consumers Slow to Approach the Market for Next Year's Deliveries.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The pig iron fraternity has been awaiting the opening of a movecent by consumers to cover for first quarter deliveries of iron, but the movement is slow in materializing. Consumers evidently are not ready to open negotiations for next year's shipment.

The iron market showed little activity during the week, even in prompt sales. Two transactions in bessemer iron, aggregating 2,200 tons at $14.50 valley furnace confirmed the price first set on that grade two weeks ago. These purchases were understood to be for immediate or nearby delivery. Reports that the $14.50 price had been quoted by producers for deliveries into 1912 are not confirmed. So far as is known, no important business has been offered in bessemer iron for deliveries into 1912.

No. 2 foundry iron shows a price of $13.50 valley furnace, on sales of 500 tons and over. Expected heavy inquiries for foundry grades for next year's delivery have not yet reached sellers. The sale of 1,000 tons of malleable to a Pittsburg consumer on a basis of a shade under $13 valleys was closed late in the week. This price could not be duplicated in valleys territory, however, the iron in this particular case coming from the immediate Pittsburg district.

A bona fide sale of 500 tons of basic iron for shipment west was closed at $12.50 valley furnace, thus presenting a new price alignment in valleys territory, probably never before duplicated in the history of the region, of an even dollar "spread" between prices on actual sales on bessemer No. 2 foundry and basic iron at $14.50, $13.50 and $12.50 valley furnace respectively. This despite the stories that total cost of production is higher to-day on basic than on foundry iron in the valleys. There is no business pending in basic in this market.

The foundry iron situation shows more stability in this market than the steel making irons. Stocks of foundry iron in furnace yards have actually been reduced during the last twenty days, shipments into consumption on regular contract having been heavy since the opening of the month, obligations of producers for the remainder of the quarter so far as known now will not call for the putting in of additional pig iron capacity, since the furnaces are at their best at this season of the year. With average October weather the present list of active furnaces will be able to consider-ably increase the make of September. Two western Pennsylvania furnaces are preparing to go into blast soon after the 1st of the month, however.

Connelsville again has too much coke. There has been an increase of about 600 in the list of active ovens in the Connelsville region during the last half month, which has been more than the market could stand. Prompt furnace coke again is quoted down to $1.50, oven, and furnace interests are backward about figuring on contracts for next year. The result has been a stagnant market, with low offerings on contracts running into 1912. Standard brands of foundry coke can be had at $1.70 to $1.80, oven, for prompt shipment, which is 20 to 30 cents lower than the minimum of last summer.

Crude steel was in vigorous demand at the close of the week on account of the better feeling in wire, sheets, tin plate and structural material. The influx of new buying is from the small consumer, who has been roused out of his lethargy by the showing of cutthroat prices which he judges is a temporary condition. The increased bookings in finished goods are not sufficient to justify any increase in mill operations the coming week, but they put a more favorable aspect on the November prospect in the mills. It is an open secret that if the railroad should follow midsummer promises and make strong requisitions on the mills for midwinter rolling of products for early spring delivery the operating cap