

ORE THAT GOES \$50

Telephone Message from Standard
Last Night Contained Very
Encouraging News

Cleveland Drift Shows up Well—New
Vein Carrying Good Ore
Cut.

A telephone message from Zoeth Houser, at the Standard last night, to Dr. Ed W. Mueller, stated that average samples across the face of the Cleveland drift showed a value of \$50.

The cross vein in the Standard system, recently cut, showed a width of eighteen inches. The average assay values obtained there from the ore go \$10 to the ton.

The new crosscut from the Standard drift has encountered, at a distance of ninety feet, a body of porphyritic quartz which shows on the wall a good quality of ore. The general outlook of the Standard development appears most encouraging.

MATTERS RELATIVE

TO THE PHOENIX.

C. C. Nepple, of Baker City, one of the owners of the New York group in the Greenhorn district, was on the train this afternoon returning from a visit to the property. The machinery is already at Baker City, Mr. Nepple says, for a hoist to be installed at once. It is a 600 foot depth capacity plant, with fifty horse power boiler. Work is now proceeding on the foundations, and Mr. Nepple says the machinery will be placed at an early date. The shaft is now down about 100 feet, and with the new plant sinking will be continued more rapidly. The New York adjoins the I. X. L., and is located on the same vein system. Mr. Nepple is greatly encouraged by the splendid showing now being made at this property, and thinks the New York will prove equally as valuable with development. His company will prosecute development work as rapidly as possible.

ACCURACY OF COMMERCIAL

SAMPLES AND ASSAYS.

In the California Journal of Technology, which is a well written publication gotten out by the students of the University of California, there is an interesting article in a recent issue by E. H. Simonds, one of the well-known San Francisco assayers, on the accuracy of commercial samples and assays. He writes partly as follows:

"The limit of allowable error cannot be stated to be invariably a certain percentage of the amount of the metal present, the accuracy varies greatly according to the material to be assayed. The cause of this variance of possible accuracy is to be found in the lack of homo-

geneity of the pulp, in the composition of the material to be assayed, and in the content of the ore in valuable metal, all of which are variable."

In a discussion of the results of many thousands of assays, both from his own practice and the practice of others, Mr. Simonds states that the fire assay of silver bullion can be relied upon to within 0.2 per cent of the content; of gold bullion to 0.05 per cent; of silver sulphide, from leaching process, 0.1 per cent; of copper matte, by a combination of wet and dry methods, 0.25 per cent for copper, 1 ounce for silver and 1-20 ounce for gold; pyritic concentrates, 0.05 ounces of gold per ton; and silver, lead ore and concentrates from 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent by the fire assay.

"Although the results to be obtained by assays fall short of the accuracy one might wish, this is due largely to the minute amount one must take for samples. The idea of the gold miner of the last generation that the value of ore standing in the mine could be determined only by actually milling it, arose from careless and haphazard sampling and incorrect assaying. The trained and experienced engineer places absolute and justifiable confidence, within a proper limit, in his estimate based on his sample and surveys of ore in sight. Smelting works buy hundreds of tons of valuable ore daily on the samples alone and pay cash for it before they begin to work it. In fact, improvements in sampling and assaying have led the way to, and in some cases even made possible, improvements in working ores. The cyanide method, in its conception and rapid development, affords a conspicuous example of the value of accurate data and knowledge of the control of operations, which were furnished by sampling and assaying."

BOTH PARTIES KEEP OFF DISPUTED GROUND

Rev. J. H. Hughes, managing owner of the Equity, in the Quartzburg district, was on the train this afternoon returning to his home in Baker City, after attending court at Canyon City, where the contempt case instituted against his company by the Keystone people, as heard a few days ago, of which mention was made in The Miner.

"There was no intention on the part of our people," says Rev. Mr. Hughes, "to violate the order of the court, pending the hearing of the injunction proceedings. But it must be remembered, however, that the Keystone people were on our ground when they had no right there. According to the present arrangement both parties will keep off the ground in dispute until the hearing of the injunction."

California Mill Starts Tomorrow

General Manager Bellman, of the California, left for the mine today. Before leaving he stated that the tunnel which was wrecked a week or ten days since by the explosion of giant powder, had been cleaned out and repaired and ore is now coming through it from the various stopes. The mill will resume operations tomorrow.

Room and board at Sumpter Hotel for \$10 per week and up.

