

MINES AND MINING

BULLFROG MINE PRODUCTION

Five Properties, Including the Montgomery Shoshone, Roll Out Nearly \$100,000.

The output of the Bullfrog district mines and leases for November was close to \$100,000, according to the best information obtainable, says the Rhyolite Herald.

The figures for the output, if placed as gross production, would be much larger. It will be observed that the figures represent the aggregate of the gold bullion produced in the camp, precipitates and raw ores shipped. A fair estimate upon the November output may be listed as follows:

Shoshone, bullion and concentrates	\$60,000
Keane Wonder, bullion	16,000
Homestake-King, bullion	12,000
Pioneer, ore, 60 tons	6,250
Diamond Queen, 25 tons	2,500
Capricorn, 15 tons	2,500
Total	\$99,250

The Shoshone is now making its regular monthly cleanup, which is expected to go as high or a little higher than that of October. The Chilean mill has arrived at the Shoshone and has been put in place, but is not as yet in commission. The new cyanide tank has been erected and the tube mill is en route from the manufacturers.

The Keane Wonder has shipped one gold brick for November, amounting to \$8,400, and the second cleanup for the last two weeks of the month is expected to be fully as large. The mill is treating promptly to several five-ton a day, and the work of installing the cyanide plant is being rushed to completion.

The shipment of bullion amounting to \$8,000 last week, representing two weeks' run at a capacity of seventy-five tons a day, means that the Homestake-King plant will not fail to average \$12,000 for the month in the final cleanup.

The Pioneer shipped sixty tons of raw ores during the month, the first carload of twenty tons going \$62 a ton and the second carload of forty tons is expected to go \$100 or higher.

The original lessees on the Diamond Queen are loading out their last car of about twenty-five tons, which shipment is estimated at \$100 a ton. William Culver, who took over the original lease last week, is extracting a ton of shipping ore every day, according to information received today by The Herald. The Mignault lease shows better values as sinking proceeds, the values in the shaft being from \$35 to \$40. Burch has encountered twelve feet of ore that runs from \$3 to \$14, and the crosscut is showing some rich stringers.

The mine operators of Arizona reported to the United States geological survey for the calendar year 1907 a production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc valued at \$56,511,560. Of this total the value of the copper output constitutes 22 per cent, for the production of that metal amounted to 254,378,488 pounds, having a commercial value of \$50,975,898. Although this copper output is nearly 12,000,000 pounds in quantity and more than \$50,000,000 in value less than that of the preceding calendar year, it exceeds the record of Montana for 1907 by nearly 35,000,000 pounds in quantity and \$7,000,000 in value, and places the territory first among the copper producers of the country.

Gold was second in value in the territory in 1907, the output amounting to 128,612.32 fine ounces, valued at \$2,617,315, and silver third, with an output of 2,511,897 fine ounces, valued at \$1,657,852. The lead production was valued at \$247,016, and the zinc at \$13,481.

Eleven of Arizona's thirteen counties reported an output of the metals, the producers numbering 437. The territory has eleven smelting plants—two in Cochise county, two in Gila, three in Graham, one in Pima, one in Santa

Crux and two in Yavapai. All these smelters treated copper ores, and five of them did a custom business, besides treating ores from their own properties. About 83 per cent of the smelting ore was treated at smelters connected with the mines; the rest was mainly lead ore and was shipped to outside smelting plants.

The production of Arizona in 1907 amounted to 2,567,133 short tons, including a relatively small quantity of old tailings and slag. Compared with that of 1906 the production decreased in quantity 17,556 tons and in value per ton from \$15.83 in the earlier to \$15.55 in the later year. The production of siliceous ore increased from 272,611 tons in 1906 to 357,005 tons in 1907. The greatest quantity of this kind of ore was produced in Cochise county. The copper ore production increased from 3,089,856 tons in 1906 to 3,191,156 tons in 1907, Graham county leading and Cochise county following. The production of lead ore decreased from 221,376 tons in 1906 to 17,364 tons in 1907. The average value per ton of gold and silver in siliceous ore in 1907 was \$6.47, as against \$6.33 in 1906; in copper, 59 cents, as against 79 cents in 1906; in lead ore, \$6.73, as against \$3.49 in 1906; and in copper-lead ore, \$15.20, as against \$7.96 in 1906.

