GREAT OIL FIELD IS BEING OPENED

San Juan County, Utah, Holds Great Volume of Very Valuable Oil.

SALT LAKERS ARE PIONEERS IN FIELD

Seldom-Mentioned Region Is Now Attracting Very Wide, Sincere Attention.

In San Juan county, Utah, in the extreme southeastern part of the state, and along the San Juan river on its north bank, and extending northerly therefrom, and doubtless southerly as well, there has been shown to exist one of the most promising oil fields, quantity and quality considered, in the United States.

On the south side of the Rio San Juan is situate the Navajo Indian reservation. The river to a point about twenty-three miles westerly of the town of Bluff is the north boundary of the reservation, which is bounded on the west by the one hundred and tenth meridian, and hence little prospecting for oil has been done on the south side. Still some such work has been done near the west boundary, on the south side of the river, by parties who believed that they were west of the one hundred and tenth meridian, and therefore were not in forbidden territory, and seepages of oil have been discovered there as upon the north side, and some mining locations made. The actual work of development, by sinking oil wells, has all been done on the north side of the San Juan river. The known and proved oil field commences at a point about twenty to twenty-two miles from Bluff, and extends twenty-five miles from there to the west down the stream.

This field, from a geological point of view, is said by men of first-class reputations and who are recognized experts in the examination of geological formations, for the purpose of determining whether they are favorable for containing large quantities of oil, have, so far as known, uniformly reported to their employers that this region is most favorable for carrying oil of the finest quality and in great quantity. Nearly all of this character of professional work has been done since the first of last April.

Professor Lakes, geologist, and professor of geology in the University of Wyoming, in an article published in May, 1908, while the article written was not dealing specially with the great plateau of the Rio San Juan, as to its oil carrying probabilities, but rather with its unique and rugged beauty, says that the "region of southeastern Utah bordering on the Rio San Juan is one little known to white men. It has been rarely traversed, if at all, by the scientific explorer, and by few except some hardy prospectors, and the patient Mormon to whom the church may have said, 'Go and settle in that land.' It is distinctly a plateau rather than a mountainous region—there are no great mountain ranges, only small isolated pimple-like groups dotted here and there over the monotonous plain of rocks of sedimentary origin. These volcanic islets belong to the laccoliths, and in time the erosion of this region removed the overlying sedimentary rocks and exposed the laccoliths."

Geological Formation.

Professor Lakes states that along the San Juan river elsewhere, the strata so prevailingly horizontal suddenly rear up into steep anticlinal arches, diminishing in steepness westward, until they pass into gentle broad-backed rolls, and that it is where the river has cut a canyon through the anticlinal rolls that the oil seepages occur. They issue from a porous limestone of probably the Permian age, between the overlying Jura-Trias red sandstones, and the underlying limestones and sandstones of the upper carboniferous. He adds, "Whether this vast field of gentle anticlines contains any large bodies of oil can only be proved by boring. The geological conditions would theoretically appear quite favorable."

The country is rugged, but not so on account of volcanic uplifts destroying or shattering the strata, but solely due as appears on account of tremendous erosion, making box canyons through the sandstones long after the sedimentary rocks had been laid down under the waters, which have since subsided. There can be no geological reason why the oil cannot exist in vast quantities in these sandstone strata, shales and porous limestones.

But one fact, as the saying is, is worth a thousand theories—the oil has been discovered by boring wells, in large quantity, and of the finest possible quality, and now many men of means are seeking to acquire territory by leases for development or by outright purchase. All this has come about in the year 1908, and is likely to prove one of the most valuable if not the greatest of Utah's assets.

