

NEW FIND OF PRECIOUS METAL IN NEVADA

Stampede to the Sage Brush Town of Goldfield Which Numbers 8000 People.



TOM JAGGENS—An Old Nevada Mining Prospector Who Has Staked Out a Dozen Claims on the Nevada Desert.



MAIN STREET, GOLDFIELD.



FIRST PACK TRAIN TO GOLDFIELD.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., Feb. 7.—(Special Correspondence of The Sunday-Oregonian.)—Stage coaches, automobiles and every other kind of conveyance known to civilization are landing hundreds of newcomers here daily. A stampede to Nevada's great new goldfields has begun. Eight thousand people are already camped on the ground, and at the present rate of increase 25,000 people will be here by Springtime.

Less than a year and a half ago this spot was an unpopulated strip of mountainous desert. A couple of young prospectors located a claim in the district, where the outcroppings of gold ore assayed into five figures, and then a rush ensued here from Tonopah, the mining camp 30 miles north.

In the camp's early months the enormous surface values were seen and admitted, but the question arose, "Will these great ledges and veins continue, or will a few feet find them exhausted?" Four great properties have since shipped over \$4,000,000 worth of high-grade ore out of the district. This announcement has given the stamp of permanency to the camp that is responsible for the stampede.

Rich strikes of high-grade ore, some assaying as high as \$2,000 per ton, are being reported daily in half a dozen directions, and people are spreading out in the district, buying claims, locating townships, opening stores, speculating in mining stocks and otherwise contributing to the tumult.

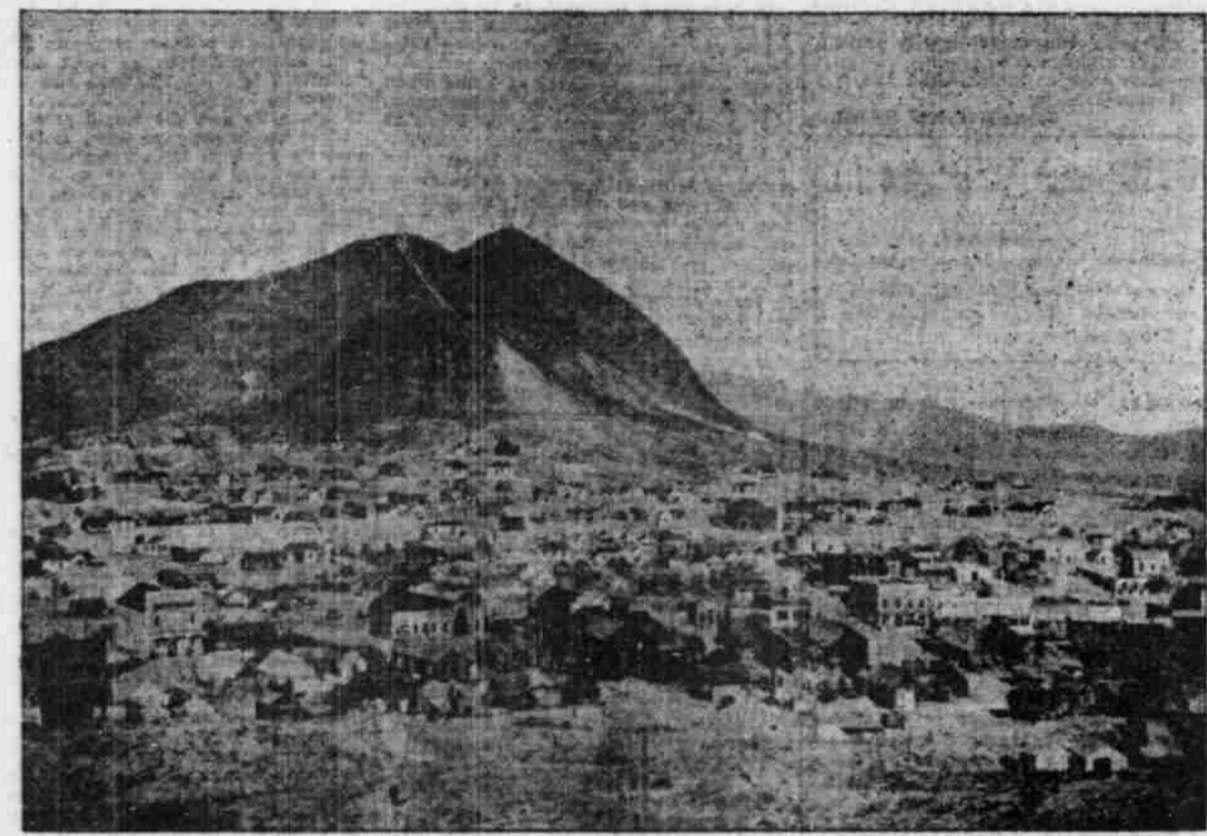
A Wide-Open Town. The town, of course, is wide open. It is very much like Leadville in '73 and '80. The restaurants and saloons (of which there are about 20, and more coming in) are filled with men. At the faro tables and the roulette wheels the players are three and four deep. The city has a waterworks system on a small scale, but cleanliness is not encouraged, a bath costing \$1. There is dust everywhere. It is fully six inches deep on Main street; it rises in clouds and envelops everything in sight.