A detailed report on the mine production of these metals in Arizona, prepared by V. C. Heikes of the United States geological survey, is now in the press as part of an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907," on the production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in the western states, and this chapter itself is one of three which collectively treat in a comprehensive manner the production of these metals for the whole country. The chapter on mine production for the eastern states is now ready for distribution; that on the central states is in preparation, and that on the western states will be ready for distribution in a few weeks.

Copies may be obtained free of charge by applying to the director of the geological survey, Washington, D. C.

The first practical benefit to this camp resulting from the completion of the Western Pacific road is the announcement of reduced rates on ore shipments from here to Argo, the "Boston" smelter of the trust in Denver, says the Ely Mining Expositor.

The present rate on ore from East Ely to Salt Lake, via the Nevada Northern and Southern Pacific is as follows: On ore valued at \$20, \$5.00; on \$40 ore, \$5.40; on \$50 ore, \$7.55. From Salt Lake to Argo the rate is \$1.50 for all ores under \$100, thus making the through rates on the three grades of ore \$13, \$13.90 and \$15.35 respectively.

The new rates from East Ely to Argo will become effective Dec. 19 and are as follows: On \$20 ore, \$7.50; on \$40 ore, \$8.50; on \$50 ore, \$9.50. From Kimberly the rate is 50 cents additional on all classes.

The rate has been established at this time for the benefit of the Giroux Consolidated, which is now regularly operating the big concentrator at Kimberly and making regular shipments of concentrates.

The Western Pacific has announced a regular tri-weekly schedule between Salt Lake and Shafter of a mixed passenger and freight train, which leaves Salt Lake on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8:30 a. m., and is due to arrive at Shafter at 6:50 p. m. the same day. Returning, the train leaves Shafter on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7:30 a. m. and arrives in Salt Lake at 5:40 p. m.

It is understood that the road is getting considerable traffic from the construction business, but does not expect any through passenger business to or from Ely for the present, or until a schedule is in force that will not make it necessary to lay over a day at Shafter. The distance from Shafter to Salt Lake is about 160 miles and the rate of fare charged is reported to be 4 cents a mile.

Picture Framing. Salt Lake Photo Supply Co., 142 Main.

FEDERAL ELY RESUMES WORK

Annual Assessment Work on Unpatented Ground to Be Done at Once.

W. J. Craig, manager of the Federal Ely Copper company, arrived last evening, accompanied by M. O. Rourke, who will have charge of the work to be done by the company, says the Ely Mining Expositor.

The company has some claims that are not yet patented and the annual work for this year will be undertaken at once, Mr. Craig and Mr. Rourke having gone up the canyon this morning to look over the properties and decide what shall be done. Other work to further in circulation last spring that the settlement was brought about through the efforts of A. G. Guthrie, who has been at work on the matter for some time. He secured the last deed necessary the first of this week, says the Yerington Times.

The Utah-Yerington was represented in the suit by James B. Jones of Reno and C. H. Miller of Yerington; the Home Bee by W. C. Pitt of Lovelock and Judge C. E. Mack of Reno. Had the matter not been compromised, it would have been one of the bitterest contests on record. The Home Bee group was held by W. T. Campbell and S. McCroskey, who became stockholders in the Utah-Yerington by the settlement.

The Utah-Yerington now consists of thirteen claims, comprising one of the best groups in the Yerington district. This group is east of the Mason Valley mine and borders the Mason townsite. Ore is exposed in eight places on the property and the showings are not excelled by any group in that great copper section. They have the distinction of being the only ones that have a showing of silver as well as copper, and much extra interest attaches to their opening up on this account.

