

## SMELTER RETURNS VERSUS ASSAYS

While it is of the utmost importance in opening and operating mines to keep a close check on the values in the various workings by assays, and while such tests are absolutely necessary to determine the value of ores gathered in the course of prospecting, mill or smelter returns are really the true criterions of the value of ore bodies. Many times in the history of mining have mines been condemned and abandoned because the parties operating thought the ore did not contain values; in fact, it looked too poor to justify even an assay, and in some instances ore which looked as if it contained no values was thrown on the waste dump without even a thought of ascertaining if it contained "colors". The same claims have been afterward opened, the "worthless" quartz assayed, test shipments sent to the mill or smelter and the results have been the means of developing prospects into mines.

Careful prospectors never "believe their eyes." They never discard ore because it looks barren, nor do they imagine they have a mine because "the gold sticks right out" of a few pieces of quartz on their claims. They know, also, that assays, while helpful, are not conclusive. They want further and more definite proof of the values in the ore. A shipment to a smelter tells the story, and not until the returns are received is the miner prepared to throw energy and capital without stint into his work, or to abandon the claim.

When ore in a reasonable quantity is found or a vein developed to such an extent as to lead to the conclusion that a mine may be opened, the first thing a prospector should do is to get enough ore out for a shipment to a smelter, or to a mill if available and the ore is free milling. Upon the return he can base his future operations. He is no longer guessing, but is absolutely sure as to what he may expect from that particular ore-body. When the character of the ore seems to change, or if the miner has encountered a new vein, another shipment should be made. Of course the continual assaying, which should never be neglected, will be a guide to a certain extent, but smelter returns are sure and a shipment should be made as soon as ore enough can be sacked. —Mining and Engineering Review.

### Diamonds May Be Found in Montana

A press dispatch from Great Falls, Montana, says: That diamonds are to be found in Montana, and in quantities, is the firm belief of W. Tolhurst of England, who has just arrived here from the Yogo sapphire district of this state.

Mr. Tolhurst has been in the Yogo fields since last May and has an interest in the mines there. He was for many years a resident of South Africa and an operator in the diamond fields there. Speaking of the Yogo prospect, Mr. Tolhurst said:

"I have been in the Yogo field for nearly a year, and would have remained there but for the fact that I have been called to England. I have spent a number of years in the diamond fields of South Africa and believe I know something of the geological formations of diamond-bearing regions. It is remarkable that the formation of the Yogo sapphire fields is exactly similar to the formations in the Kimberly diamond district. The similarity extends to the vein in which the sapphire miners are working and to the peculiar clay in which the gems are found. Sapphires are composed largely of corundum, while diamonds are carbon—entirely different constituent parts—but the formation in which diamonds are found in South Africa and the Yogo sapphire formation are almost exactly similar. I am confident that diamonds will be found in Montana."

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## SNOW CREEK IS GOING FULL BLAST

James Sherridan after a rough passage arrived from the Snow Creek, where he is employed, this afternoon. He says he never saw the roads so bad. It is impossible to make a good part of the trip except by foot.

Mr. Sherridan says that the mine is going full blast. A crew of forty-five men is being worked, and excellent progress being made. Manager Fred Smith is expected back from Mexico the first of the month.

## NEW YORK THE CHEAPEST MONEY MARKET ON EARTH

The Wall street correspondent of the Spokesman Review writes under recent date:

Last week witnessed the beginning of a somewhat extraordinary export movement of gold for the specific purpose of getting rid of an unwieldy and in some respects useless surplus, the carrying of which by the banks has depressed the call loan rate to 1½ per cent. This being the cheapest money market in the world at the moment for call loans, what is more natural than that the yellow metal should be transferred to foreign financial centers where it will bring a better income? The open market rate at the leading European cities is from 1 to 1¼ per cent higher than it is here. This means \$10,000 or more a year on each million dollars.

It is estimated that the outflow of gold on this movement will be from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000, which about corresponds to the funds deposited by interior institutions with New York banks on account of the coming Panama canal payment. These payments by the interior aggravated the cheapness of money. In a sense it might almost be said that the shipment of the gold to Paris amounts to a virtual payment of part of the Panama canal claim in advance, for the gold will not have to be shipped a second time. It will be ready in Paris to be turned over when the time comes for closing the deal.

But were there no canal transaction to be carried through the export of a part of the growing surplus funds to Europe would be made at this time since, as above stated, it would mean much better returns on capital invested subject to call, in which form institutions must necessarily have a large part of their funds invested, so as to be ready for heavy demands upon them, which occur at several seasons of the year.

## MISSION SOCIETY WINS RICH PLACER CLAIM.

Says a recent press dispatch from Chicago:

By the decision of the board of arbitration in the matter of the title and proceeds of placer mining claim No. 9 Above, on Anvil creek, Cape Nome, Alaska, N. Hultberg, assignee for the Swedish Evangelical Mission Covenant of America, recovers from the White Star Mining company of Illinois, Dr. Claes C. Johnson and Peter H. Anderson, the mining claim in dispute and proceeds to the amount of \$263,686.

