

Watch this space next week
The John Tufts Company,
General Merchandise.

FROM THE MINES

WANTED!

A crew of good miners to sink shaft at the Dunn mine,
S. C. Bennett,
 Supt.

Eight Hundred Feet.

That Depth of Shaft Will Be Put Down to Redeem the Dunn Mine.

The Dunn mine, the largest in point of output and the best mining proposition ever worked in this district, is to be redeemed for certain. This mine has made a couple of fortunes in its day but of late years has had a rather checkered career. Schlesinger got his start out of it and it kept him on his feet until the great panic of '93 swept everything from him. It then fell into the hands of Corrigan, McKinney & Company, but as soon as Schlesinger got his second wind he went back to his first love and secured possession of the Dunn again. Its great ore reserves had dwindled, though, to but a mite of their former sizes and the dip of the shaft being away from the ore necessitated longer drifts each lift and increased mining charges so that there was no money in the ore mined. To cap the climax, the high grade ore found in number one shaft cut out and that in number two pit was of an inferior quality. In order to bring charges down so that the ore could be won with a profit it was necessary to sink a new shaft and this the Dunn Mining company couldn't see its way clear to do, so orders were given to rob the mine. Two years were consumed in this work and some idea of the "standing" qualities of the ore may be had when it is known that out of the openings which yielded over one million tons of ore it was possible to take out pillars and clean up the mine so closely that conservative estimates say that not 20,000 tons of ore were lost when the hanging finally caved and shut off all further work in 1898.

Then followed a long wrangle between the fee owners and the Dunn people and it was thought at one time that the mine would be stripped of its fine plant of machinery but finally Corrigan, McKinney & Company bought the lease from Schlesinger and began negotiations with the fee owners looking to the redemption of the mine. These negotiations were long drawn out, as the job is one of large proportions, but

satisfactory terms were finally secured and word given to go ahead.

Nothing can be done in the old workings, not even the pumping of the water. A new shaft will be sunk to a depth of about eight hundred feet in order to get at the ore body. The ore itself lies 750 feet from surface, to which must be added a sink of at least fifty feet for stopping ground. Not much is known to outsiders in regard to the amount of ore in the bottom, but as Supt. Bennett had charge of the mine for the old concern it is likely that there is enough in sight to warrant the enormous expenditure necessary to sink such a shaft.

Work was started last week getting the surface equipment ready and locating the shaft. The large hoisting plant, which is made up of a pair of engines and four ten foot drums, is being singled out. A pair of drums and one engine will be taken to the Lamont mine and the remaining engine and drums left as they are. Two drums will hoist all the ore that the mine will produce. The new shaft will be located somewhere near the old boarding house; far enough away from the old workings to secure the workmen from breaking through and yet close to the ore body below. This new shaft will amount to practically the building up of a new mine for all the docks, restles, pockets etc. of the old mine will be far away from the new shaft and of no use. The work will consume most of the season so that it is not likely that the Dunn will contribute any appreciable amount to this year's output unless something unforeseen should happen such as the discovery of a new lens.

Another Gibson Find.

Ore of Bessemer Grade Found a Quarter of a Mile South of the Gibson.

It has been rumored about Amasa for some time that a new find had been made at the "boiler pit" of the Oliver Mining company, one mile south of the Gibson mine near Amasa. A reporter for THE DIAMOND DRILL endeavored to run these rumors down the other day and, although the officials having the work in charge, preserve the greatest reticence in talking about the results of their work, we know for a certainty that there is a great deal of truth to the rumor. A pit was put down on the trend of the formation and at a depth of thirty-two feet the ore was encountered. The depth of the pit and the amount of water met with necessitated the use of a boiler and pump, hence the term "boiler pit." They have sunk in the ore a distance of about twenty-eight feet, crosscutting the vein about forty two feet, no walls being

found so far. Although this ore is on the same trend as the Gibson it is a different-natured ore altogether. That at the Gibson is very hard while the ore in the new pit is very soft. Several analyses of the ore have been made but we could get no reliable information of the amount of iron carried. From rumors we learn that it is somewhere around 59 per cent. It is a Bessemer ore and one of a very desirable quality. The work is under the same management as is the Gibson.

At Iron Mountain.

The Press learns from a source that it deems reliable, that the Oliver Iron Mining company now has under consideration the somewhat difficult and costly undertaking of unwatering pretty Lake Fuma, situate about six miles north and east of the city.