Living is expensive; a fairly eatable meal can be procured for \$1. Wood at \$20 per cord is equal to the demand, but there is no coal. Peaked faces, rosy faces, faces like sunshine and faces over which ripple all shadows of expression are seen in the crowd. Every one has money. The clink of \$20 gold pieces, for no paper currency is seen here, mingles with the noise of the carpenter's hammer, which is heard everywhere. When not much work is done, it is an arid stretch of desert a city is being raised in a night. Town lots on Main street are selling as high as \$500 each. Milk fetches 25 cents per quart, sugar, 10 cents per pound; kerosene oil, 60 cents per gallon; kindling wood, \$15 per cord, and other commodities in proportion.

Working Up Enthusiasm. Town boomers are handing out figures on the street corners and convincing every Doubting Thomas that he has at last reached the land of honey; and that Nevada's newly discovered mineral zone is "the greatest ever known." Up in Alaska, the great Treadwell mine is grinding out a profit on ore that runs as low as \$2 per ton. Here in the Goldfield district, it is pointed out, where it costs 150 per ton to move ore by mule-team to the nearest shipping point, 27 miles away, any ore that won't produce \$100 in gold to the miner is left on the dumps and not considered worthy of shipment. Mining engineers add to the enthusiasm. They describe the mineral zone, of which Goldfield is the center, as only 200 miles in length and 60 miles in width. Thirty-five hundred claims are already staked out and over 120 mines are in actual operation. Every dollar more used in developing the mines is dividend money realized from prior ore shipments. The argument carries force.

Men of capital who helped develop Tonopah and old-time miners from Colorado, California and Utah contribute further to the excitement. In five years, they say, six giant properties have been developed on the same stretch of mountainous desert at Tonopah. Over one hundred millions of gold producing ore has been blocked out there and is in sight. In a quarter of that period Goldfield presents twenty mines with shipping ore, with the ore bodies larger and the values greater than any found at Tonopah. The record of four millions of ore shipped from the Goldfield district during its first year smashes the record of Tonopah, Leadville, and Cripple Creek and ties the showing of the Klondike for a like period, stamping the Goldfield district as a mineral wonder. Not a single shaft, they point out, has been sunk in a Goldfield mine further than a depth of 30 feet as yet, whereas in Tonopah shafts have been put down below the 1000 foot level.

Some Figures on Ore. About 7000 tons of ore, valued at from \$300 to \$500 per ton, are leaving camp weekly, and the second year of Goldfield's activity will surely exceed its first, but all the ore is being shipped that might be. An endeavor is being made by mine owners to block out the ledges underground, to discover in that way the true value of their holdings. Most of them don't know how rich they are yet. Besides, new finds are apparently so easy in other sections of the desert, further south, that a great amount of force is being spent in that direction. It seems apparent that the camp which has produced more valuable shipping ore in the first year of its existence than did Leadville, by 2000 per cent, and has equalled in that time the output of Cripple Creek during the first three years of its history, is only in its formative period. The opinion seems to be honestly and widely



THE TOWN OF GOLDFIELD.



