

The Crittenden Record.

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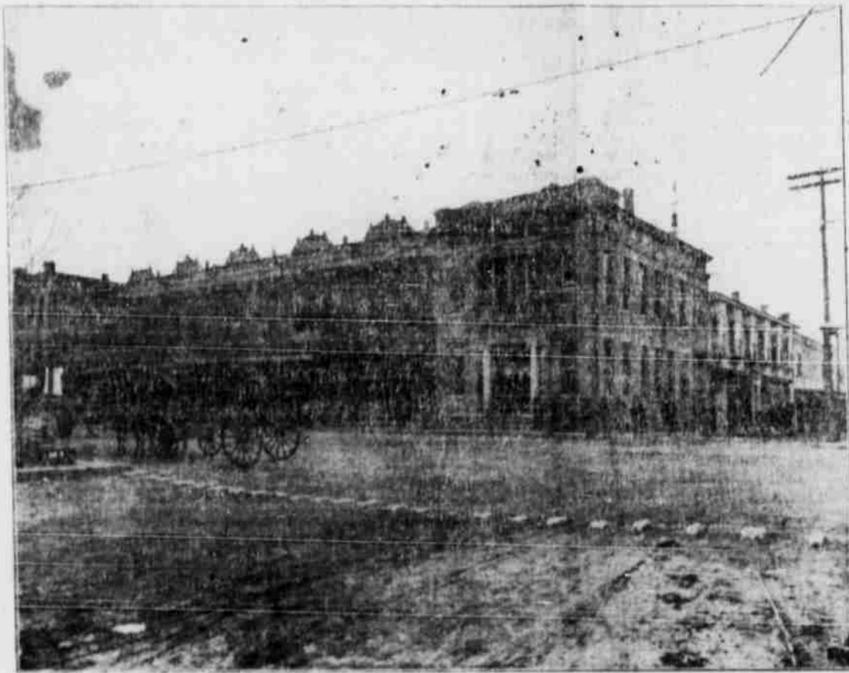
LEAD AND ZINC DECLINING

Price Falls to \$69.50 per Ton at Joplin.

Weather Shows a \$1 Drop--Condition Favorable to Mining Interests.

Following is an article by F. Julius, assistant geologist, Kentucky Geological Survey.

The presence of fluorspar in the United States was reported as early as 1870, but it was not until 1870 that any shipments were made. Shipments made that year from the Royal Mines in Western Kentucky. Southern mines followed suit two years later and since 1880, production from this district has been continuous. The annual production up to 1898 had not exceeded 100,000 tons. Western Kentucky mines exceeded in shipments those of any other American district since 1901, and also those of any foreign country except Germany. The Castle Dome district of Arizona and the central Tennessee district have been shipping since 1901. Their sales have thus far been small, but central Tennessee reports a decrease for 1905. A small amount of fluorspar has been produced in the last two years in central Kentucky, but as yet no shipments are reported. Fluorspar is secured as a by-product of lead and zinc in Albemarle county, Virginia; at the Cripple Creek mines with gold and silver; and at a number of other localities to a less extent, none of which is being used at present.



Corner of block on Main and Bank street, showing a good view of the new Marion Bank building.

Central Tennessee dist.	1	1
Less companies shipping from new states	2	2
Total	3	3

Besides these producing companies, there were numerous others, developing properties and some of them producing fluorspar, which, however, did not ship or sell fluorspar during the year, whose production is not included in the above estimates.

Fluorspar Mining.—Practically all the mines at work in 1904 were operating in 1905 with a number of new ones. A number of new orebodies were encountered in the exploitation of old mines, and in this respect the year showed a marked advance.

Central Kentucky District.—The

1500 lb. in a limey clay. In sinking the shaft, 25 ft. of limestone was encountered, immediately below which is an 8-ft. vein of fluorspar dipping 10° to 20 degrees west and striking northwest. Crystallized calcite, very similar in appearance to the fluorspar, lines the foot-wall which consists of a gray lime-sand or clay resulting from the disintegration of the limestone. The fluorspar is said to average 98 per cent calcium fluoride. This may be a blanket vein originally replacing limestone, similar to those in the Western Kentucky and Southern Illinois districts, occurring in close proximity to a vertical vein.

The Alcorn property about 10 miles east of Nashville on the Tennessee Central, was also being developed. Here yellow crystallized fluorspar occurs con-

been previously opened, a 12 ft. vein carrying fluorspar and galena was encountered, placing it on the list of producers for 1905. Some shipments were made from the Lee mine. Here there is an exceptionally wide vein of gravel fluorspar.