Indeed, it can be said that employes of the Oliver company have been engaged for some time in making soundings through the ice for the purpose of ascertaining the depth of water, thus establishing the practicability of the undertaking. There are no serious engineering problems to be considered in the premises, as the lake has a natural outlet to the Menominee river—a small creek which crosses the main highway near Quinnesec. There is a natural and gradual fall from the lake to the small falls near the home of John L. Buell, where there is a drop of at least twenty feet.

It has been a general supposition that Lake Fuma was a shallow body of water—estimated at an average depth of less than seven feet—and that, by deepening this creek, at an expense of about \$10,000, it was thought the lake would soon run dry. The soundings made by the Oliver company prove, however, that Lake Fuma is considerable more of a body of water than appearances would indicate. At several points it was discovered that there was more than thirty feet of water with a considerable depth of muck in the bottom.

This discovery renders the question of natural drainage, via the creek, an impossibility except at a very heavy expense, necessitating the deepening of the stream to the depth of the lake, which work would cost many thousands of dollars. However, a pumping plant similar to the one utilized in unwatering Lake Angeline, at Ishpeming, might be erected at the mouth of the creek and the lake unwatered in this manner. This would be feasible if the lake would only remain dry when once emptied, but the chances are that the pumping plant would have to be kept in operation for an indefinite period, as the country surrounding the lake is very wet and full of gushing springs. A stand-pipe driven anywhere in the vicinity produces a flowing well. At the old Indiana mine, a short distance from the lake, and on high ground, one of these wells has been pouring forth a two-inch stream, winter and summer, for more than seventeen years now, and shows no signs of diminishing.

Seemingly, there is no task to large nor to difficult for our mining companies to undertake these days. If the management of the Oliver company becomes satisfied that there is a considerable body of desirable ore underneath the lake a way will be found to unwater the same and overcome the water problem.

The Oliver company has under option all the lands surrounding the lake, and will soon commence the work of sinking a shaft at the east end. Buildings have been erected for the accommodation of Capt. Jewell and a crew of thirty-five men, and developments will be watched with interest.

Mining men contend that there

is a large body of Bessemer ore in the vicinity, but persistent exploring has thus far failed to find it only in small pockets or in surface float.—Iron Mt. Press.

The Princeton.

There has been some talk of trying to interfere with the sale of the Princeton mine to the present operators by shareholders of the Escanaba River Land & Iron company. It would be a very unwise move. Mr. Wells saved to the shareholders considerable from the former wreck, and few realize the amount of hard work he expended in bringing about the sale. The old shareholders who are complaining are a most foolish lot if they have any idea of upsetting the actions of the majority, which they probably could not do in the courts were they so inclined.—Iron Ore.

The Commodore.

Everything is on the move at the Commodore. Over 250 men are employed at present. Three stockpiles, aggregating nearly 150,000 tons, show that the company has not been idle since the shipping season closed last fall. A raise has been extended to the surface and the erection of a new shaft will soon begin. This will make three shafts in all at this mine.

A large heater is being placed on the outside of the engine house through which the exhaust steam will pass and act as a heater for the water before it passes into the boiler.

The Commodore will ship over 300,000 tons this season.—Virginian.

On the Marquette.

There is a tolerably well authenticated rumor that George J. Maas has already located large deposits of high grade ore with the diamond drill he has been operating just west and north of the cemetery for some months past. If true it is but further evidence of the correctness of the theory of many mining men of experience, that the ore belt extends unbrokenly from Lake Angeline in Ishpeming down along the South Jackson to the Queen, Negaunee, Cambria and Lillie and so back to Ishpeming on the north side. There are plenty of mining men who have studied the conditions that make the prediction that in time a mine will be located upon every forty of the circuit thus described. Every step in the process of the development seems to confirm the wisdom of this opinion, which is also consistent with the conclusions of the geological survey made by the government.—Iron Ore.

Serious for Shippers.