LEDGE OF GOLD ORE THAT CROPS OUT FOR 4000 FEET.

entertained that it will take 10 years to remove the ore bodies now in sight and that if the development work continues to show, at lower levels, what it has already shown near the surface, 50 years will be necessary to make a clean up. Four banks are doing a land-office business here. They get from one to three per cent per month for time loans, and already have over \$1,000,000 on deposit. There are a number of substantial business houses that carry stocks valued at from \$40,000 to \$60,000, and all are doing a big business. A magnificent hotel is to be built at once, the town is to be lighted with electricity and there is a project under way for the construction of an electric line from Goldfield to the neighboring towns of the district. That a railroad will be built into the district within a very few months is assured. The town is rapidly assuming cosmopolitan appearance, and visitors to camp during the next twelvemonth will be provided with every comfort that could reasonably be expected in a mining center.

Stories of Trick Fortunes. Stories of fortunes made in a night are heard on every side. Some of these are the results of fevered imaginations, but any number of instances can be verified of men who came into this district grubstaked and are now rated the possessors of many thousands. R. L. Johns struck camp about a year ago with \$100. He now owns a third interest in the January mine, that produced \$425,000 in ore during the past twelve months, and is heavily interested in other big properties. He was formerly a life insurance agent. H. W. Knickerbocker, a Los Angeles real estate agent, is reliably reported to have made \$250,000 within six months in mining transactions. Tom Lockhart came to Tonopah a few years ago, just about the time the camp was attracting the attention of the outside world. He looked the district over and located a group of claims upon which there was not the slightest showing of mineral. He had, however,

determined to his own satisfaction that with sinking he could catch the extension of the great Mispah ledge. Although practically without funds, he refused to take partners in with him and, unaided, he put down a shaft to a depth of 60 feet, drilling the holes alone, firing the shots with fuses long enough to permit him to climb to the surface up a ladder, and then going down and filling each bucket, he would again ascend to the top and hoist the waste. He afterwards sold out for \$200,000. He is now one of the principal owners of one of the great mines of Goldfield, and is classed among the millionaire mining men of Nevada. Recently he purchased a \$100,000 ranch in California, where he intends to pass his declining years surrounded by his family.

Women Who Struck It Rich. Mrs. Adèle Williams, a matronly woman of 55 years, who came here from an interior California town, has amassed a snug fortune by her own efforts. She bought town lots when the original townsite was laid out, and has since disposed of them at a profit ranging from 500 to 5000 per cent. She also got in on the ground floor in several of the big paying mines here, and is known to be one of the heaviest depositors in the local banks. Another woman who has distinguished herself is Mrs. H. W. Lang, of Alabama, the wife of a local broker. She is known to have cleared \$50,000 on a single heavy holder in several properties of which no stock is on the market at all, because the owners prize it so highly. L. I. Patrick, a mining engineer of Denver, came here a little over a year ago and secured an option on what has since developed into one of the greatest producers of the district. After several failures he succeeded in interesting Chicago capitalists in his proposition, and the property was purchased for \$25,000. The first payment of \$5000 came out of the profits of the purchasers, and the balance was paid from ore taken out in

sinking a single shaft to a depth of 75 feet. Mr. Patrick owns, in addition to many valuable interests, an eighth of the property mentioned, which is now paying regularly a dividend of \$50,000 per month. He is easily worth a million and a half. The disease in which the suspension of the whole nervous energy on a chance of risk becomes as necessary as the drum to the drunkard is very marked among many newcomers that have recently flocked here. But on the whole, calm business sense prevails, and there is so strong a representation of mining men

of experience among the populace that it appears entirely improbable that the fanatical scenes that marked the early days of Leadville and Cripple Creek will be duplicated. **World's Output of Gold.** While this district is but a little more than one year old, it has already produced close to \$1,000,000 in gold, and this production has been made in face of the fact that only ore with a value greater than \$50 to the ton has been shipped. The ore with a value less than this figure is left on the dumps of the mines await-

ing more economical transportation and treatment facilities. While the world's production of gold for 1904 was the heaviest on record, there is little doubt that the production for 1905 will greatly exceed that of last year. The Transvaal, Cripple Creek, Colorado and Australia have in the past been the chief sources of the world's gold supply. The production of the Transvaal for the first six months of this year amounted to \$38,000,000. This indicates a production of at least \$75,000,000 for the year. The largest production was in 1903, being \$73,212,000. Cripple Creek is now producing at the

rate of over \$2,000,000 monthly, and Australia is steadily gaining in output. With Goldfield adding its quota there is reason to believe that the world's gold output for 1905 will amount to \$250,000,000. While this great production no doubt involves danger of a "yellow peril" akin to the silver peril which the United States only recently forgot, there is no denying the fact that the enormous output of gold during the past ten years, and the greater production that seems assured for years to come, will have prodigious effect upon the business and speculative activities of the leading nations of the globe.

