

# MINING AND PROSPECTS IN GREAT SOUTHWEST REGION

## SELLS SILVER ORE FOR \$250

### CORDILLERA MINE DISPOSES OF TONNAGE

#### MEXICO PROPERTY YIELDS HANDSOME RETURNS

Thousands of Tons in Sight Said to Run as High—Silver Land Com. prices 548 Acres—Some Gold Land

A silver mine that can produce and sell twenty-five tons of ore for \$250 a ton may be considered as a first-class proposition, yet this is exactly what occurred recently at the property of the Cordillera Mining company, and the further fact may be added that the company has in sight many thousands of tons of ore just as good and some of it better.

The mines of this company are located in the state of Sonora, Mexico, about seventeen miles east of the sleepy little Mexican village of Magdalena and eight miles west of its big neighbor, the busy and thriving town of Guaymas. The company owns 548 acres of silver land and sixty-two acres of high-grade gold and copper land. Its silver ore runs all the way from one hundred to several thousand ounces of the white metal to the ton. It is a demonstrated fact that it is one of the richest silver propositions in the state of Sonora. Scores and scores of assays reach into the three and four thousand figures, with the sign of dollars in front of them, besides the gold and copper values.

The mineralized zone on the property is over 700 feet wide and 3000 feet long. In this immense ledge is a pay streak forty feet wide and runs better than seventy ounces of silver to the ton besides its other values. In places they have native silver.

#### Extent of Developments

Over 1500 feet of development work has been done, and includes one shaft down 207 feet, and the other shaft another thirty feet, beside other work in the shape of drifts and crosscuts. Veins which were only a few inches wide on the surface have widened to three and four feet at a depth of only thirty-four feet. The main shaft is a double compartment, each compartment being 4 1/2 by 4 1/2 feet.

The company will in the near future begin crosscutting at the 200-foot level and thus reach the rich veins and stringers of high-grade sulphide silver ore known to exist.

The Cordillera facilities for mining are unsurpassed. It is equipped with a first-class modern hoisting plant and other machinery, and with proper development it will, it is believed, become a bonanza of international repute.

The company is incorporated for \$1,000,000 in dollar shares. John T. Allen is president and Dr. Charles A. Hammett, one of the leading osteopath physicians of Los Angeles, is secretary and treasurer. Their main office is 201 Citizens National bank building, where rich ore is displayed.

#### GOLD REEF ENTERS ORE SUITABLE FOR SHIPMENT

GOLDFIELD, April 18.—J. P. Carroll, who is interested in gold reef, was in Goldfield last week and said that a number of the properties in that section were in ore, and that the district which has been so active during its early history was gradually recovering its old-time activity, and would shortly show the world that it was quite worth the effort and expense.

Carroll said ore was being sacked on the Torgery group, and that on the Gold Seam and the Horseshoe ground ore was in sight, and the company behind the property had made arrangements for machinery which would be on the ground within ten days, when shipments will begin.

The Sperry brothers, operating on the Preston ground, and the Butchers Mining company's block are also among the promising looking properties.

"We feel very much encouraged with the outlook," said Mr. Carroll, "and the fact that ore is now being prepared for shipment is an evidence that we do not have to depend on anything except the merit of our ground in order to win the notice of the mining world. We are getting the ore as fast as depth is being attained, and it is very probable that you will hear more from Gold Reef before long. The recent financial condition, of course, injured us, since it kept much money from coming into our territory; but we are getting over that, and in a short time we expect to begin to come into our own."

#### Activity in Sonora

TUCSON, April 18.—Major F. R. Burnham, agent for John Hays Hammond in Mexico, reports that the mining interests in the state of Sonora are more active than ever before. Phelps, Dodge Co. and the Harriman interests are rushing construction of railroads that will open all large and rich mineral districts to new cost transportation. About 5000 more miners are at work today in Sonora than were employed at the beginning of the year. During last week thirty-nine carloads of United States-made mining machinery went into Sonora and Chihuahua, and more is almost daily rushed in. The closing of the export market has given a new impetus to business, and the entire northwest portion of Mexico is on the verge of a commercial uplift.