Oil seepages have been known to exist along the San Juan river for years back. In 1901 Mr. E. L. Goodridge was proceeding down the San Juan river in a boat for the purpose of prospecting gold bars which exist along that stream, and to examine the oil-bearing strata as well. He discovered very promising oil seepages immediately on the stream at a point about forty-five miles below the town of Bluff, which town has been settled for fifty years, and is now the home of a small but very thriving community. Trees have been planted and the shade trees have grown to large proportions; orchards of apples and pears and other fruits have been set out, and the soil there to the extent of 500 acres has been cultivated by the people living there, the soil being very fertile and bearing the finest fruits, which find their market in the state of Colorado. This fertility of soil exists all the way down the river, and will, when water is placed upon it, undoubtedly produce fine crops. Bluff has been an Indian trading post all the years.

Work of Development.

Mr. Goodridge proceeded to sink some holes with his pick and shovel along and near the water's edge, in the rocks where the oil came from, and in every instance the little hole he would sink would fill with oil by the next morning. He brought some of this oil to Salt Lake City to endeavor to enlist some capital to open up the field. He took a man down with him to examine, and his report was very favorable, but the country was considered by parties who

Tribune Agents in Nevada.

Copies of The Tribune will be found on sale in Nevada at the following:
Beauvard—R. Livermore.
Caliente—John Shier.
Cherry Creek—Grey & Collins.
Cobre—Richard Richards.
Columbia—B. I. Barlow.
Elko—A. H. Cochrane.
Ely—Harville Stationery Co.; Grace Faxon; Walden & Burnett.
Fallon—Black's N. P. Agency.
Goldfield—Louie Polin.
Las Vegas—Wilson Drug Co.
Lovelock—Charles N. Baker.
Mazuma—McLean & Daily.
Pioche—A. A. Carman; Pioche Drug Co.
Rawhide—Mrs. I. Davis; Louis Polin.
Reno—Rosenthal & Armanko; Shepard & Son.
Rhyolite—The "Crescent."
Tonopah—T. A. Oldfather.
Wonder—Adams Bros.
Yerington—G. E. Leavitt & Son.

sent him as too inaccessible to justify any effort. He then came to Mr. A. C. Ellis with this oil and solicited his assistance. The oil was analyzed and was pronounced of the first class, whereupon terms were made and a corporation was brought into existence, Colonel Ellis taking control of the stock and financing it himself. A drilling machine was ordered from the factory in the east and was shipped to the territory for the purpose of development. It was found so difficult to make a road to the spot that all calculations were upset as to the time of reaching the field, and instead of dropping the drill on the fourth of July as was expected, drilling was not commenced until the first day of November, 1901. The well was put down at that point to a distance of 300 feet, but the company having no shelter and no means of getting one, operations ceased after a good many thousand dollars had been expended.

The first sand was encountered at this place at 170 feet, considerable water also coming in. The quantity of oil developed was estimated by Mr. Goodridge and the driller at about twenty-five barrels per day. Nothing further was done in the entire region by anybody until August, 1907, when Mr. Goodridge was requested by Mr. Ellis to return and renew the scheme of oil drilling higher up the stream and nearer to Bluff. Mr. Goodridge was sent down to the field, a new machine was ordered and was delivered in the oil district, made ready for operation and drilling was commenced on December 4 at a point about twenty-five miles west of Bluff. On March 4 following, after more or less difficulty and delay, due to the then inaccessibility of the field and lack of means of repair of machinery, the second sand was encountered. The first sand was encountered at 170 feet, some water having been encountered at 130 feet. This first sand was drilled through and yielded twenty to twenty-five barrels a day, it was estimated. When the second sand was struck, on March 4, at a depth of 220 feet, a tremendous flow of oil, with a great volume of gas, was encountered. The oil was forced up above the top of the casing, 8¼ inches in diameter, a distance of twelve feet by the force of the gas and continued to spout for ten or fifteen minutes that high. Subsequently the flow began to decline, and the oil for a month flowed gently over the pipe and gradually sunk down to about forty feet below the top of the well, and there is became stationary. The well was permitted to rest for some two or three months, except the people who visited the region would take away such quantities of oil as they cared for, from one gallon to ten gallons, and the oil soon found its way into various states and places in the state of Utah.