The officers and directors of the Utah-Yerington Mining company are: John Roundy, president; Joseph Worthlin, vice-president; Heber C. Jax, secretary-treasurer. These, with Joseph A. Harris and Jack Cockell, constitute the board of directors. The corporation is controlled by the Reese-Roundy-

Worthlin-Knight-Mansum group of capitalists. And that means much in the future development of the mine. The only reason this great property has been idle is the suit pending and with all litigation positively settled, it will soon be one of our most important propositions. Manager Worthlin already has a force of men at work, and our next report will be of the work actually done.

The Mammoth Mining company may not be shipping ore at as lively a clip as some of the other Tintic mines, but the famous old mine is by no means idle at the present time. Only a short time ago a contract was let for the sinking of the winze from the 2,100 level. This winze was put down to a depth of 150 feet some time ago, and the contract which has been let calls for 100 feet of sinking and the Reporter has it from a pretty reliable source that when this 100 feet of work shall have been finished another contract will be immediately let. The Mammoth company has wonderful showing upon the lower levels, particularly to the northeast of the shaft, where Superintendent McIntyre has been doing a great deal of exploration work within the past few years.

The completion of the present contract in the winze from the 2,100 level will give the Mammoth workings a depth of 2,360 feet.

The output of the camp for the ten months of 1908 exceeds the total output of 1907 by 5,109 tons. Last week's shippers were:

Nipissing	150
La Rose	109
MacKinley-Darragh	80
O'Brien	84
Crown Reserve	58
Tretheway	32
Right of Way	31
Temiskaming	30
Silver Cliff	29
Nancy Hill	21
Cobalt Central	20
Total	825

The Sioux Consolidated company has been making a splendid record in the shipment of high grade ore ever since the mine took its place in the list of shippers some few months ago, but the first seasonally rich carload of ore will not go forward to the smelter until the early part of the week, says the Eureka Reporter.

This carload will, it is generally understood, bring the company about \$25,000. The ore is so rich that the company will have to guard against loss in shipment, and in order to do this, Superintendent Roberts will send a man to Salt Lake with the ore. There is a nice face of this high grade silver ore exposed in the Sioux workings and another rich carload will go forward within a short time.

The Sioux directors are scheduled to declare a 10 cent dividend at their meeting to be held at Provo next Thursday.

Today the Bunker Hill-Sullivan mines, of the Granite district, entered the ranks of shippers and it is the intention of President Robert Neill to continue shipments regularly at the rate of two or three cars a month, during which time the further development of the mines will be carried on, says the Ely Expositor.

The ore was loaded at the new siding recently put in by the Nevada Northern at the solicitation of Mr. Neill, the side of Shep's, and has been given the name of Granite, the same as the mining district, and one that will lessen

THE HERALD IN NEVADA.

The Herald can be bought at the following places in Nevada: Lovelock—Charles H. Baker. Tuscara—Mrs. A. L. Clark. Reno—Rosenthal & Armarko. Goldfield—Palace News Stand and Hunter Adv. & Pub. Co. Ely—Harville Stationery Co., G. E. Faxton and Walden & Burnett. Caliente—John Shier. Delamar—J. M. Kelly. Pioche—Pioche Drug Co. and A. A. Carthan, P. M. Coburn—Richard Richards. Rawhide—Louie Fells. Las Vegas—Wilson Drug Co. Smelter—M. Herman. Tonopah—T. A. Oldfather.

of the ore exposed close to the line in the Polaris side of the Montgomery Shoshone estate. Six miners are employed at present. It is expected that Mr. Newhouse will continue the work until something of a substantial nature is developed.

With the different properties which have been handicapped for the past two or three months by the installing of pumps, in running order again, next month should double the production of this month, and starting with the new custom mill in January, Seven Troughs will be the second largest producer in the state.