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DANCING IS TO BE STUDIED SCIENTIFICALLY

Columbia University Teachers Will Take It Up as a Regular Course.

LEADING educators are showing a remarkable interest at present in the art and practice of dancing. A class in rhythm and dancing is now being organized as a regular course in the department of physical education in Teachers' College, Columbia University. This class is intended for teachers and others interested in the study, and is open to both men and women. The course will include a study of simple movements and activities of little children, of the rhythmical development of such activities in plays, rounds and dances and of the simple folk dances and folk music, with a study of the technique developed from them. Such a course upon the curriculum of a great university is a novelty, and augurs well for a rehabilitation of the ancient and noble art of dancing. "From the artistic standpoint," said a Columbia University instructor, "dancing today represents little or nothing; it is merely an expression of social activity without artistic value. The whole subject is to be discussed at an association meeting to be held in Teachers' College in April next, both from the educational

standpoint and with regard to the place of dancing among the arts of motion." Miss Caroline Crawford, instructor of the rhythm and dancing class in Teachers' College, says: "This class is an attempt to study the dance along the lines of its development among different peoples as the artistic expression of emotion by way of music and movement. It will include dramatic action, songs and ring group dances, with the original music, and will tend toward the study of national dances and national music, the two being taken together as they were originally, and not separate, as they now are. "This, we believe, to be the right educational attitude toward the study of the dance. The child naturally expresses his ideas through movement; the pantomime and the dance are the two most marked ways in the history of nations in which primitive peoples expressed themselves. Both from the standpoint of the child's natural means of expression and in the light of the historical development of the arts of motion, namely, dancing, poetry and music, the logical method of teaching the child seems to be to allow him to express himself and to direct him to express himself through these channels. "There is, thus, a sociological as well

as an artistic reason behind this course. Two valuable things will be got out of it—movement as exercise and expression, and a knowledge of early musical form. Instrumental music developed in conjunction with the dance for a long period before the appearance of modern music. We wish again to give to the child the whole rather than the part." In his discourse on "The Church and the Dance," in Calvary Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur said there were only three possible attitudes that the church can take as to dancing. They are indifference, bitter denunciation and wise discrimination. The church, said Dr. MacArthur, has no right to be indifferent, and to condemn indiscriminately is wrong both in principle and policy. He declared that the only true attitude was one of wise discrimination and decided to join hands with any sect or body that denounces what the Bible itself does not denounce.

Mikado's Income. Success. The Emperor's yearly expense of living is limited. For this purpose he draws \$3,000,000 from the National treasury. His personal wealth is not to be spent on his own living, so that \$3,000,000 is really

his yearly salary as manager of the country. He has got to pay out of it some 1000 employes. The lady-in-waiting is said to be paid \$100 monthly. I have no doubt that even a washing girl is paid about \$70. Japan is a country where a laboring man's wages are not more than 50 cents daily. The chief cook of the imperial palace is paid \$300 a month. The Emperor's daily fare is Japanese. He is perfectly satisfied, for breakfast, as a common Japanese is, with a bowl of bean soup and a few similar dishes. But his dinner usually appears in splendid style. In some 20 courses, although he always denounces it as a useless extravagance. When any official feast is held—the cherry-blossom-viewing party at the Kiohikawa Botanical Garden, or the chrysanthemum party at the Akusaka palace, for instance—he will not appear any expense in preparing an elegant European banquet. The Emperor is the manager on such an occasion. She is a noted economist. She always gives a hint to her court ladies and the wives of the Ministers how to arrange their dresses and how to save expense. She is regarded as an exemplar of loveliness and womanly sweetness. There never was a woman truer to the old teaching in respect to womanly disposition and demeanor. Corinthian—Monkeys are not very intelligent, as they? "Oh, I don't know. I saw one today that ought to make a good bookkeeper. "What was it doing?" "Running up a column."—Houston Post.