Second Well Started.

In the meantime a second well was commenced by the same parties under the business name of the Oil Company of San Juan, further up the anticline, about three miles and a half distant. It was sunk to the depth of 170 feet before it encountered the first sand, and lies one-half mile east of north of the original well. The first sand in this well also showed high gas pressure and much water, and yielded about thirty-five barrels a day. It is the opinion of the superintendent of the only active company then in the field, the Oil Company of San Juan, that this well will equal the first one in the output of oil, but the sinking of it further was discontinued, because the object of sinking the well was to discover the oil and validate the locations only.

A third well was then commenced at a point about two miles from the second well to the northeast, and in the first sand water has been encountered, with a strong flow of oil, showing about the same yield for that sand as the first and second wells. Since then a fourth well has been started at a point about a half mile from the first well and the oil has been encountered in the fourth well, as in the others. The fifth well is now under way, with a certainty of getting the oil, since it is surrounded by oil wells.

Until after the finding of oil in the first well, which is situated 600 yards from the Rio San Juan, no money was ever expended in the actual development of the oil field except by the pioneers, constituting the Oil Company of San Juan, but with the strike made in well No. 1 the district commenced filling up with locators and parties who had previously located to look after their locations, experts and capitalists following rapily. Now there are no less than ten drilling machines on the field, besides the two original machines sent in by Mr. Ellis and operated by Mr. Goodridge. Four of these are actually dropping the drill and one of them, on land lying adjoining and immediately north of the fourth well mentioned, has struck a fine flow of oil and two others have nearly reached the second sand.

There are two Standard machines already in the district and now being erected, and a number of Star drilling machines. The San Francisco & San Juan Oil company, a corporation, with its principal place of business in San Francisco, but formed under the laws of the State of Nevada, has a new first-class machine, constructed in the East, capable of going 2600 feet deep, now on the way between the railroad point of Dolores and Bluff, and at or about the 5th of January should be upon the the lands of that company. This new machine has all of the appointments to enable a continuous and rapid campaign, and its territory is so situated that it will undoubtedly encounter a very valuable well in a very short time, and many of them.

The first well sunk on what is known as the Crossing No. 2 claim of the Oil company of San Juan, composed of Messrs. Ellis & Goodridge and their associates, has been tested to ascertain its capacity by rapid pumping with a bailer. This was done expressly to ascertain what the well could do. Everything being in perfect order, the bailer was set in motion and was used as rapidly as possible, with a fall of 40 feet to the oil to begin with, and the driller estimated that he was making at least three trips in five minutes, and it was found without any respite in the drilling that the oil had been lowered some 20 feet below where it was standing when the pumping commenced, and it was illustrated at that rate of pumping that the well would yield 800 barrels of oil per day.

The operations for rapid development of the field have been delayed by accidents and the difficulty of getting into the field from Bluff, but the road making has all been accomplished by the owners of the oil claims, assisted by the county of San Juan, and things will move much more rapidly in the future. Automobiles have gone down from Dolores to the oil field, also freight teams, a very large number going regularly.

There are five sands showing in this field, of much greater thickness than the two so far encountered, and underlying them. These sands are exposed by the tremendous erosion of the San Juan river, and are readily to be seen and examined, and have been so seen and examined by thoroughly capable experts. One of these sands, near the water's edge, which has not been reached by the driller, and which is practically lower by 1000 feet than the level of the mesa above, yields very large quantities of oil by the pick and shovel. A large hole was sunk in it and in a very short time was filled up by the oil rolling in. A number of wells such as Well No. 1 of the original company can be had, and there is no doubt that the district will very soon be capable of producing 10,000 barrels of oil a day.