The long tunnel at the Black Jack is rapidly nearing completion, says the Eureka Reporter. John Roundy, general superintendent of Knight mines, stated that the remaining 135 feet should be cut out by the 20th of this month. Work for some time has been carried on from both ends of the tunnel.

The Tintic smelter will probably be ready to accept Black Jack ore by the time that the mine's output can be handled through this 2,100-foot tunnel, thus placing the ore upon the cars without a wagon haul.

A rising metal market has been of material benefit to the Boston Consolidated company. For many months that company has been piling up concentrates at its mill by reason of a supplemental contract entered into with the American Smelting & Refining people. This contract prevented shipments to the Garfield smelter, but permitted the Boston Consolidated company to draw 85 per cent of the assay value of the concentrates at the time of milling. This contract expires Jan. 1, and by that time the Boston Consolidated should have 9,000,000 pounds of copper in concentrates ready for smelter treatment, and it will be settled with for its copper at the time these concentrates are shipped after Jan. 1 and at the copper prices ruling at that time.

This practically means that the Boston Consolidated company will derive an additional profit of about 2 cents per pound by having held its concentrates at its mill for the past six or eight months, a matter of about \$180,000.

Superintendent Tom Kiker of the Montgomery Mountain Mining company reports that the face of the drift in the mine workings is exposing quartz ore, and that the outlook for the development of a substantial ore body is good, says the Rhyolite Herald. The drift is being run from the 400-foot level in the Campbell crosscut tunnel.

Mr. Kiker stated yesterday that in all probability he would start a new shaft soon to open up the extension

of the mine. Mr. Neill expects to erect buildings at the siding and it will probably become a regular station on the railway for all kinds of traffic in the near future. A loading platform has been built there to facilitate transferring the ore from the wagons to the cars. The point is four and a half miles from the Bunker Hill shaft and is a down-hill haul all the way.

The ore that has been shipped will average somewhere around 55 to 60 per cent lead and there is sufficient opened up in the mine at present to assure of the shipments being continued, while the work of development will continue uninterrupted, as the ore sales will supply the ready money for meeting the future expenses of the mine.

Eight men and a cook are employed at the mine at present. Bunk houses, stables and other permanent improvements are to be built at the mine at once for the better accommodation of the men and the protection of the company's property.

Has Nevada really any great diamond deposit? Many of the well-informed prospectors have contended for years that some day somebody would find the precious stones in this state. Be that as it may, Dr. J. Redmond of Reno, not only thinks that Nevada will develop a diamond bed, but he believes that he has discovered it, says the Nevada Forum.

On exhibition at his office on Virginia street there are some pieces of something apparently between clay and rock and of the well-known bluish color in which diamonds are found. Dr. Redmond says he has seven claims of this located about seventy miles northeast of Reno.

The substance which Dr. Redmond has located is studded with great quantities of what he believes are black diamonds. The stones, whatever they are, show a sparkle after the outside covering of the bluish stuff has been scraped off. They are quite black, but some have been taken out by Dr. Redmond which are about the color of a smoky topaz. They cut glass like a diamond and will pick up paper similarly. Several men who are familiar with diamonds in the rough in the South African fields declare that the black stones shown by Dr. Redmond are diamonds.

No one has been found who can tell what the bluish stuff really is, although several men well informed on mineralogy have examined it.

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the confusion while identifying the shipping point and the mining district together.

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NOVEMBER PRODUCTION OF SEVEN TROUGHS DISTRICT

The production of the Seven Troughs district for November, as evidenced by the runs of the two mills, is considerably less than for several months, a number of things having militated against large returns. Shipments to the mills from the Kindergarten, Wilhaja, Mazuma Hills and Buckhorn bring the total up to \$50,000 for the month, and this with the mills running on short time, says the Seven Troughs Miner.

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It's a Marvel

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