

# NEWS FROM THE MINES AND MILLS AROUND THE CIRCLE

Week's Review of Colorado Mining. By Capt. James T. Smith in Denver News.

The outlook for a large increase in Boulder county's product of lead ore is peculiarly promising, as the district in point is not so far from rail transportation at Ward as to make mining extravagant.

Not in years has Gilpin county been favored with as many transfers of mining property as have been closed this spring, all sections of the county, from the Boulder to the Clear Creek line sharing in the season's good fortune.

In the same county the cyanide process is doing fine work for the low grade gold lines, while all of the tungsten producers, in and near Nederland, are being taken over by Pittsburg capitalists, who use the tungsten in the manufacture of tool steel.

At the northern end of Boulder county, under the shadow of Long's peak, Chicago capital is preparing to exploit the wide and well-defined veins of lead ores located in 1905, when that portion of the county was also prospected for copper, with Omaha money is the main incentive.

As the mining season advances it becomes more and more evident that 1907 will record a remarkable revival of old mines, where the application of modern conditions, together with the recent prices for lead and copper and the freer quotations for silver, will insure a handsome return upon the capital invested.

Modern concentration plants are now being introduced, adding largely to the value of shipments per ton and lessening in a marked degree the cost of transportation. Eastern counties when silver slumped in 1893 are again investing, impelled thereto by the prospect for profits.

In 1906 Boulder produced but \$750 worth of lead, mainly in gold ores, while the tungsten product was conservatively placed at 500 tons of concentrates, worth \$325,000 at the mines. The lead figure will this year be raised to importance if the Chicago projects get under way, while the tungsten product will gain in bulk and value 100 per cent.

The camps of upper Clear Creek county are in the midst of a general awakening, with new concentration plants added to the number operated last year. The demand for lead ore is peculiarly addressed to the camps of upper Clear Creek, where that useful metal—indispensable in lead basis smelting—runs as high as sixty per cent. in several of the mines.

Hinsdale county, which unites central Colorado to the San Juan region, is showing more activity this spring than those camps have displayed since 1894, when the Golden Fleece and the Ute and Ulay properties were in bonanza form. Eastern and Colorado owners are again taking hold of their properties, installing modern machinery and preparing to take advantage of the present high prices for lead, zinc, copper and silver.

Australian metallurgy, the net result of the American and European schools, has obtained a foothold in the Cripple Creek and Rico districts. In Cripple Creek it is applying its form of the cyanide process to the low grade ores and dump material of the Vindicator group. The success of the experimental plant warrants the statement that the company will at once erect a plant with a capacity of 250 to 300 tons a day.

Word comes from the San Juan region that the American Smelting & Refining Company, in order to enlarge the supply of lead ores, proposes to establish concentration plants in the several camps as feeders to the smelters at Durango, Pueblo and Denver. This investment would doubtless have a marked influence upon the output of lead ores, and would cause activity at mines which are now worked in a more or less spasmodic manner, as the market for the low grade product is far from regular.

The Australian method is that patented by Stalmann, Germer and McQuisten. It comes highly recommended for both lowness in cost and efficiency in the saving of values. Its success at Rico means a large addition to the zinc-lead product of the San Juan region, which reached \$1,291,832 in 1906. The regular operation of the great Silver Lake mills at Silverton, and of the Camp Bird mills near Ouray, which were put out of commission the greater part of 1906, will have an important bearing upon the output for this year.

Clear Creek's lead output last year was valued at \$157,776, with \$104,032 in zinc, \$51,459 in copper, \$395,752 in silver, and \$457,711 in gold. The gold-copper ores are mainly from properties near Idaho Springs, and not far from the Gilpin county line. Upper Clear Creek is now predicting a gain of 100 per cent. over 1906 in lead and zinc. Eight modern concentrating plants are located near the mines, creating a product that is welcome at the smelters. Denver, eastern and English capitalists have already commenced extensive development, and mines which have been idle since 1893 have men on their payrolls.

## Seemann Tunnel to Be Driven.

Idaho Springs, Colo.—Because the parties to whom was awarded the contract for driving the Seemann tunnel a distance of 2,500 feet did not comply with the terms of the agreement by immediately erecting a plant of machinery at the portal of the tunnel, the contract was canceled by Capt. Henry I. Seemann, representing the Continental Mines, Power and Reduction Company. In order not to delay the driving of the big tunnel any longer, a contract was immediately entered into with the Temple Engineering Company, the former contractors, with the understanding that the tunnel heading will be pushed forward at twice the speed which has been made heretofore. The Temple people will start work next week and expect to make record time in completing their contract. Their great difficulty heretofore has been the inability of the contractors to obtain experienced machine operators.