#### As Conqueror Consolidated

The consolidation of the Hibernia and the Conqueror Goldfield properties, on the west slope of Columbia mountain, has been accomplished and will be known hereafter as the "Conqueror Consolidated Mining company."

#### Von Humboldt to Resume

Von Humboldt mine, in the American Hill district in Southern Sierra county, will be started up with the opening of spring or as soon as the roads get in such condition that supplies and machinery can be hauled in.

Every school boy or girl in California has a chance to earn a dollar today. The Herald Junior will give two prizes of \$1.00 each for the two best 200-word papers on the subject "When My Cousin Comes to Visit Me." Address "Aunt Laurie," care of the subject "When My Cousin Comes to Visit Me," today.

Dr. Wells, Osteopath, 119 1/2 S. Spring.

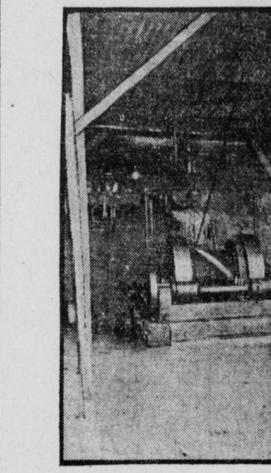
## JAPANESE MINING MEN INSPECT BISBEE COUNTRY

EL PASO, April 18.—Two representatives of one of the most powerful corporations in Japan passed through this city several days ago on their way to Salt Lake City. The men have been in the copper districts about Bisbee and Douglas looking over mining methods and the fields of ore about the two towns.

One of the men, Kinichi Nakada, is a director in the Sumitomo company, which has extensive copper mining interests in Japan. In addition to the company, the general offices of which are at Osaka, has a line of steamships, a railroad and several other industrial projects under its control.

When asked if they were looking over the possibilities of the field as a place to invest Japanese capital, Shunjiro Tanka, who is connected with the selling department of the Sumitomo company, said:

"Oh, no; we are simply looking over the field to see how the American mines are operated, looking at the condition of the workings and such things, the company with which I am connected is a very powerful one in Japan, but I think there is no danger of a Japanese invasion of the copper field. We are on our way to Salt Lake City, where we will continue our sightseeing. No, no; we are not engineers."



HOIST

## MINING INDUSTRY GROWS EVERYWHERE

### INVESTMENT TAKES PLACE OF SPECULATION

#### Field for Thieves and Wildcats Narrows Rapidly with Promotion of Legitimate Properties—Optimistic View

Tomlinson's mining commercial agency, in an exclusive report to The Herald, says:

There is every evidence that the mining industry of the United States is growing rapidly and that the people of this country from one end to the other are becoming more and more interested in mining. The mining exchanges of the country at present do not reflect this sentiment for the reason that speculation in mining securities until recently was carried on to an abnormal degree.

Speculation and investment are two different things. Solid investments in mining are taking place daily and probably on a larger scale than ever before. Gold Creek is turning out more gold than ever before, due to the treatment of low grade ore.

Goldfield, with the boom a matter of the past, is making a wonderful showing and the possibilities of the Goldfield Consolidated and Florence properties are almost beyond reckoning.

Many other properties which do not receive much attention through the press are turning out a daily stream of gold.

The copper situation remains practically unchanged. Many of the small properties are unable to ship ore or produce copper at a profit at the present price of the metal, and yet many of these properties are carrying on an active development campaign and seem to have plenty of capital for such purposes.

We do not look for an upward movement in the price of copper for some time, due to certain conditions which exist at present in this industry. The Amalgamated and their allied interests are continually adding to their holdings and branching out in many

## Lovelock Enters New Era with Strike in Mountains

LOVELOCK, April 18.—Not for many months has Lovelock been so wrought up over a mining excitement as it has been for the past ten days, and by the hurry and bustle of the prospectors, merchants and all classes of men in their eagerness to reach the new diggings one is reminded of the early days of gold.

