

SINKING PLANT FOR THE SNOW GREEK MINE.

Plans Now Being Prepared to This End
And Machinery to go in
At Once.

Fred D. Smith, general manager of the Snow Creek company, returned this morning from an extended visit to New York state, where, at Bath, he attended a meeting of the stockholders of the company and transacted other business connected with the management of the property. The annual stockholders and directors meeting was held last month and the following officers were elected:

President, R. J. Davison, of Bath, re-elected; vice president, John Bowlby, Bath, re-elected; secretary and treasurer, William Hallock, Bath; directors, H. B. Smith, Bay City, Michigan; P. A. Maxwell, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; Fred Smith, Sumpter, director and general manager.

The company was well pleased with the condition of the property and the showing made, and has decided upon extensive improvements. A sinking plant, with a depth capacity of 500 feet, and accompanying equipment, is to be installed at once. Plans to this end are now being prepared. Mr. Smith states that a small amount of exploratory work will be necessary before a decision is reached as to the exact locality where sinking will be begun. This, however, will be completed before the plans are

finished and the equipment arrives. In addition to this the sawmill is soon to be started and arrangements are being made to start the placers, which were recently purchased of R. L. Farmer. To the end of operating these placers, the McNamee water rights and ditches were acquired last year. The sawmill will begin cutting lumber for this purpose at an early date.

While Mr. Smith reserves comment on the feeling of the company regarding his annual report, being a modest man, it may be inferred from his re-election as general manager and the acceptance of his suggestions as to policy and improvements, that his management of the property was warmly endorsed.

While away, Mr. Smith met Dave Killen and other members of the firm in both New York City and Chicago. He says they are highly encouraged over the coming season in the Sumpter district. Regarding the eastern situation he says:

"The east has almost completely recovered from the panicky premonitions of last summer and general confidence has been restored. In mining matters, if eastern capitalists are shown a good proposition, they are ready to invest their money."

PLANS FOR REDUCTION PLANT AT THE IMPERIAL

Captain Paul, manager of the Imperial, has taken up his residence in Sumpter. His wife arrived a few days ago and they have gone to housekeeping.

Just as soon as an adjustment of the pending litigation, which originated over attempted jumping of certain claims held by the company, is effected, Captain Paul says the plans for the installation of a reduction plant will be perfected. He hopes that things will assume shape that work may be started as soon as the weather will permit.

Smelter for The Tempest.

Maurice Blanchard, general manager of the Improved Mineral smelter, announces that he has about closed a deal for a plant at the Tempest mine, a property owned by Spokane people in the Greenhorn district. The smelter will probably be of a 50-ton capacity to start with. Mr. Blanchard also has several other contracts in his pocket which announce the construction of several smelters in Oregon. The principal place where the Mineral smelter is being tested is in the Seven Devils country, where the Ladd Metal com-

pany is putting in a 300-ton plant. The Mineral smelter is something new in the reduction of refractory ores. Mr. Blanchard is one of the inventors of the smelter he is now introducing in the Northwest. The inventors claim compactness, terrific heat, economy and efficiency as the principal points of excellence for their plant.—Spokane correspondent of Daily Mining Record.

OVER 100 MILES UNDERGROUND WORK IN EASTERN OREGON MINES

Very few people who are advocating the merits of eastern Oregon as a mining country and few people who have actually invested in mines in eastern Oregon are aware of the actual amount of development work has taken place here in the past twenty years, most of it during the past ten years. The United States geologist who visited his section last summer makes a report in which he states that there are more than 100 miles of underground workings in the eastern Oregon gold fields. These are large figures when it is considered that this camp is only a baby camp and that the ground has hardly yet been scratched.

Carrying out these figures interesting side features can be developed. Think of the tons and tons of caps and fuse, dynamite and giant powder used in blasting out the big holes

through the earth in search of the yellow metal. Figure up the tons of steel rails used in the tunnels, the ore cars, hoisting machinery, big engines, little engines, pumps, pipe lines, water power plants, electric plants, stamp mills, cyanide plants, crusher plants, aerial tramways, transportation lines, tons of steel tools, thousands of tons of grub and tens of thousands of brawny men engaged in the development work and some idea can be had of the results of labor and capital expended.

Those who are in a position to know predict that the amount of development work which will be done in this camp during the next five years will more than double that accomplished in the past ten years.—Democrat.

ECONOMIC MINING PARAMOUNT POINT

Never was so much attention paid to economic mining in the Coeur d'Alenes as is being devoted to that important subject now. For the most part the mines are relatively low grade properties, with lead values of 10 per cent and silver values of from five to ten ounces per ton. The loss in concentrating has been about 20 per cent of the gross value. That loss is being carefully examined by W. Clayton Miller, for the Federal Mining & Smelting company, and by Thomas Greenough, for the Morning mine. With the installation of the new Wilfley tables to treat the slimes, they hope to reduce the

losses substantially.

At the Daly West mill at Park City, Utah, a saving of 95 per cent is made in concentrating a much more difficult class of lead ore. That result was reached by the intervention of a slime tank device.

The cost of concentration in the Coeur d'Alenes ranges from 18 to 20 cents per ton and the cost of transporting the crude ore from the mines to the mills varies from 5 to 20 cents per ton.

Just now the Coeur d'Alene operators have a double reason for wanting to save their lead values, for suits have been started against them for hundreds of thousands of dollars by farmers along the Coeur d'Alene river. The farmers assert that their land has been poisoned by the overflow from the Coeur d'Alene river, charged with minerals from the mines and mills. Of course the 20 per cent of the lead values lost in concentrating goes into the tailings and for the most part is dumped into the creek. By cutting down the volume of lead in the refuse, the damage, if any, which the farmers have sustained would be greatly reduced.

Fresh evidence keeps coming to hand to show the wonderful permanency of the Coeur d'Alene mines. The great Hercules ore body, for instance, on its present deepest working, is 4,000 feet vertically above the bottom of the shaft on its neighboring mine, the Tiger-Poorman. As the Hercules is opened on a similar strong vein, and as it has one of the largest and richest bodies of clean ore in the district, there is no reason to doubt that the Hercules will have ore at a depth of a mile on its dip, which would be on the same horizontal plane as the ore in the bottom of the Tiger-Poorman shaft.—Spokane-Review.

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