

Bullfrog District

UNBROKEN RECORD FOR UTAH CONSOLIDATED PRODUCING COPPER CHEAPLY

Five years ago the Utah Consolidated was organized under the laws of New Jersey, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000. The organization was evolved out of the Utah Consolidated Gold Mines company, limited, a British corporation, which in turn succeeded the Sevier Gold Mines company, limited.

The Utah Consolidated Mining company is the holding company for the Highland Boy Gold Mining company, which holds direct title to the Utah properties. Less than 20 per cent of the capital stock is held in Great Britain, and the Utah Consolidated is purely an American enterprise, discovered by American energy and pluck and managed and controlled by American brains and money.

Immense Tonnage. In the Highland Boy at the present time there is an immense tonnage of ore blocked out, in fact, sufficient to supply the company with ore for years to come. Owing to the lack of smelting facilities the operations of the company at the present time are restricted, otherwise the daily shipment of from 800 to 900 tons could be run up to 1500 or 1600 tons without any great trouble. One essential feature of the character of the values in the ore must be mentioned, and that is that with the new

development of the ore bodies there has been encountered a higher grade of ore, and this, with its by-product, for some periods, comes close to making the copper a clear profit. The "smoke injunction" obtained by the farmers in the valley from the federal court was a decided set-back to the plans of the Utah Consolidated company, compelling the closing down of its large smelting plant. As is usual in such cases, the people on the outside did more worrying than the management, and much talk was indulged in regarding the closing down of the mine until the new smelter which the company was planning could be completed. The success in the past of this company was not made by allowing each obstacle which arose to disrupt things, but was made by overcoming any and all obstacles in its path. The management believed in the future of the company and plans were immediately made with the American Smelting and Refining company for the treatment of the ores.

The luck, as usual, was with the brave, and, due to the character of the ores, a contract was secured from the smelting company which was very favorable to the Utah Consolidated. This contract called for the delivery of 800 tons of ore per day to the smelter at Garfield for a period of one year. The Utah Consolidated was to have the option of extending the contract for one year longer if it saw fit to make application for the same before the expiration of six months. This the company has done, and it has also made arrangements for another contract covering a period of five years, to take effect at the expiration of the old one.

The equipment of the Utah Consolidated company's mine is up to date, and one of the important improvements of the year was the installation of a modern electrical haulage system throughout the mine. Plans for the new smelter are completed, and in the event of any new obstacle presenting itself in the smelting line the new plant could be completed in a very short time. The site of the new smelter is in Pine canyon, about three and one-half miles from the company's mines, and when built will have a capacity of something like 1200 tons per day to start with. It will be modern in every respect and susceptible of enlargement as required, and the ores will be transported to it by the tram system at a lesser cost, as it eliminates the present railroad haul.

Perhaps no other company has behind it such enormous power and wealth as the Utah Consolidated. Urban H. Broughton of New York is president; Adolph Johnson, vice-president; T. L. Herman, second vice-president; F. P. Addicks, secretary and treasurer; J. B. Risque, general manager. James Phillips, Jr., and C. N. King are also members of the board of directors.

The Newhouse Mines and Smelters are owners of the Cactus mine in Beaver Creek, Utah, and are producing about thirteen million claims located on an extension towards the northwest of the great Horn Silver Fault.

The company owns besides the above mentioned claims nearly 8000 acres of land in the vicinity of the mine, including a complete little town, consisting of about 100 houses, built in the desert on the eastern slope of the Wah Wah valley and is supplied with water from the Wah Wah spring, which gave an ample and steady stream of water. This supply comes to the surface on the western side of the valley, some nine miles from the mill and town of Newhouse, and is pumped to the mill by a concrete reservoir near the mill through a steel pipe of gravity.

HOLY CROSS HOSPITAL

An Institution Founded in 1874, Which is Ably Conducted.

There are few hospitals in the country more ably conducted than is the Holy Cross hospital of Salt Lake City, Utah, located conveniently at First South street, between Tenth and Eleventh East. This institution, which is handled in a splendid manner by the Sisters of the Holy Cross, under the personal management and direction of a sister superior, who has the general superintendency of the entire hospital, is one of the noted places of this city.