MORE MEAT FROM THE BURNT RIVER COUNTRY

Messrs. Elliot and Chamberlain came in late yesterday afternoon from Burnt river with another consignment of produce. Bob Riley, of Sumpter, was with them and altogether they had three loads, including eleven beehives, butter, eggs and other stuff. Elliot and Riley went to Bourne this morning with one load. No difficulty is experienced here in making sales. In fact, the greater part was engaged when Chamberlain and Elliot came in on the last trip.

It appears that some opposition to the Burnt river producers has developed here, especially among the butchers. They allege that their business is being hurt, and therefore they are down on the whole business. J. J. Steunff, manager of the Sumpter Meat market, says that he offered the Burnt river people one-half cent more, spot cash, a pound for their beef than they are retailing it at, but was refused. He cuts into his business, he says. The Jackson market people make a similar complaint. And there you are.

Frank O'Rourke, who has spent his time and money like a thoroughbred, in opening up the new road, takes another view of the situation. He says:

"In a small way what they bring in of Burnt river products is bound to hurt the grocery business as well as that of the butchers. These people from Burnt river have eggs and butter to sell, and later on will bring in all kinds of vegetables and other products.

"I deal in this stuff myself, but then I know while I may suffer in a slight degree, I am well aware that the opening up of this vast territory and bringing its products to Sumpter means infinitely more to me in the long run, than what little I will lose by competition. It is a plain business proposition and the man who is not able to see it in this light, and who howls because he sees momentary injury, without looking to ultimate results, is narrow minded to say the least of him. These Burnt river people leave from \$50 to \$75 here every trip they come. They buy from me and they buy from other merchants in town. It helps all around. But this is only the beginning. When the new road is fully opened up and this big scope of country looks to Sumpter as its market, it is bound to exert a very marked influence in bringing about better times. As a plain business, without any feelings of philanthropy whatever, if I had the cash to spare I would complete that road myself. It would be a good investment."

New Light on Assessment Work.

The Pacific Coast Miner has several times called attention to the fact that the mere failure to do the annual assessment work on a claim is not equivalent to an abandonment. There is a paragraph now going the rounds of the press which declares that a failure to do assessment work constitutes an abandonment. That this is erroneous is clear from the provisions of the congressional mining law, which allows a locator to resume work on his claim without making a new location, at any time previous to its being located or jumped by any other locator. If a failure to do

assessment labor operated as an abandonment, the locator who resumed work after his default would be compelled to make a relocation. This is certainly not the law. There is a clear difference in law between an abandonment and a forfeiture, which it is important to notice, because each is governed by a rule of its own. Intention is always necessary to constitute abandonment, but not so in forfeiture.—Pacific Coast Miner.

WILL PUT DREDGER ON MILWAUKEE DIGGINGS.

T. P. Carson, of Ellensburg, Washington, who is interested in the Old Milwaukee diggings, on Granite creek, left this afternoon, after spending a few days here looking after business matters connected with his placer proposition.

It is understood that it is probable his company will put in a dredge at the property next season, and operate on an extensive scale. These placers are regarded as among the richest in the tributary country, and the owners have decided that more outlay in development is warranted. Work was prosecuted all last season with results which encourage further expenditure in the way of machinery. There is an elevator already on the ground. The old Milwaukee diggings are well known and regarded in a most favorable light by those familiar with them.

The details of the new dredger are not known, further than it has been practically decided upon.

MATTERS RELATIVE

TO THE PHOENIX

C. C. Nepple, of Baker City, went out to the Greenhorns this morning on mining business. Mr. Nepple is interested in the Phoenix, regarding which litigation is now pending over certain water rights. A small force of men is at work on the property pending a settlement of the points at law.

Charles Parker, managing owner of the mine, is now in New York, where his family resides. Work will be resumed on the usual scale when the matters in dispute are settled.

Mexico's Labor Problem.

Mexico is now confronted with a labor problem. The great development of mining, agriculture and manufacturing in the last few years has resulted in a demand for labor which the country itself cannot supply. It is true there are lots of Mexicans everywhere, but not plenty of Mexicans who will work, and work all the time. The Mexican has a penchant for holidays and small surplus in his bank account is sufficient inducement to cause him to take a protracted vacation. An attempt has been made to induce the negro from the south into Mexico, but without result. The labor employers naturally will look to China and now the slant-eyed workmen are coming into Mexico at a lively rate. While this increase in the common labor supply is a good thing for the mining interests at present, yet it introduces into Mexico the old problem of "coolie" labor which will have to be met with sooner or later.—Mining World.