Western Kentucky District.—The widest vein operated in this district during 1905 was 36 ft. of gravel fluorspar, at the 145 ft. level of the Pogue mine. The widest lump vein was 16 ft. at the John mine. At the Mary Belle mine, two new veins were encountered and one of the shafts showed 15 ft. of fluorspar with galena associated, while another shaft at the same mine showed nearly 3 ft. of solid galena. At the John mine a 12 ft. vein of fluorspar was secured at a fault on the 247 ft. level, while within 50 ft. an 8 ft. sheeted zone running well in lead and zinc sulphides was secured. Among the new producers was the Kentucky mine, which has a 12 to 20 ft. vein of gravel fluorspar in the upper levels and 10 ft. of lump in the lower one; this mine together with the Matthews with which it is connected, produced a good tonnage during the year. The new Merchis shute gave up to 12 ft. of No. 1 lump at a depth of 75 ft. The Keystone mine with a good vein carrying some galena, the Wheatcroft and a new shaft on the Tabb land may be mentioned among the others as having large veins producing in 1905 while veins of 6 ft. or less were numerous. Among the new deposits may be mentioned those opened on the Ben Belt, Brown, Cox, Senator and Parish properties. The last named is a large flat deposit replacing limestone near a fault.

The shafts for the most part continue shallow, the majority of the deposits being worked within 100 ft. of the surface. But a few shafts exceed 200 ft., and only the John mine has reached 250 feet.

Detail surveys were made by the Kentucky Geological Survey during the

STRIKING APPEARANCE OF NEW MARION TODAY

As Compared With the Desolate Appearance on Morning After the Destructive Fire of Last March

In Less than a Year a Modern City Springs into Existence to Take the Place of the Old Town.

Truly it can be said that from the charred and blackened ruins of the old Marion has come forth the new and modern Marion.

We can hardly believe, as we compare the two sets of illustrations, that it is one and the same place, that where there was once chaos and destruction, now loom lofty edifices—edifices of which any city should be proud.

We can hardly believe that from the charred and blackened ruins of March 28, 1905, another March has ushered in an up to date little city which will continue to march and improve and look many other Marches proudly in the face.

The citizens and business men of Marion are not made of the stuff that breathes of failure. In the words of Tennyson, they believe "that men may rise of stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things," and, after all our failures of today is our success tomorrow.

The three cuts here shown will give

the reader a fair illustration of our town as it is today, and now, turn to the last page and see what it was less than one year ago.

The breast of every loyal inhabitant should swell with pride, every citizen should be inspired with new zeal, new determination and new courage to push the work so nobly begun.

The time is ripe for untold improvement. Ready action and steady work will make of Marion what cannot be said of another town of its size in Kentucky.

Now that the work has been so ably begun, will the citizens go to sleep and let their little town sink into obscurity? Why not have a live little city? Marion needs water works, factories, and many, many things.

By steady and earnest co-operation great feats may be accomplished. Let us hope that with the coming of spring will come a new era that will bring in its wake higher ideals and a vast improvement.

year, which the writer had in charge, and a deal of new and valuable data relative to the deposits and industry have been brought to light and will be published at the early date by the Survey. Two preliminary railroad surveys were executed with a view of putting a belt road into the mining field.

Castle Dome District.—This district, while on the list of producers, has not made any shipments for the last two years. It is reported that there are thousands of tons of crude fluorspar on the dumps. It is secured here as a by-product from silver-lead mines. Only such fluorspar is removed from the mine as is necessary to facilitate the mining. That previously shipped from this district, it appears, was largely used in the manufacture of portland cement by California plants. Its use for this purpose has been discontinued; the lack of demand for the Arizona product may thus be accounted for, there being at present no other industries in the immediate section for which it may be used.

Fluorspar Milling.—No fluorspar milling is being done, except in the Western Kentucky and Illinois districts. Some lump was shipped in previous years to be ground elsewhere, but now the ground product is largely

shipped direct to the consumer. The year has seen the largest tonnage of ground fluorspar produced and shipped, ever known. That shipped from one mill in Western Kentucky exceeded the total output of the State for the previous year.

In Southern Illinois the Fairview mill was remodeled in the early part of the year, and the capacity increased. Cooley jigs and a Wiffley table were installed to replace jigs of the Harts pattern. The lead concentrate of the plant is considerably cleaner than that made previously, but the fluorspar product is not improved, a No. 2 product being turned out and crushed in two sizes. At the time of the writer's visit, the daily capacity of the mill for concentration of fluorspar and galena was about 40 tons, while the grinding division handled about 100 bbl. per day. The capacity, however, is being increased.