Competent persons say it is the finest oil of which they have any account or knowledge. It may be said that it has a paraffine base, or as nearly so as any oil to be found, or of which there is any account. The percentage of paraffine contained as shown by the analysis, scale and vaseline, is 12½ per cent of the crude weight of the oil. The sulphur, a mere trace; and the asphaltum, nominal; gravity of the crude oil, 38 degrees Baume; specific gravity 0.837. The percentage of naphtha, 12.5 by volume; 11.0 by weight; gravity, 63 deg. Baume, 0.731 specific gravity. Light burning oil, by volume, 21.2; by weight, 19.9; gravity 51 deg. Baume; 0.778 specific gravity. Heavy burning oil, by volume, 19.2; by weight, 19.0; gravity Baume 41 deg., 0.823 specific gravity. Heavy oils, 43.0, by volume; by weight, 44.6; Baume 33 deg.; specific gravity 0.862. Cokings and loss by volume, 4.1 per cent.

It is a very liquid oil, and when exposed in a glass bottle or tube to the light is greenish in color, and when shaken in a bottle in the light shows an amber-like wine color. Practically this same character of oil, produced by wells in Wyoming, is commanding at the wells there $2.50 per barrel. This Wyoming oil was sold in 1904 at $7 a barrel at the same time the California asphaltum oil was sold at 27 cents. In 1905 the California oil was averaging 24½ cents per barrel at the well, and this character of oil $6.10. This Wyoming oil is being purchased at $2.50 a barrel, and the products of the San Juan oil would be worth more than $20 a barrel at the market prices in vogue at the centers of sales now. That is the value of the paraffine, the naphtha, the light and heavy burning oils and the lubricating oils and the like that would be produced. The money value of the oils of this field as a commercial proposition would be equal to any other district known, and it can readily be seen that the money yield from the oil land of that district cannot be exceeded, when pipe line or railroad facilities are secured.

Extent of District.

While the pioneer capital for this field and the supervision of its development by Mr. Goodridge is due to Salt Lake parties, now a large number of persons of other states are becoming interested. From Portland, Or.; Chicago, Durango, Colo.; Colorado Springs, Spokane and New York, in all of which places companies or associations have been formed to send machines into the field, though the camp is in its infancy.

The field will soon be surveyed by the United States government. Last May Senator Sutherland of Utah, by the request of Mr. Ellis, introduced an amendment to the sundry civil bill making an appropriation for the survey of this San Juan county oil land, which was pushed through the senate and house of representatives by the Utah delegation, and has become the law. Advertisements for bids for the survey will expire on the 14th of January, and the contract be let by the surveyor general of the state of Utah.

This field is in the region of the cliff-dwellers and the cave-dwellers, and very near it, and in it are some of the most marvelous natural monuments to be found on the globe. The great natural bridges in Utah, which have been set apart by the president as a reservation, are within twenty-five miles of these oil wells, and its ethnological and archaeological importance, by recent discoveries made by scientific people in Utah and by representatives of the Smithsonian institute in Washington, are adding to the interest surrounding this remarkable oil field, and before many years it, in all likelihood, will be the Mecca of tourists looking for the wonderful natural curiosities of that portion of Utah.

The time for railroad and pipe lines is rapidly approaching, and probably that branch of this industry will be well under way in the coming year, when Utah will realize upon this section of the state.

This field is distant from Grand Junction 150 miles, and from Thompson Springs about the same distance, and from Salt Lake City about 250 miles, and from the Santa Fe railroad, in Arizona, 125 miles, and from Marysvale, in Utah, the terminus of one of the branches of the Denver & Rio Grande, or Rio Grande Western, 125 miles. Lines have been run from the Santa Fe railway to the region of the oil fields, which illustrate that the oil could be delivered by gravity through a pipe line to the Santa Fe system, following generally the line of the San Juan and Colorado rivers, as it is a persistent fall from the oil field to the Santa Fe. No pipe line has yet been projected, but there is much talked about now by some capitalists and by interested parties.

Ore and Bullion.