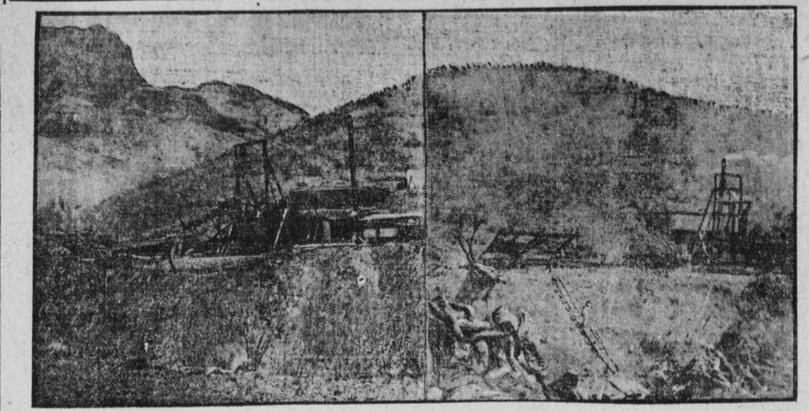
All during last week the lively strikes and auto drivers did a thriving business carrying parties to and from the mines. The new find is located in the low range of mountains about six miles southwest of Lovelock, and from reports received by some of the returning pilgrims the section gives promise of opening into one of merit.

Some four months ago P. M. Burns, a former Colorado mining operator and prospector, visited the section and commenced a systematic course of prospecting. He kept his own counsel and said nothing of his operations. Some ten days ago, however, it was noted about that a big strike had been made and in a short time the rush was on and at present there are more than a hundred locations.

A newspaper representative visited Mr. Burns' property yesterday and when asked about the new section he said:

"The district thus far shows an area of about five miles square. The country is interlaced with numerous big ledges which outcrop quite prominently. There is a system of ledges running north and south and a system running east and west, thereby forming many junctions.

## Workings of Cordillera Mines in Sonora, Mexico



CONTOUR OF COUNTRY, ORE DUMPS AND HOIST, CORDILLERA MINING COMPANY

## SALOME GLORY HOLE FAILS TO STAND UP

### BUYERS REFUSE TO PAY AND BREAK CONTRACTS

That Too Much Was Asked for Property is Claim Made—Work Comes to a Standstill

PHOENIX, April 18.—Feeling that the present showing on the Arizona Northern group of claims near Salome, upon which the much-heralded Glory Hole strike was made, does not warrant their paying as much money for the property as they had agreed to pay, the syndicate composed of David Shear, John W. Sharpe, George M. Halm, C. B. King and their associates have thrown up their contract to purchase. The group now reverts to the original location of the strike, Barker, Alger and Griffin.

Work upon the property has been entirely suspended. The locators, however, have not lost faith and announce their intentions of immediately putting a force to work.

Soon after the strike was made, Sharpe, Shear, King and several local persons purchased the group which had been staked out. Dick Hall was a sort of go-between. The exact purchase price is a secret, but it is understood to have been high.

Two payments were made upon the property by the syndicate and about \$3000 was spent in development work. A third payment fell due yesterday and the syndicate did not pay it, but asked for better terms, which were refused by Alger and associates.

Rumors concerning the "strike" have been rife about the high values are known that the syndicate had withdrawn from the deal until late yesterday.

The syndicate still retains the Hillside group, adjoining the Arizona Northern, and will endeavor to make a mine of this property. It is in this group that stock in the Arizona Northern company.

Camp Tells Another Story WINCHESTER, via Vicksburg, April 18.—The big gold strike, commonly called the first big strike, is getting better and richer every day. Every shot brings up the rich values and the vein is now showing the mineral in place and the vein in regular form.

The shaft is now down to the rich vein and the same high values are still being maintained. To date over \$50,000 in gold has been taken out. Two full shifts are working on the property.

In addition to the first big strike many other excellent strikes have been made. The best of these is the Mitchell strike, about a mile from Winchester. While this strike does not produce as much picture gold as the first bonanza yet the values are there and assays run into the thousands of dollars per ton. The Mitchell strike has about eight feet of very high grade ore and has all of the earmarks of a great mine. A force of men will be put to work the first of the week on this property and it is expected to develop a big mine.