## Cripple Creek Concentrates.

Cripple Creek, Colo.—The ore body opened by Becker & Travell at a depth of 970 feet in the Christmas property, on Bull hill, is showing up well and has the appearance of a strong vein. The ore body remains the same size—three feet between walls—but the rich streak of sylvanite today showed a width of almost ten inches, and values are reported to be increasing. It is said the streak lying near the center of the vein gave returns this afternoon of from four to twelve ounces in gold to the ton, while the vein all the way across showed values of from \$40 to \$80. The work of sacking the high-grade began today and a shipment will be made to-morrow. The vein is being worked at a point 100 feet southwest of the shaft.

Five cars of ore of a four-ounce grade were sent out from the Little Clara property. There were a number of sacks of high grade in the shipment. Gus Johnson, operating on the Mineral Rock property of the Stratton estate, made a two-car shipment of ore which is expected to give returns of better than three ounces to the ton. The ore was broken from a two-foot vein at a depth of 100 feet. Regular shipments are being made from this property.

The Columbia Mining and Development Company is working a three-foot vein at a depth of 300 feet in the chicken Hawk property on Guyot hill. The ore, which is found 300 feet south of the shaft, gives returns of from four to five ounces of gold to the ton. A one-car shipment was made from this property.

Construction work on the new Gillett mill is progressing rapidly, and it is thought the plant will be in operation within thirty days. When completed, the mill will have a capacity of 400 tons a month, and ore of a grade from \$4 to \$7 will be treated. The mill is being erected by the American Milling and Reduction Company at a cost of \$8,000. It will be of the cyaniding variety.

Moore and associates, leasing on block 231, or Lottie claim, of the Stratton estate on Bull hill, are drifting on a two-foot vein at a depth of fifty feet. The ore body gives returns of \$40 to the ton, and carries a narrow seam which shows values as high as twenty-one ounces in gold to the ton. Regular shipments are being made.

The Western Investment Company made a carload shipment of two-ounce ore from the Morning Glory property on Raven hill. The ore was broken from a two-foot vein at a depth of 400 feet.

## Big Strike at Georgetown.

Georgetown, Colo.—The Mendota property is the scene of one of the biggest strikes of the present year. B. J. O'Connell, operating a block of ground under lease, has uncovered a body of solid smelting material twelve inches in width, the average value of which is \$70 to the ton. The ore is a heavy lead carrying good silver values, and from the amount that is being broken it is evident that the leaser will extract a small fortune before his privileges have expired.

Mr. O'Connell is prosecuting work through the Victoria tunnel, having sunk a winze to a depth of 100 feet. Drifting was then prosecuted for 200 feet, and for the entire distance a body of lead-zinc ore was followed which measured from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness. For a considerable distance the ore was not what might be considered of a high grade, and it was found necessary to have the product concentrated. For several months a heavy tonnage has been extracted and delivered to the various custom mills for treatment.

It was only during the last few days that it was noticed that the zinc was fast disappearing and in its place all most solid lead was appearing. As the stone is carried upward the zinc has nearly entirely disappeared, and now the material is all being sold at the local sampler. It is generally conceded that the shoot will run almost to the tunnel level, as in past operations on the Mendota that has almost invariably been the case.

Mr. O'Connell has been steadily at work in this block of ground for over three years, and at last his efforts are being rewarded. A heavy tonnage is being shipped weekly, with a gradual increase in both the silver and lead values.

## Activity in Boulder.

Boulder, Colo.—Thomas L. Wood manager of the Cashier Mining Company, returned from Boston, and is preparing to send a force of men to Camp Albion to open up the roads, which are at present covered with five or six feet of snow. This company is operating the lead veins of Camp Albion, which is situated under Arapahoe peak. The lead veins of this group are the largest in the state, and the property has immense possibilities that have never been developed. During the summer it is the intention of Wood to extend the tunnel of the Snowy Range lode and to continue sinking on the Albion shaft.

Representatives of the Crucible Steel Company of Pittsburg have been in Nederland for the past two weeks taking options on all the available tungsten properties. It is reported that among others the Boulder county ranch tungsten claims have been optioned for a consideration ranging from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The Inter Ocean cyanide mill is expected to go into operation the first of this week. This will be the third big cyanide mill to be started this year, the others being the Wano and the Langridge. The mill will handle custom ores as well as ores from its own mine.

As the cost of treatment is low, the departure will be useful to many other mines. The proposed Rico plant is designed to treat the zinc-lead ores of the United Rico Mines Company. The supply is abundant, but thus far the saving of values has been less than desired, when attempted by the methods that prevail in Leadville, Creede and other zinc-lead camps in this state.

