



THE GUEST HOUSE OF H. BUSH.

ity, exceeding that of any other locality in eastern Montana, and by its location on the Park Branch railway it promises to be the main supply for the various active mining districts.

Fire-brick and tile are found in large deposits at

Cooke City, or the New World Mining district, Horr and near Livingston. It is equal in character to the Starbridge, England, product. These deposits have only been worked to a limited extent, and are only waiting for the demand to waken their slumbering

resources.

Marble has been discovered in the foot-hills of the Yellowstone, or Snowy mountains just opposite Cinnabar. It is susceptible of receiving a high polish, and has been developed sufficiently to prove its value, should an effort be made, or capital secured for its development.



BEAR GULCH.

ABOUT five miles east of Gardiner and on the southern boundary of Park county is located the most wide-awake gold mining camp in the state of Montana today.

The first placer gold in Bear Gulch was discovered by Uncle Joe Brown in '66. Placer mining continued to be worked to a limited extent until '84, when Major Eaton put in operation the most powerful hydraulic apparatus for placer mining in the world at that time. The water had a vertical fall of 400 feet through 1200 feet of piping 12 inches in diameter. It would drop from a little giant motor through a nozzle 6 inches in diameter. This force was sufficient to bend an ordinary iron bar double. This mode of development continued until '85, when work was suspended owing to a disagreement among the property holders.

James Graham and Uncle Joe Brown discovered the first quartz in 1870, but owing to the difficult mode of transportation it remained inactive until '84, when Major Eaton put in a five-stamp and saw mill combined. This work came to a standstill in '86 from the same cause as the previous workings.

The gulch now remained quiet until '90, when Edgerton & Jewell, of Helena, opened up the old mill by a five-stamp addition, working it successfully until the crisis of '93, when the camps again and for the second time in their history, took on a state of inaction, remaining in this way until July 28, 1898, when H. Bush arrived. It was at once evident that he possessed all the zeal and enthusiasm for the es-



BEAR GULCH MINING CAMP.