Another rich strike was made on the Salome-Hillside property, which adjoins the big bonanza.

Between twenty and thirty claims surrounding the big bonanza are being surveyed and platted ready for leasing and many applications are being made daily for leases on the various properties.

The new town of Winchester is flourishing. The town is located at the old Desert well right at the foot of the mountain and at the mouth of the big wash and is a beautiful site for a city. Winchester already has one store, a saloon, two restaurants and lodging houses and a lumber yard. Within another week there will be at least three stores and several more stores of various kinds, besides restaurants and lodging houses.

Arizona Copper Output TOMBESTONE, April 18.—The production of copper in Arizona in March amounted approximately to 27,070,000 pounds, distributed by mines as follows:

Mine	Pounds
Copper Queen	3,500,000
Pittsburg	4,300,000
United Verde	2,500,000
Old Dominion	3,970,000
Detroit	2,100,000
Arizona Copper	2,550,000
Shannon Copper	1,550,000
Imperial Copper	1,300,000
Miscellaneous	500,000
Total	27,070,000
*Estimated.	

The above production compares with an output of 26,054,000 pounds in February, 27,376,000 pounds in January, and 22,842,000 pounds in March a year ago.

WANTED—The Herald company will pay ten cents per copy up to ten copies each for the dates of October 25, 1908, and October 27, 1908. Deliver to cashier in Herald office, 124 South Broadway.

## STRIKE OF GALENA ORE OCCURS ON LUCKY BOY

CARSON CITY, April 18.—Word was received in this city last evening to the effect that an eighteen-inch ledge of galena ore had been uncovered on the lease operated by Sheriff Dick Randall of Dayton and his associates on an extension of the Lucky Boy claim in the new boom district. A telephone message from there to Bob Randall, who is also interested in the camp, stated that the vein uncovered was pure metal, identical with that being mined on the Lucky Boy, and that indications point to a big deposit of the metal.

The leasers have been developing the ground for several weeks past, and from the first secured good assays, the strike was made in a shaft which had been sunk to a depth of about ninety feet, and the bottom of this shaft is entirely in ledge matter.

The lease is located about 1800 feet from the mine of the Lucky Boy, in an easterly direction, and opens up the known metal area of the district just that much further.

The message also stated that a like find had been made on leases being operated by T. L. Oddie in the same section of the district and other operators there are adding to their crews in hopes of encountering a continuation of the ledge in their holdings.

About seventeen years ago A. H. Cram was prospecting in that country, observed these same croppings that had interested Vontrigger thirty-four years before. To him the huge outcrops of ore looked promising and he staked numerous claims and began the work of development. For several years he did the assessment work unaided, but later interested others. The prospect developed so well that it was eventually decided to incorporate and to proceed with the development of the claims on a more extensive scale, and the property was incorporated in the California Gold and Copper company.

The construction of a branch railroad from Goffs to Manvel had added value to the water supply, and since been extended to Searchlight, Nev., and runs within one and a half miles of the mine at Vontrigger station.

Develops Water As there was little or no water available in that part of the country, it was decided to endeavor to develop water in the vicinity. There being evidences of water at the Hackberry mountain, eight miles from the mine, tunneling operations were started there, and after driving a total of 1450 feet the water supply was developed which has been carried in steel pipes to the mine, where it is delivered under about 1800-foot head. The normal flow of water supply is twelve gallons a minute, 17,000 gallons a day, which it is believed can be increased if necessary by further development.

Since incorporation four years ago a large amount of water supply has been developed. There are two great zones of copper ores on which three shafts have been sunk. On one of them the shaft runs 109 feet, and on the other two shafts, 150 and 100 feet, respectively, have been sunk. These great zones of mineral are from 200 to 300 feet wide, and extend to the surface and in the crosscuts run from the shafts, one of these being in ore for 300 feet. All told over 2600 feet of underground development work has been done.

The formation is granite, limestone and quartzite, and the country in the vicinity of the mine is intersected by dikes of diorite and porphyritic rocks. The mine yields some water, but it is unfit for use and is heavily charged with copper and strongly acidulated.