The ore and bullion report for Saturday, given by McCornick & Co., was as follows: Ore received, $39,000; bullion shipped, $27,000.

Metal Market.

The metal quotations for Saturday, posted by McCornick & Co., were as follows: Silver, 50⅞c; lead, $4.22; copper, 12 13-16c.

Ore Shipments.

The Pioneer sampler on Saturday released 8 cars of ore from Utah camps, and the Taylor & Brunton Co. released 12 cars from Utah.

Union Assay Office.

M. S. Hanauer, 152 S. West Temple. J. V. Sadler, P. O. Box 1446.

J. OBERNDORFER, STOCK BROKER, 161 S. Main. Tel. Bell 792.

A Good Buy.

One-third interest in four mining claims, in fine location at Pioche, Nev., for $1000. Act quickly. Box 1651, Salt Lake.

WADE & SNOW,

Mining engineers, U. S. deputy mining surveyors. 420 Judge bldg. Recently moved from 409 Atlas block.

LODI DISTRICT NOW HASTENING TO FRONT

Past Season Has Witnessed Large Ore Shipments to Utah Smelters.

One of the coming districts in the state of Nevada is what is known as the Old Lodi district, situated about twenty-five miles east of the new camp of Rawhide and about twenty-five miles southeast of Fairview. It is in the northwest corner of Nye county.

Years ago considerable mining was done in this immediate vicinity, but owing to adverse conditions not much was done until two years ago, when attention was again given to the district, and one property, known as the Illinois mine, now incorporated under the name of the Lodi Mines company, has been successfully developed by the efforts of Dr. C. I. Burt and Mr. J. A. Eaton of Denver. This property has now been developed to more than 700 feet in depth, and at the present time has more than $4,000,000 worth of ore blocked out, and during the past year shipped more than $150,000 worth of high grade ore to the smelters at Salt Lake City. At the present time more than 6000 tons of ore have been mined and stored awaiting the completion of a smelter now in course of erection. On the lower levels of the property the ore runs from $300 to $700 a ton in gold, silver and lead, while they have a world of ore that runs from $35 to $60 per ton.

At the present time two trains of ore cars, drawn by gasoline engines, are hauling out high-grade ore to the railroad, and the ore is shipped to the smelters at Salt Lake. The tonnage of the property was so great that a hundred-ton smelter has been ordered and is now on the ground and in course of construction. It is expected that it will be blown in before the first of February. The development in the Illinois mine has been so satisfactory that it has encouraged adjoining properties to increased energies. Adjoining the Illinois mine on the north is a property organized under the name of the Lodi Gold and Copper Mining company. It is owned principally by Salt Lake people, among whom are Judge H. P. Henderson, N. M. Hamilton, W. W. Cluff, W. H. King, J. P. Buzanes and Jacob Evans of Provo. This property consists of about twenty-five claims and now has a shaft down to a depth of a hundred feet and cross-cuts extended from the bottom of the shaft. In addition to this considerable development work has been done and a large amount of ore has been exposed. This property contains the same character of ore as the Illinois mine and has more than three veins traversing its territory. A contract has now been let to sink the shaft an aditional hundred feet and steps are being actively taken for the proper development of this property.

The ore upon the surface carries about $100 in value, and at the bottom of the shaft the vein now runs about $120 in gold, silver and lead. In a cross-cut extended from the bottom of the hundred-foot level, more than 12 feet of ore has been exposed that breaks better than $30, and it is the same character that overlies the high-grade ore bodies in the adjoining property.

Adjoining the Lodi Gold and Copper Mining company's properties on the north is a property organized under the name of the Lucky Girl Mining company, which consists of nine claims, and is also controlled principally by Salt Lake people, among whom are the present state treasurer, Mr. James Christianson, Mr. Isaac R. Barton, M. C. Davis, and S. A. King, T. S. Wolcott and J. S. Smith of Lodi, Nevada. A portion of the territory belonging to this company has heretofore been developed to a depth of 225 feet, and much valuable ore has been extracted therefrom. At the present time the company is taking steps to begin active development work upon the property. It is considered a very valuable piece of ground in the district and it is predicted by all who are acquainted with it that when the development work has been further extended that it will make a property equally as great as the Illinois mine.