The institution has sixty-five private rooms for special patients, separate wards for patients accommodating from four to eighteen people each, and a new steam power and laundry plant providing everything in this line necessary for the hospital.

Thousands of patients have been cared for and cured at this hospital through the careful and diligent work of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, and there is perhaps no institution of its kind in the country that is more successful in its treatment of all cases. One who is taken in here is assured of finding new life, and in the morning, and this is one of the reasons that the hospital is usually comfortably filled with patients.

YAMPA MINE AND SMELTER MAKE GREAT STRIDES DURING YEAR A MOST IMPORTANT ITEM IS THE ECONOMICAL TREATMENT OF ORES Smelter Has Been Converted Into Modern Plant With Capacity of 1000 Tons Daily.

The estate of the Tintic Mine and Development company, at Bingham comprises 150 acres of the most valuable copper-producing ground in the camp. The company's holdings adjoin the Utah Consolidated on the north and the property of the Boston Consolidated on the west. In addition to this the company has other valuable claims in the Tintic district, located near the Sioux Consolidated properties. This company is looked upon as one of the strongest mining institutions in the state. An adjunct to it is the Yampa Smelting company operating the Yampa smelter in the lower part of the camp and to which the Yampa mine ores are conveyed by aerial tramway.

When Charles W. Saxman, the present general manager of the Tintic Mining and Development company, took charge of the property, he began to rush the development of the mine by constantly keeping the exploration work ahead of the various ore bodies that were being worked.

Very early Mr. Saxman was confronted with the problem of economical transportation. Another obstacle starting him in the face was the fuel famine. And still another was the closing down of the smelter which treated the copper matte he was producing. To overcome the transportation difficulties he constructed a three-mile tram capable of handling the tonnage much more economically than it had been handled in the past. The fuel problem was easier in that electric power took the place of steam power at the mine and smelter. And again, if the smelter treating the copper matte had a converter these didn't seem to be any feasible reason why his smelter should not have one, and a converting plant was installed.

Modern Equipment. Mr. Saxman is a firm believer in having the best possible equipment at the mine and smelter and during the last year has expended for that purpose something over \$300,000 in bringing the

property strictly up to date in every particular. For the last few months the smelter has been able to handle on the average about 700 tons of ore per day, and this means that it has been turning out about \$60,000 pounds of metallic copper per month. When all of the new equipment is in working order it will be possible for the plant to handle a tonnage of about 1000 tons per day.

A New Departure. One of the new important departures of the year at the Yampa is the inaugurating of a campaign of deep mining. Heretofore all of the mining has been done from the tunnel level, which attains the maximum depth of 1200 feet from the surface. From the tunnel level General Manager C. W. Saxman has started the triple-compartment shaft which he intends to send down 2000 feet, giving them a total vertical depth of 3200 feet for the mine. The new shaft is down about 200 feet now and enough has been seen to convince the management that the Yampa ore bodies will continue to increase in size and richness as depth is attained. Levels will be run and every 100 feet as the shaft is pushed downward, and in the meantime the increased production from the upper levels of the mine will be maintained without a break.

Manager Saxman is ambitious to make the Yampa one of the great salt lake copper mines of the country, and he has already made excellent progress in that direction. It is a big mine now and it is counting upon the deep mining adding to its greatness at a rapid rate.

Gold Sweetens It. The Yampa ore bodies, which are among the largest sulphide ore bodies opened in Bingham, average so far a little better than 2 per cent copper and from \$2 to \$2.50 a ton in gold. The gold pays for the mining and as the company now has its own smelter of 1000 tons a day capacity, with both mine and smelter equipped for handling the ore with the greatest possible economy, it is easy to guess that the Yampa will have a front seat in the stand when it comes to producing copper cheaply.

THE GREAT CACTUS MINE

which came from ore averaging about 15 per cent copper. The high grade shoots, however, while adding greatly to the output of copper, must not be considered the company's chief asset. This consists of the immense bodies of concentrating ore which were found outcropping on the surface and were subsequently found to be the 900-foot level. About two million tons of ore are known to lie between the surface and the lowest developed level, and there are still great possibilities of finding new ore bodies at the lower levels, especially, are not yet properly developed.