Makes Several Shipments Several large shipments of ore have been made from the property of the California Gold and Copper company to smelters. One of these shipments returned by carload lots 8 per cent copper with a little gold and silver. Another shipment of 100 tons of copper with some gold and silver. There is a great deal of ore which will run from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, but Mr. Cram claims that an average copper content of 4 or 5 per cent.

The camp is equipped with about twenty strong, substantial buildings, consisting of store, boarding houses, rooming house, bunk house and other houses for the miners employed by the company.

The company is at present installing a new electrical plant which will become a commercial success as soon as it is erected at the mine. The process is a chemical one, aided by electricity, which will reduce the copper ores at about one-third the cost of smelting.

The cost of the new plant will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The ores are chalcopryite, and the usual secondary products of its alteration, among them being bornite, black and red oxide, malachite and chrysocholla.

MORGANTOWN MILL NEARS COMPLETION MORGANTOWN, April 18.—The new mill of the Nevada-Victor Milling and Refining company is nearing completion, and it is hoped to have the stamps dropping about May. The water question is one of vital importance at present. Foreman Ed Harrison is sinking the well as fast as two shifts can send it, and reports an increase in the flow of water.

It is evident that considerable depth will be required to secure a supply of water for ten stamps. The question of a supply of ore seems to be positively settled. There is such a congestion of ore at the mine that work is greatly retarded.

It is estimated that 800 tons of ore are on the dump ready for the mill. The hillside mine has a vein of ore six to eight feet thick, showing heavy galena and silver bands. This vein is uncovered for a distance of 300 feet and shows by cropping on the surface several hundred feet farther.

Good grades of commercial ore are being encountered more frequently in the Junction mine now than in any other mine in the district, and with the discoveries of oxides at low depths it is as certain as anything in mining can be that the Junction will be a deep mine of great richness.

Recent developments north of the Junction shaft will undoubtedly create a more favorable impression for Denn, as there is slight probability of the ore bodies ending at the Junction side lines, and the bodies encountered in the extreme northern workings of the Junction apparently trend toward the Denn property.

Probably the most important of the two strikes is that made on the 1200-level, where drills in crosscut No. 53, far to the north of the shaft and within about 100 feet of the Denn-Arizona lines, broke into a body of rich oxides and native copper. Near the same crosscut high grade sulphides have been stopped and shipped for some time and the appearance of oxides is evidence of another zone of secondary enrichment at greater depth. Almost the entire breast of the crosscut is in ore today, and the east wall is in the ore about five feet.

Native copper in chunks and oxidized ores carrying some cuprite will bring the average of the copper yield of the body as far as explored to a high figure, as many of the chunks which carry an excess of iron will assay as high as 45 per cent copper.

Rich oxides overlying sulphides were encountered on the 1400 level of the Junction yesterday, and assays have been made showing 40 per cent copper.

As in the other strike the extent of this body has not been ascertained.

Good grades of commercial ore are being encountered more frequently in the Junction mine now than in any other mine in the district, and with the discoveries of oxides at low depths it is as certain as anything in mining can be that the Junction will be a deep mine of great richness.

Recent developments north of the Junction shaft will undoubtedly create a more favorable impression for Denn, as there is slight probability of the ore bodies ending at the Junction side lines, and the bodies encountered in the extreme northern workings of the Junction apparently trend toward the Denn property.

Probably the most important of the two strikes is that made on the 1200-level, where drills in crosscut No. 53, far to the north of the shaft and within about 100 feet of the Denn-Arizona lines, broke into a body of rich oxides and native copper. Near the same crosscut high grade sulphides have been stopped and shipped for some time and the appearance of oxides is evidence of another zone of secondary enrichment at greater depth. Almost the entire breast of the crosscut is in ore today, and the east wall is in the ore about five feet.

Native copper in chunks and oxidized ores carrying some cuprite will bring the average of the copper yield of the body as far as explored to a high figure, as many of the chunks which carry an excess of iron will assay as high as 45 per cent copper.

Rich oxides overlying sulphides were encountered on the 1400 level of the Junction yesterday, and assays have been made showing 40 per cent copper.