At the present time more than 200 men are at work in the district and a town under the name of Bob is now being rapidly built up. The development work in the Lodi district is having an extremely beneficial effect throughout that entire section of the country. Already there is increased activity in the Phonelite district, which is only five miles away and work is being continued upon the Paymaster, upon the Mohawk Duluth property and the Phonelite Independence property, all of which have very fine showings in gold values, and it is predicted that the coming year will produce a great activity, and, in fact, a boom in that locality.

Mining Notes.

The Salt Lake stock and mining exchange will have its regular calls tomorrow and thereafter in the old room on West Second South.

John Dern left Sunday for Fremont, Neb., for the purpose of making an inspection of his numerous interests there.

The Lower Mammoth annual stockholders' meeting will be held on the 11th of this month.

L. N. Morrison, director of the Indian Queen company, left Saturday evening for Beaver county to visit this and the King David mine.

Judge S. J. Rich of Idaho, who is extensively interested with Salt Lake capital in mining properties, is in the city from the north.

President Belcher of the Utah Karns Tunnelling Machine company announces that on Thursday a party of local people will leave for Boulder with him to witness the Saturday's run of the Colorado machine.

Maj. Frank Foote, active thirty-third degree Mason for Idaho, Utah and Wyoming and receiver of the land office in Wyoming, is in the city on personal business. He reports active work and good results in the Spring Valley oil field of Wyoming, the place where some of the finest oil in the country is found.

Emile Maertens, the Brussels, Belgium, capitalist, arrived in Salt Lake City last night. He is a large stockholder in the Scott Mines company, and will look over that company's holdings with other eastern people while in Utah. Mr. Scott has just returned from Pioche and brings good news of his Yuba East property, and he speaks highly of the Prince Consolidated and other Pioche mines.

S. M. Levy of the National Development company is back from the Pacific Consolidated property, north of Elko, Nev., where he started active development work. Mr. Levy also visited Ely, where he found conditions in a very healthful shape.

Tribune Want Ads.
Bell phone 5201. Ind. phone 360-348.

New York Mining Stocks.

James A. Pollock & Co., bankers and brokers, 6 West Second South street, furnish the following, received over their private wire yesterday afternoon:

LISTED STOCKS.

	Sales.	H.	L.	Clse
Newhouse	400	6	5¾	5¾
Utah Copper	200	47	47	47
Tennessee Copper	12,075	48¾	48¼	48¾

NEW YORK CURB RANGE.

	Sales.	H.	L.	Clse
Cumberland Ely	5,000	8¾	8½	8¾
Ely Consolidated	.....	17c	14c	17c
Dominion Copper	.....	⅜	¼	⅜
Greene G. & S.	.....	8c	5c	8c
Nevada Utah	100	3	3	3
Nevada Smelter	.....	1¼	1	1
Mitchell	.....	¼	¼	¼
Giroux Consolidated	200	6¼	6¼	6¼
King Edward	.....	1	¾	1
Tintic Mining	.....	4¼	4	4¼
First National Cop.	.....	7¾	7½	7¾
Boston Consolidated	200	17	17	17
Nevada Consolidated	700	19¼	19	19
Yukon Gold	100	4½	4¼	4½
Mont-Shoshone	200	¾	½	¾
Miami Copper	600	15¼	15¼	15¼
Cobalt Central	25,000	58	56	58
Ray Consolidated	1,200	7¾	7½	7¾