The ore body on the surface is, roughly, about 1000 feet long by an average of 100 feet wide. In some places the width is as great as 150 feet. Large "Glory Holes" were started near the surface and a steam shovel, which did exceedingly good work, was installed. The "Glory Hole" work was very successful and many thousands of tons of cheap ore were run into the chute by this method. Latterly, however, these open pits having attained a depth of 150 feet, were found to be too dangerous to operate on the 500 level, and the granite walls which upon the rapidly sliding rocks and debris towards the pits. They were, therefore, abandoned under a voltage of 40,000.

Development on the 400 and 300 levels proved the presence of another hitherto unsuspected ore body, which is separated from the original one by a horizontal fault. The nature of the waste is sufficiently mineralized to be considered as ore while on the 700 level it appears as waste again, and the two ore bodies were distinct from one another.

Up to the spring of the year the square set method has been entirely used for underground mining, but this is now being changed to a caving method, which is yielding very satisfactory results. The future outlook for the mine is very hopeful; the known ore bodies are large and of fair grade, development work is being continuously carried on new bodies of ore, hitherto not included in the ore reserves are being developed and proved to be of profitable grade, while the equipment of the mine is good and capable of handling a thousand tons a day.

As a result of the gradual change in the character of the ore as greater depth is attained, it has become necessary to crush the ore to a finer mesh in order to liberate the mineral. This has necessitated the installation of more Willey jaw crushers, and the purchase of ball mills, which have been purchased and will shortly be installed. It is confidently expected that when this new machinery is in working order the recovery from the mill will be increased to at least 10 per cent. In order to cheapen the operating costs in the mill three new concrete settling tanks have been built, into which all the concentrates are run, and the fine water product is allowed to settle. From these tanks the concentrates will be loaded into the railroad cars by a claw shell bucket. The mill is now handling 750 tons per day, and after the installation of the new machinery it will be capable of treating 850 tons per day with a better recovery than it is now making.

The town of Newhouse is a model mining camp and reflects credit on its designer. One of the distinctive features of the camp is the Cactus club, which was organized for the benefit and comfort of the employees. The company has built a commodious clubhouse consisting of a reading room, cardroom, billiard room and barroom, for which the club pays a monthly rental. The club began its career several thousand dollars in debt, but is now a net owner of a \$6000 hotel and a \$10,000 theater in which the dances, theatricals and meetings are held. It exerts a strong influence on the social life of the camp, and the company by keeping contented and happy its employees who could not otherwise be induced to spend their lives on the desert.

UTAH FUEL CO.

Owners of Valuable Coal Lands in This Section Which Enrich Carbon County and Add to the Prosperity and Importance of Salt Lake City as a Distributing Point.

PRODUCERS OF COAL AND MANUFACTURERS OF COKE

Products of the Mines and Coke Ovens Which Find a Ready Market Among the Railroads, Smelters and Retail Coal Dealers of the West. Because of the Splendid Quality of the Fuel: This Is the Largest Coal Concern in the West and All Business Is Exclusively Wholesale.

HIGH GRADE BITUMINOUS COAL AND BEST GAS COAL IN THE WEST

In the industrial development of Utah and the west the Utah Fuel company, with its principal offices on the seventh floor of the Judge building, Salt Lake City, Utah, occupies a conspicuous place, and it is a noteworthy fact that the capable management of this immense producer of high grade bituminous coal, gas coal and coke is vested with men of Salt Lake City and the west, who have fully demonstrated their ability to manage with great success the extensive business of this large western corporation.

In this industrial edition of The Tribune it is but proper to speak first of the extensive productions of the company, and tell something of its large coal mines which are making fuel history for the state of Utah as development work proceeds.

The mines of the company are located at Castle Gate, where the famous Castle Gate domestic coal is mined; at Clear Creek, where the ever-popular Clear Creek domestic and smelter coal is secured; at Winter Quarters, where the principal source of steam and locomotive fuel is produced; at Sunnyside, where the Sunnyside gas and coke coal is found in abundant quantities, and at Somerset, Colo., where the Somerset coal is mined. Each of these mines is in perfect condition, modernly equipped with every device that will facilitate up-to-date mining and add to the importance of production annually.