## MINES DEVELOP AT VONTRIGGER

### BIG COPPER PROPERTY NOW SEEMS ASSURED

#### WATER DEVELOPMENT SOLVES PROBLEM

Region Abandoned by German Fifty Years Ago Reveals Vast Possibilities—Chemical Process to Treat Ores

Among the many camps of the southwestern mining region none is attracting more attention than the property developed by the California Gold and Copper company located one and a half miles northeast of Vontrigger station on the Barnwell & Searchlight branch of the Santa Fe railway.

In 1858 a German named Vontrigger, passing through the desert searching for mineral, was attracted by the huge outcrops of copper ore a twelve miles southeast of the New York mountains, and made locations covering the ore bodies whose outcrop stood boldly above the ground. He did considerable development work on the ground, but situated over 200 miles from the nearest town, San Bernardino, and surrounded for leagues on every side by a terrifyingly waterless deserty waste, abandoned the prospects and moved on to more promising fields.

About seventeen years ago A. H. Cram was prospecting in that country, observed these same croppings that had interested Vontrigger thirty-four years before. To him the huge outcrops of ore looked promising and he staked numerous claims and began the work of development. For several years he did the assessment work unaided, but later interested others. The prospect developed so well that it was eventually decided to incorporate and to proceed with the development of the claims on a more extensive scale, and the property was incorporated in the California Gold and Copper company.

The construction of a branch railroad from Goffs to Manvel had added value to the water supply, and since been extended to Searchlight, Nev., and runs within one and a half miles of the mine at Vontrigger station.

Develops Water As there was little or no water available in that part of the country, it was decided to endeavor to develop water in the vicinity. There being evidences of water at the Hackberry mountain, eight miles from the mine, tunneling operations were started there, and after driving a total of 1450 feet the water supply was developed which has been carried in steel pipes to the mine, where it is delivered under about 1800-foot head. The normal flow of water supply is twelve gallons a minute, 17,000 gallons a day, which it is believed can be increased if necessary by further development.

Since incorporation four years ago a large amount of water supply has been developed. There are two great zones of copper ores on which three shafts have been sunk. On one of them the shaft runs 109 feet, and on the other two shafts, 150 and 100 feet, respectively, have been sunk. These great zones of mineral are from 200 to 300 feet wide, and extend to the surface and in the crosscuts run from the shafts, one of these being in ore for 300 feet. All told over 2600 feet of underground development work has been done.

The formation is granite, limestone and quartzite, and the country in the vicinity of the mine is intersected by dikes of diorite and porphyritic rocks. The mine yields some water, but it is unfit for use and is heavily charged with copper and strongly acidulated.

Makes Several Shipments Several large shipments of ore have been made from the property of the California Gold and Copper company to smelters. One of these shipments returned by carload lots 8 per cent copper with a little gold and silver. Another shipment of 100 tons of copper with some gold and silver. There is a great deal of ore which will run from 10 per cent to 40 per cent, but Mr. Cram claims that an average copper content of 4 or 5 per cent.

The camp is equipped with about twenty strong, substantial buildings, consisting of store, boarding houses, rooming house, bunk house and other houses for the miners employed by the company.

The company is at present installing a new electrical plant which will become a commercial success as soon as it is erected at the mine. The process is a chemical one, aided by electricity, which will reduce the copper ores at about one-third the cost of smelting.

The cost of the new plant will be in the neighborhood of \$35,000. The ores are chalcopryite, and the usual secondary products of its alteration, among them being bornite, black and red oxide, malachite and chrysocholla.

MORGANTOWN MILL NEARS COMPLETION MORGANTOWN, April 18.—The new mill of the Nevada-Victor Milling and Refining company is nearing completion, and it is hoped to have the stamps dropping about May. The water question is one of vital importance at present. Foreman Ed Harrison is sinking the well as fast as two shifts can send it, and reports an increase in the flow of water.

It is evident that considerable depth will be required to secure a supply of water for ten stamps. The question of a supply of ore seems to be positively settled. There is such a congestion of ore at the mine that work is greatly retarded.

