



The development of coal mining on Puget sound is second only to the immense growth of its lumbering industries. The three points of shipment are Seattle, New Tacoma and Bellingham bay. In the thirty years since coal was discovered there have been mined a grand total of 1,800,000 tons, the major portion, however, having been produced within the past few years. Seattle is the largest shipping point and the Newcastle mines the greatest producers. The growth of this great industry is best indicated by the record of shipments at Seattle since 1871 when the mines tributary to that city were developed. The shipments to October 1, the present year, exceed the total of any previous year by more than 4,000 tons. The record shows as follows:

1871.....	4,918	tons.
1872.....	14,830	"
1873.....	13,572	"
1874.....	9,027	"
1875.....	70,151	"
1876.....	104,556	"
1877.....	111,734	"
1878.....	128,582	"
1879.....	132,265	"
1880.....	138,497	"
1881.....	147,418	"
1882.....	151,418	"
1883 to Oct. 1.....	155,635	"

Grand total.....1,182,601 "

New Tacoma is rapidly becoming an important point for the shipment of coal, the product of the Wilkeson and Carbonado mines seeking an outlet at that point, and coal bunkers of great capacity have recently been erected there.

The Travonia, the mine where silver bearing quartz was first discovered in Summit valley, Montana, and whose shipments of rich ore to Newark first attracted the attention of capitalists to the ledges of that region and led to the growth of Butte City, is now being thoroughly developed after an idleness of a number of years.

The magnificent exhibit of the varied ores of Utah, Montana and Idaho at the exposition in Amsterdam is thus spoken of by the London *Mining Journal*: "Occupying a space of twenty-five square metres in the main gallery of the principal building may be seen over three tons of specimens of minerals as choice as they are varied from the great mining centres of Utah, Montana and Idaho, in charge of Mr. A. Zeehandelaar, the commissioner appointed to represent these territories. This admirably displayed collection is quite unique, and is admitted to be the best of its kind ever exhibited. The prime object of this attractive display is not to show the beauty of the ores, which are found in such abundance in the localities named, as to give Europeans some idea of the economical and commercial value of the minerals. The display is surrounded daily by experts of almost all nationalities, who have the benefit of a carefully prepared description in three languages of each of the minerals, together with the assay, commercial and marketable value.

Another interesting feature of the exhibits mentioned is that the whole process of working the ore is shown from its raw state to the solid ingot. Some of the specimens are so rich as to almost take the form of nuggets, while others, though dull in appearance, are scarcely less valuable, and are representative of some of the best paying mines; a striking illustration of this paradox being the Horn Silver mine of Utah, which has paid in dividends in fifteen months £300,000; the Ontario with about £1,000,000 sterling in 87 dividends; and the Crescent, of Park City, paying in July £12,000 as a first dividend. Then for Montana there is the Parrott, owned by a private company, with a monthly dividend of £6,000, one of the finest mines in Butte, with £300,000 ore in sight; the Lexington, owned in Paris, declaring in July £44,000 dividends on six months' working; the Alice, with a gross product in seven months of £140,000 (dividends expected shortly) the Drum Lumond, sold in London for over £1,000,000, with its estimated double that value of ore in sight; the Bell, in Butte, one of the most promising mines in the territory: the Shonbar; the Moulton, with about an equal output to the Alice; the Cable, one of the finest gold ledges in existence; and the Anaconda, with equally rich copper ledges. As a copper producing district, Butte, Montana, will, it is predicted, startle the mining world, and rival Lake Superior."

Several years ago a rich silver quartz ledge was discovered in the Kicking Horse pass by J. J. Healy and others, of Montana, but as it was so far removed from any point of shipment and supplies it was practically worthless, though the lead is a large one and supposed to be exceedingly rich. Now that the Canadian Pacific railroad has been located through the pass this ledge is rendered accessible and valuable, and the discoverers have organized a company, secured a lease from the Canadian government and are preparing to develop their bonanza as soon as the railroad reaches it. If the lead is half as rich and extensive as reported the prospects for a large mining district in that section are extremely flattering.

A first-class 20-stamp mill has just been opened on the Collar mine, in the Maiden district, Montana. This marks a new era in the history of a promising camp that has as yet been practically undeveloped. It is now believed that Maiden district will soon become one of the regular bullion producers of Montana.

Of the Tidal Wave district the Butte City *Miner* says: "This district is situated in Madison county, Montana, in what is known as the Tobacco Root range. It is a comparatively new camp, the oldest location being made in 1881. In 1864 considerable work was done by prospectors who were looking for gold. As the cost of transportation was too heavy in those days, anything but gold was valueless to them, and the consequence was that silver, lead, copper and other minerals were abandoned. In 1881, working facilities being better, the camp was again prospected for silver, and with good success. At the present time there are at least a hundred good paying prospects, and new leads are being struck every day. Assays may be had from some of them as high as \$6,000. The veins are all defined, and for what development there has been

done, no camp in Montana has a better showing. This summer a twenty-ton water jacket smelter was put up, and is now running in full blast on galena and other smelting ores with which this camp abounds. There was also erected oscillating works, for the purpose of treating the gold quartz of the numerous gold leads. A ten-stamp gold mill and two arastras are working in Wisconsin gulch, and they have plenty of good quartz to keep them running for a number of years to come. There is no doubt whatever in the minds of those who are now there that if more working facilities were introduced it would prove to be one of the best silver producing camps in Montana. The mines are all easy of access, and, so far, there has been no trouble with water. In fact, it is a poor man's camp. The formation is principally granite and slate, and higher up the mountain lime and quartzite. Some of the richest leads are found in the lime, and none of them have shown indications of giving out. In a few years, when the mines are more developed, there is no doubt but that Georgia gulch will be lined with smelters."

About a month ago placer diggings were discovered on the waters of the upper Yellowstone. The ground is now staked off for a distance of several miles up and down the river. Four miners at Gardiner are averaging \$150 a week, and many more in sums ranging from \$3 to \$10 per day to the man.

There is much excitement in Eastern Washington, Northern Idaho and Western Montana over the recently discovered placers in the Cœur d'Alene mountains, and half a thousand men have rushed into the mountain wilderness to find a fortune. That good placer diggings have been found the reports of many reliable men leave no shadow of doubt, but that half the men already there, to say nothing of the great numbers yet to arrive, will succeed in finding a paying claim is certainly a matter of great uncertainty where the diggings are necessarily limited. The mines first worked are on Pritchard, or Discovery creek, and are said to have been discovered by a Dr. Pritchard whose reports caused the Bitter Root stampede last June. This creek heads at the dividing line between Montana and Idaho and runs westward forty miles, emptying into the Cœur d'Alene river. The diggings are about thirty miles northwest of Cœur d'Alene mission and seventy miles from Rathdrum, Idaho. A town called Eagle Town has been laid out and several business firms have established themselves there. It is expected that 300 men will spend the winter in the mines and that a great many more will come in as early as possible in the spring. Supplies are taken in on pack animals, and bread sells at one dollar per loaf, small pies fifty cents each and flour at twenty dollars per hundred. Pay dirt extends for twenty-five miles up and down Discovery creek and along the tributary streams and gulches and has been found on Cœur d'Alene river itself. The first parties to reach the mines staked off twenty acres to the claim, but as the ground was quickly absorbed at that rate, there is but little doubt that ere this the new comers have "regulated" that matter, as has been the custom in all placer diggings on the coast since '49. Just how extensive and valuable these new diggings are will not be fully demonstrated before next summer.