The arbitrators were Hiram T. Gilbert and A. M. Pence, of Chicago, and David F. Lane, of Berkeley, California. The award is signed by Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Lane, Mr. Pence dissenting from their opinion. Peter H. Anderson, formerly missionary for the Covenant at Chinik, Alaska, is "directed to pay over immediately to Mr. Hultberg the sum of \$232,200 and the White Star Mining company of Illinois and Dr. Johnson are directed to surrender to Mr. Hultberg the "No. 9" mine and the additional sum of \$26,000, the net value of the output of the mine in 1903, after it was transferred to the White Star Mining company of Illinois. Minor awards of \$500, \$1,236 and \$3,750 were made.

The unusual arbitration case grew out of Alaska gold mines staked out by Covenant missionaries in 1898. Mr. Hultberg staked the first claim for his society, and when he returned to the states Mr. Anderson and others continued the work. They declared, however, that the mines were their property, not the mission society's.

Not wishing to have the church organization appear as a litigant in court, private arbitration was decided on, the hearings beginning in secret February 28. Two of the disputed claims were at one time held by Eskimos, and this necessitated the presence in Chicago of Gabriel and Constantine Uparazuck, natives of Alaska. A number of other witnesses were brought to Chicago from Alaska. The ownership of mine N. 9 was the only one passed on by the arbitrators. The opinion of Arbitrators Gilbert and Lane recites that "Anderson himself did not either directly or indirectly make any contribution, either by way of labor or money, toward the acquisition of the claim in question. He never saw it until some time after the title to it became invested in him."

The counsel for Hultberg included N. Soderberg, a former judge of San Francisco; Frank Quinn, of Peoria, and H. F. Williams, of Chicago. The defense was represented by Judge Chytraus.

### NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon, for the County of Baker. In the matter of the assignment of David A. Edlin, an insolvent Debtor.

STATE OF OREGON, }  
COUNTY OF BAKER. } SS.

To the Creditors of the Above Entitled Estate:

You and each of you are hereby notified that the undersigned has filed his final report as assignee of the above entitled estate, and the same will be heard by the Judge of the above entitled court on April 28th, 1904, or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard

R. L. SABIN.

### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,  
La Grande, Oregon, March 2, 1904.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1899.

WILLIAM A. GREEN,  
of Sumpter, County of Baker, State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2882, for the purchase of the N½ NE¼, NE¼ NW¼ and Lot 1 of Section No. 30 in Township No. 11 S. Range No. 38 E. W. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Thursday, the 10th day of May 1904.  
He names as witnesses: Ralph Mead, Van Rensselaer Mead, Andrew J. Denny, and Stephen Jackson, all of Sumpter, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of May, 1904.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

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La Grande, Oregon, March 2, 1904.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1899.

WALTER L. SPARKS,  
of Sumpter, county of Baker, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2886 for the purchase of the W½ E¼, N½ S¼ E¼ and NE¼ S¼ of section No. 13 in township No. 10 south, range No. 38 E W M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Charles H. Chance, U. S. commissioner, at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Thursday, the 10th day of May, 1904.  
He names as witnesses: Van Rensselaer Mead, Ralph Mead, William A. Green and Charles L. Ferry, all of Sumpter, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of May, 1904.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,  
La Grande, Oregon, February 26, 1904.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1899.

HENRY A. CARRIS  
of Canyon City, County of Grant State of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2908, for the purchase of the S W¼ S E¼ section No. 6; NE¼ NW¼ and N½ N E¼ of section No. 7 T. P. No. 12 south R. No. 37 E W M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Monday, the 9th day of May, 1904.  
He names as witnesses: Van Rensselaer Mead, Ralph Mead, of Sumpter, Oregon; Lemuel King, Lemuel Barnett of Audrey, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of May, 1904.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,  
La Grande, Oregon,  
February 15th, 1904.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land states by act of August 4, 1899.

ARCHIBALD T. VEDDER,  
of Sumpter, county of Baker, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2905, for the purchase of the S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼ and SE¼ NW¼ of section No. 25 in township No. 11 south, range No. 37 E W M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Chas. H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner, at Sumpter, Oregon, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April 1904.  
He names as witnesses: Peter J. Soards, William Keely, Robert Patterson, Robert W. Riley, all of Sumpter, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 26th day of April, 1904.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.

### TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1898.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,  
La Grande, Oregon, March 15, 1904.  
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of congress of June 3, 1898, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1899.

THOMAS G. GWYNNE,  
of Sumpter, county of Baker, state of Oregon, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 2900, for the purchase of the W½ S W¼, Sec. 21, N W¼ N W¼ of Sec. No. 28 in T. P. No. 10 S, range No. 36 E W M, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Charles H. Chance, U. S. Commissioner, at his office at Sumpter, Oregon, on Thursday, the 2nd day of June, 1904.  
He names as witnesses: Van Rensselaer Mead, Ralph Mead, Nicholas T. Taliafero, James W. Connell, all of Sumpter, Oregon.  
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 2nd day of June, 1904.  
E. W. DAVIS, Register.