The surprise of the week was occasioned by the refusal of the management of the Rockefeller fleet to make season charters at the rates which prevailed. When John D. Rockefeller made heavy purchases and charters of ore carrying vessels last fall he secured tonnage the aggregate capacity of which, together with that of the boats previously in his possession, is close to 6,500,000 tons. This is fully 2,000,000 tons in excess of the requirements to which he has thus far bound himself. It has been generally supposed all along that this additional tonnage would be placed on the market and chartered at a rate possibly slightly in excess of \$1.25, but when shippers who have ore to come from the head of the Lakes made overtures for boats to the Rockefeller interest a few days ago, they were met with a refusal to let any of the tonnage go at that time. Inasmuch as there is fully 300,000 tons of ore for movement from the head of the Lakes still uncontracted, the situation begins to look a trifle serious for the shippers, and it would not be surprising to see the "wild" rate spring to a pretty high figure early in the season.—Exchange.

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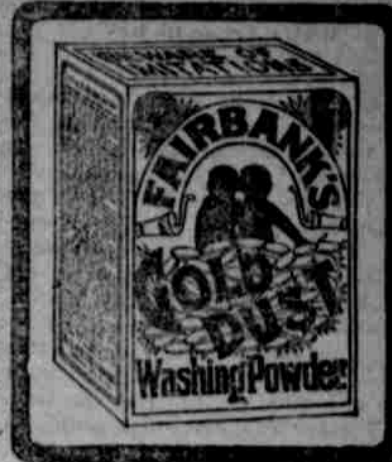
To Clean Matting

Few things can be used to clean matting; salt and soda have been used, but experience has taught that the best way is to have the matting thoroughly swept, and then go over it with a solution of warm water with

Gold Dust Washing Powder

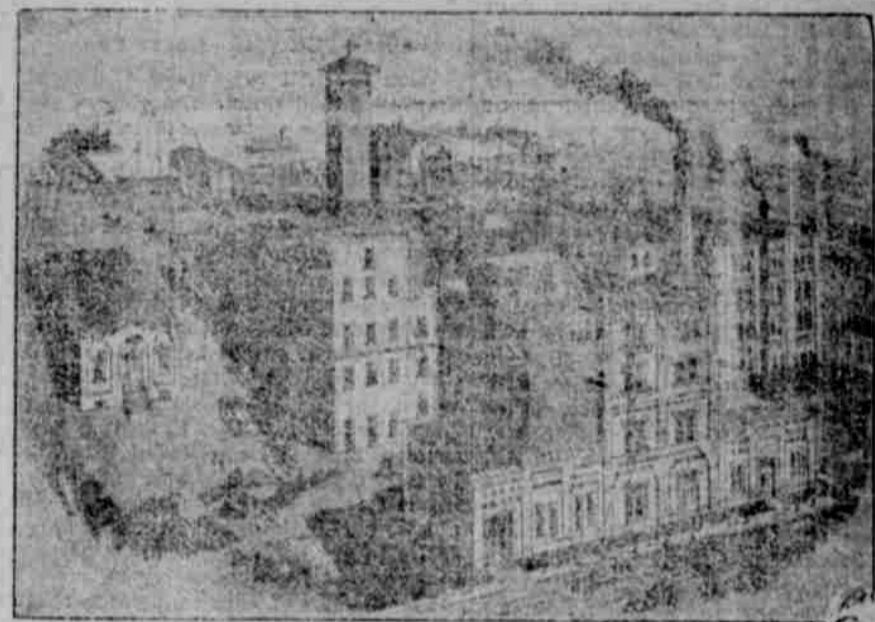
dissolved in it; it is best to use a woolen cloth; a tablespoonful of Gold Dust Washing Powder to a quart of water is the proportion; wring the cloth almost dry and rub quickly, but the moment the water gets dirty, change it for fresh; then follow the wet cloth with a dry one. This will clean it perfectly.

The above is taken from our free booklet "GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER" sent free on request to
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Tax Notice.

I have been notified by the prosecuting attorney that I must seize personal property wherever I can for real estate tax that is not paid. Tax payers will please bear in mind that no personal property is exempt and that I must make an effort to collect the taxes.
EDWIN JACKA,
 Township Treasurer, Crystal Falls Township.

Keep Quiet.

and use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all pains of the stomach and all unnatural looseness of the bowels. It always cures. For sale at (Coles) Pharmacy.

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Every waist is of the very heaviest Taffetta Silk, made strictly up to date, French back and all tucked. All waists are in the newest colors, such as Purple, Lavender, Turquoise, Blue, Plaids, and Black Silks, and Satin. You are invited to inspect our

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