It is estimated that 800 tons of ore are on the dump ready for the mill. The hillside mine has a vein of ore six to eight feet thick, showing heavy galena and silver bands. This vein is uncovered for a distance of 300 feet and shows by cropping on the surface several hundred feet farther.

Good grades of commercial ore are being encountered more frequently in the Junction mine now than in any other mine in the district, and with the discoveries of oxides at low depths it is as certain as anything in mining can be that the Junction will be a deep mine of great richness.

Recent developments north of the Junction shaft will undoubtedly create a more favorable impression for Denn, as there is slight probability of the ore bodies ending at the Junction side lines, and the bodies encountered in the extreme northern workings of the Junction apparently trend toward the Denn property.

Probably the most important of the two strikes is that made on the 1200-level, where drills in crosscut No. 53, far to the north of the shaft and within about 100 feet of the Denn-Arizona lines, broke into a body of rich oxides and native copper. Near the same crosscut high grade sulphides have been stopped and shipped for some time and the appearance of oxides is evidence of another zone of secondary enrichment at greater depth. Almost the entire breast of the crosscut is in ore today, and the east wall is in the ore about five feet.

Native copper in chunks and oxidized ores carrying some cuprite will bring the average of the copper yield of the body as far as explored to a high figure, as many of the chunks which carry an excess of iron will assay as high as 45 per cent copper.

Rich oxides overlying sulphides were encountered on the 1400 level of the Junction yesterday, and assays have been made showing 40 per cent copper.

## Junction Mine Enters Two Bodies of Rich Copper Ore

BISBEE, April 18.—Two important strikes of high grade ore were made last week at the Junction mine, and while the extent of the bodies has not as yet been ascertained it is reasonably certain that they will be of great importance. In proving, theoretically at least, the unexplored depths of the mine, in addition to materially increasing the already developed ore assets of the Superior and Pittsburg company.

Probably the most important of the two strikes is that made on the 1200-level, where drills in crosscut No. 53, far to the north of the shaft and within about 100 feet of the Denn-Arizona lines, broke into a body of rich oxides and native copper. Near the same crosscut high grade sulphides have been stopped and shipped for some time and the appearance of oxides is evidence of another zone of secondary enrichment at greater depth. Almost the entire breast of the crosscut is in ore today, and the east wall is in the ore about five feet.

Native copper in chunks and oxidized ores carrying some cuprite will bring the average of the copper yield of the body as far as explored to a high figure, as many of the chunks which carry an excess of iron will assay as high as 45 per cent copper.

Rich oxides overlying sulphides were encountered on the 1400 level of the Junction yesterday, and assays have been made showing 40 per cent copper.

As in the other strike the extent of this body has not been ascertained.

Good grades of commercial ore are being encountered more frequently in the Junction mine now than in any other mine in the district, and with the discoveries of oxides at low depths it is as certain as anything in mining can be that the Junction will be a deep mine of great richness.

Recent developments north of the Junction shaft will undoubtedly create a more favorable impression for Denn, as there is slight probability of the ore bodies ending at the Junction side lines, and the bodies encountered in the extreme northern workings of the Junction apparently trend toward the Denn property.

Probably the most important of the two strikes is that made on the 1200-level, where drills in crosscut No. 53, far to the north of the shaft and within about 100 feet of the Denn-Arizona lines, broke into a body of rich oxides and native copper. Near the same crosscut high grade sulphides have been stopped and shipped for some time and the appearance of oxides is evidence of another zone of secondary enrichment at greater depth. Almost the entire breast of the crosscut is in ore today, and the east wall is in the ore about five feet.

Native copper in chunks and oxidized ores carrying some cuprite will bring the average of the copper yield of the body as far as explored to a high figure, as many of the chunks which carry an excess of iron will assay as high as 45 per cent copper.

Rich oxides overlying sulphides were encountered on the 1400 level of the Junction yesterday, and assays have been made showing 40 per cent copper.

## Durango Sinaloa Mines Co. Albert Searl, Broker

Member of Los Angeles Stock Exchange

332 Security Building Phone F 3000