No changes are to be noted for the Kentucky or the Roselare mill. The Nancy Hanks mill erected by the Albany Mining and Investment Company has just been completed. It is at their Nancy Hanks mine near Salem, Ky. This mill, like most of the others

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Showing block, corner of Main and Bank street as they appear today. Hayward, Orme, and Stegar buildings on Main street, James' office and Hotel Crittenden on Bank street.

the fluorspar producing states. The production for the year was not far short of 50,000 short tons. Of this, Western Kentucky may be credited with 30,000, Southern Illinois 19,000, Central Tennessee 600 and Arizona 400 or more tons. This production is practically twice that of 1904. Shipments of ground fluorspar from Kentucky alone exceeded 5,000 tons, while the total of all kinds from Kentucky may be estimated at 25,500 tons compared with 12,916 tons for 1904. Tennessee shipped 520 tons in 1905, compared with a total shipment of 600 tons for all previous years. Of the 1905 production about 12,000 tons were ground No. 1 fluorspar, being more than double the amount ground in 1904. It will thus be seen that shipments kept step with increased production.

The following table shows the number of companies that produced and prepared fluorspar for the market and the number of companies shipping to consumers in 1905. One of the shipping companies was not itself a producer.

Companies Producing	Companies Shipping
Castle Dome dist., Ariz.	1
Southern Illinois dist.	4
Western Kentucky dist.	12

Monitor (formerly Chinn) Mineral Co. continues development work in Mercer county at the Twin Chimney mine, some work also being done at the Fan-tail mine. At the former, the shaft is being deepened; at the latter, a cross-cut is being driven, the vein consisting principally of fluorite. At the Twin Chimney the vein averages about 4 ft. It is banded, for the most part symmetrically, fluorite, barite and calcite occurring in separate bands, varying from an inch to a foot in width. While barite forms only a very small part of the vein at this mine, there are other veins in the district that consist largely of barite, some of which will be operated the coming year. The shaft at the Twin Chimney has been sunk to 225 ft. (80 ft. below the adit), and the vein in the bottom is 5 ft. wide, largely fluorite with but little barite, with walls of Camp Nelson (Chazy) limestone. The veins of this section have been briefly noted in a recent report.

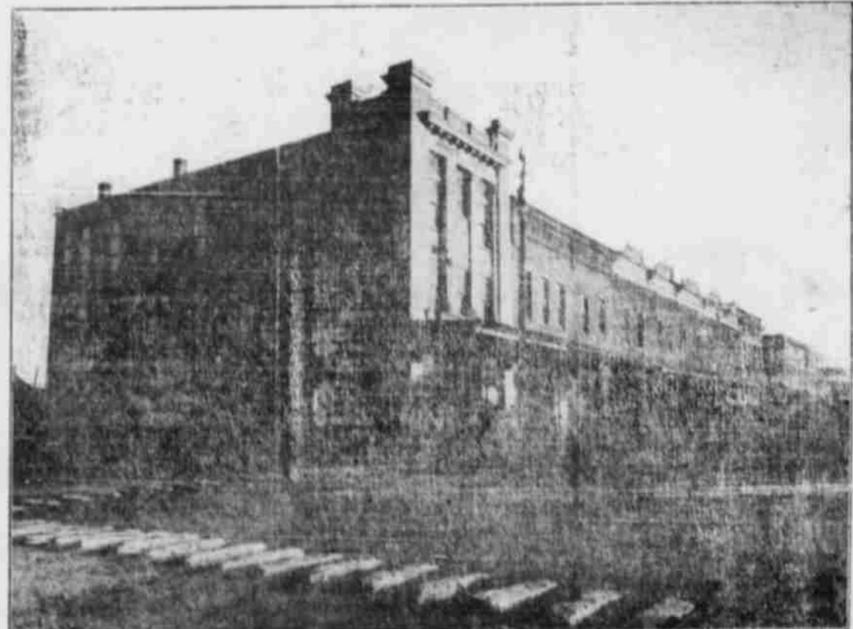
Central Tennessee District.—Two properties were operated in the latter part of the year. The Foley mine is situated about eight miles west of Carthage in Smith county. Here, near the surface, massive crystalline fluorspar occurs in boulders weighing from 10 to

ering the ground within a foot or two of the surface. Some 30 tons have been mined from surface picking. Sinking has failed to locate the veins, though fluorspar is found to fill limestone crevices 8 to 10 feet. Similar fluorite is reported from the vicinity of Nashville.

Southern Illinois District.—The Fairview mine was sufficiently developed by the early part of 1905, to make it capable of turning out 50 tons daily, from its 211 and 270 ft. levels, giving it the record for daily production. This mine is capable of producing large amounts of fluorspar, since it has maintained a width of 6 to 30 ft. for over 500 ft. without showing any evidence of decrease. The product shows no change in the lower level. A sufficient amount of galena is secured with the fluorspar to pay more than the running expenses of the mine and of the mill.

The Roselare output was about 25 tons daily while running, secured from the 300 ft. level, where the vein shows no change in character beyond the usual pinches and swells.

At the Black mine near Bay City, where a number of small veins had



Looking South down Main street from Masonic Temple on corner of Main and Belleville today.