NEW YORK CURB CLOSE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Butte & London	⅜	½
Cumberland Ely	8 1-16	8¼
Giroux Consolidated	6¾	6¾
Nevada Consolidated	18¾	19
Nevada Utah	2¾	3
Nipissing	9¾	10¼
Newhouse	5⅝	5¾
Tennessee Copper	48¼	48¾
Utah Copper	47	47½
Davis Daly	33	33½
Dominion Copper	⅜	½
Ely Central	⅝	¾
Ely Consolidated	14	17
Furnace Creek	12	14
Greene G. & S. Com.	5	8
Mitchell	½	¾
Montgomery Shoshone	¼	1
Nevada Smelting	1	1 1-16
Silver Queen	98	102
Silver Leaf	11	13
King Edward	½	1
Foster Cobalt	40	44
Cobalt Central	58	59
McKinley-Darragh	1	1 1-16
Tintic Mining	4	4½
Gibraltar	3	4
Carisa	93	99
Ohio Copper	5½	5¾
First National Copper	7⅝	7¾
Boston Cons	16½	17
Yukon Gold	4½	4 9-16
North Butte Extension	5	6
Miami Copper	15¼	15½
H. S. Gas	1½	1⅝
Penna-Wyoming	13	14

Boston Copper Market.

James A. Pollock & Co., bankers and brokers, 6 West Second South street, furnish the following, received over their private wire yesterday afternoon:

BOSTON COPPER RANGE.

	Sales.	H.	L.	Clse
Boston Con.	355	17¼	16¾	17¼
Butte Coalin.	205	27¾	27¾	27¾
Butte & London	.....	40c	36c	40c
Calumet & Ariz.	5	118¼	118¼	118¼
Con. Mercur	100	33c	33c	33c
Copper Range	657	82¼	82	82
Cumberland Ely	1,537	8½	8¼	8½
Daly West	10	10	10	10
Davis Daly	750	3¾	3½	3¾
East Butte	190	9¼	9¼	9¼
Giroux Con.	50	6¾	6¾	6¾
Granby Con.	.....	108¾	108¼	108¾
Greene-C.	2,290	12¾	12¾	12¾
Nevada Con.	50	19¼	19¼	19¼
Nevada Utah	715	3	2¾	2¾
Nipissing	40	10	10	10
North Butte	697	85¼	84¾	85
Trinity	105	17¼	17	17
U. S. Smelter Com.	1,455	45¾	45	45
U. S. Smelter Pfd.	.....	46¼	46	46
Utah Con.	173	46¾	46¾	46¾

BOSTON COPPER CLOSE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic	17½	18
Centennial	33	34½
Franklin	16½	17
Massachusetts	5½	6
Michigan	12½	13
Old Dominion	58	58½
Parrot	29½	30
Rhode Island	5	5½
Shannon	17⅞	18
Winona	6¼	6½
Wyandot	2½	2¾
Zinc	26¼	27
Corbin	22½	22¾
Royale	25	25½
Miami	15¼	15½
Newhouse	5¾	6
Apex	5½	6
North Lake	7½	8
Rhyolite Coalition	45	50
Black Mountain	2 15-16	3
Dominion Copper	50	55
Globe	6½	7
Helvetia	4½	4¾
Majestic	70	80
Troy	13	15
Yukon	4¼	4½
Ojibway	14	14½
Chemung	22½	.....
First National Copper	7 9-16	7 11-16
Allouez	37	39
Az. Commercial	37½	37¾
C. & H.	675	680
La Salle	14½	14¾
Mexico Con	4½	.....
Mohawk	68½	69
Osceola	135	136
Quincy	95	96
Santa Fe	2¾	3
Tamarack	81	82
Wolverine	151	152
Amalgamated	84¼	84½
Lake	23	23½
M. C. C.	30	40
S. & P.	17⅞	17¾
Ahmeek	135	.....
Hancock	14½	.....
Kew	5¾	5¾
Raven	88	90
S. & B.	17¾	17¾
A. & M.	11	11
Cob. Cent.	58	60
National Express	65	70

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