At Sunnyside the famous gas and coke coal that adds to the prestige of the Utah Fuel company is found and mined in abundant supply and distributed to the various supply markets, where it is popular with all users. The annual production of the mines in Utah and Colorado is about 2,000,000 tons of coal, and about 350,000 tons of coke. All of this comes from the Utah mines located in Carbon county. The coal with the exception of the gas and coke products from Sunnyside is of a high grade commercial quality, in great demand by railroads, smelters, distributors and manufacturers throughout the trade territory covered.

The principal coke plant of the company is located at Sunnyside, where they operate some 650 modern coke ovens, selling extensively to the smelters of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and Colorado. This plant was originally built in 1902, and a number of ovens have been added with each year as the business increased and the demand for coke became greater because of the satisfactory quality of the product manufactured by the Utah Fuel company.

The company has another coke plant at Castle Gate with about 200 coke ovens, which is operated when the demand is too great for the Sunnyside plant to keep up with orders. This plant is shut down at the present time, but is kept in constant readiness for active work, can be lighted up within a very short time.

The Utah Fuel company expended more than a half a million dollars in 1907 for improvements and equipments in developing new mines in the territory of the Intermountain country. The company furnishes employment to about 2500 men and the payroll each year of over \$2,000,000 is a most important item for the state of Utah, with its increasing importance as a transportation and industrial center. It is such a vital institution as the Utah Fuel company that aid in the building of empire.

The Utah Fuel company's beneficiaries are not only the coal and coke and gas coal, furnace and domestic coke and charcoal, and orders are promptly filled for shipment to any dealer in the country.

milliar with every detail of the business. Mr. H. G. Williams of Salt Lake City is general manager of the business of the Utah Fuel company; the management of the properties and entire business being conducted under his personal direction; he is one of the most thoroughly posted coal men of the west, an expert which keeps in touch with every movement in the large development of the properties of the company and looks to it that all the mines of the Utah Fuel company are handled in the most productive manner; in a way that secures the most satisfactory results for the directors and stockholders. The equipments of the properties under his direction have always been the best that could be had, and every new device that will add to and facilitate the active production of coal and coke has been installed in the mines of the company.

Much new development work has been planned and carried on under Mr. Williams' direction, and the year 1908 promises to be one of the best in the history of this institution. It is such men as Mr. Williams who are taking an active part in the development history of the west and aiding in making history in the coal fields of Utah, and as general manager of the Utah Fuel company he is the right man in the right place.

Executive offices are maintained in Salt Lake City, where a large force of experts and officials are kept constantly busy in the interests of the company. It is from these offices that Mr. Williams directs the operations of the company, and others in their various duties in connection with the work of making coal history for the fuel fields of Carbon county, Utah, and Somerset, Colo. Mr. W. B. Williams of Castle Gate, Utah, is general superintendent of the mines of the Utah Fuel company; that he is a thoroughly competent man is ably demonstrated by the efficient service rendered during the busy seasons of the year, when the demand for fuel taxes the capacity of the mines of the company.

Mr. W. D. McLean of Salt Lake City is general sales and purchasing agent; he is one of the really busy men of the company, who keeps in constant touch with the distributing markets of the trade territory in which the company does business; he knows more coal dealers, purchasers of supplies in wholesale lots for smelters, manufacturing plants, etc., than perhaps any other man in the fuel business in the west. He keeps a large force of field men actively engaged with the patrons of the company and knows just where coal is needed, and how to see that it gets to that point just at the right time to gain the friendship and continued business of the patron for the Utah Fuel company. It is this energetic manner of doing business that has gained the company the good will and esteem of those who have business relations with the purchasing and sales departments.

Among the other well-known and valued officers of the Utah Fuel company are: W. J. Elwood, mine superintendent at Sunnyside; Mr. William Forrester, mine superintendent at Castle Gate; Mr. T. J. Farney, mine superintendent at Winter Quarters; Mr. C. W. B. Smith, mine superintendent at Clear Creek; Mr. Gus Goodard, mine superintendent at Somerset; and Mr. J. B. Fleming, coke oven superintendent at Sunnyside and Castle Gate.

As a result of the able work of the Utah Fuel company, its officers and employees, Salt Lake City has become headquarters of a business in coal and coke, and the city's adjacent territory is well supplied with fuel. It is a matter of congratulation to this city and our people that the business enterprises of these men have accomplished so much in this line of industry.

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