## HOW THE PRACTICE OF HOME TRADE HELPS EVERYBODY.

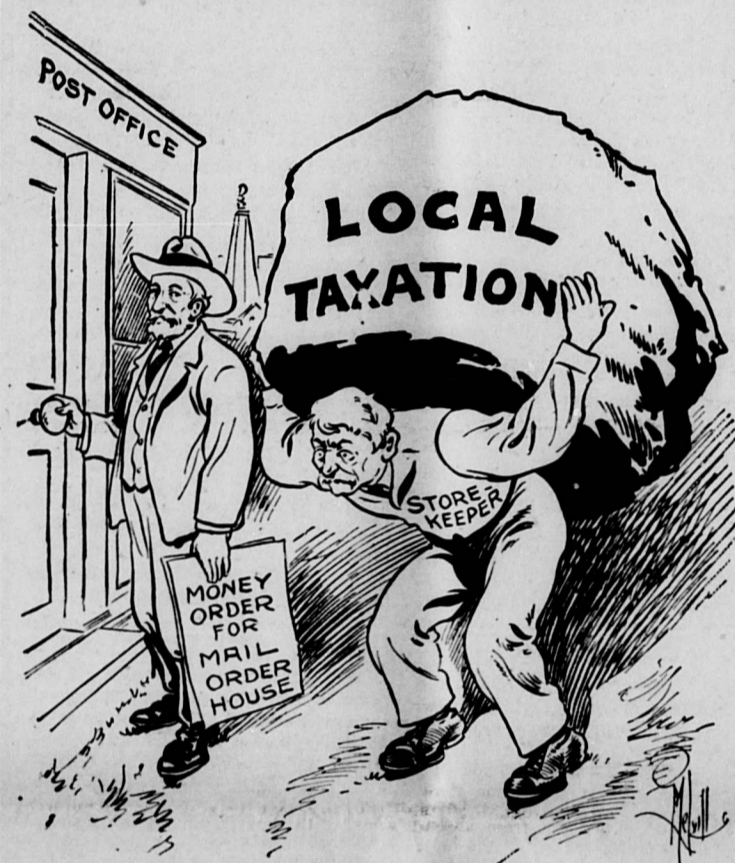
### THE RESULT OF ADVERTISING

An Increased Use of Printers' Ink in the Local Paper Brought Prosperity to the Entire Community.

"You'll have to stay over Sunday, Mary, so I can have a chance for a visit with you. Can't possibly get the time through the week. Business too lively."

"Things must be getting better with you, John. Last time I was here you seemed to have lots of time to spare. Said business had gone to the dogs, or rather to the mail-order houses. What made the change?"

"Well, to tell the truth, Mary, I just wakened up one day and thought I would give them fellows in the city a little of their own medicine. I got onto the fact that they were killing me by feeding the people around here on printer's ink in the way of advertising, and while I knew most of what they said was lies the people didn't know it, and I started in to show them what I could do. Not at



The local merchant who must bear the burden of local taxation is entitled to the assistance of every resident of the community. When you send your dollars to the mail-order houses of the city you but add to the load he must carry. Keep your dollars at home.

ing, you know, but at selling good goods as cheap as the city fellows bid, and lots of times a little cheaper.

"I went to the local paper and pretty near scared the editor to death by ordering a half page of each issue for six months. Then I set about seeing what I had to sell that the people would want. I really didn't know what was in that store until I started to look it over. Some of the things had been there so long I had forgotten about them. I hauled them out and put a bargain sale price on them, told the people about them in the text week's Record, and gave the prices, and say, I just couldn't get them things wrapped up fast enough. Ever since then I've just been buying and selling, buying and selling. Seems like nothing stays in the store. Have hired two more clerks, and they're everlastingly telling me we're out of this, that or the other thing. I found that telling the people what you've got and what you are willing to sell them for pays. I've paid off that mortgage that's been hanging over us for the last ten years, and give \$100 to the new church building besides, and it's advertising that did it.

"You'll stay over Sunday, won't you? I've got to get to the store now."

"Jones ordered a new delivery wagon this morning, Jane. Said since the folks around here had started to trade at home and quit sending so much money to the mail-order houses he simply had to have it. You can have what I make on that wagon to get that new dress with that you've been wanting. Wish you'd buy it of Jones though for he always trades with me."

"Yes, sir, I figure I'm ahead a little more than the freight on that buggy, besides getting a better buggy than you got. I intended to send away for mine, too, like you did, but I saw Brown's advertisement telling the kind of a buggy he had and the price, and I concluded I'd look at it first. He's making better prices than the catalogue fellows, and he's paying the freight besides. I figure that I saved just about enough on that buggy to pay the doctor's bill for Molly's sickness, and then, besides, Brown ordered his hay of me, and he's paying a good price for it, too."

"Now, my dear, you may engage Miss Herman to give Princess music lessons for the wave of prosperity in the community has struck the minis-

ing they voted me a raise in salary for the coming year. In a talk made by Brother Jones he explained that this was possible because the people were keeping their money at home rather than sending it to the catalogue houses of the cities. Brother Frank (the post-master) explained that the money order business of his office had dropped to almost nothing within the past six months. He said that less than a year ago he was handling more than \$1,000 each month in the shape of money orders, and that now the total is not one-fourth of that. I understand that they will also increase the school teacher's salary next term."

"A 12-page paper this week, I see. Anything special doing?"

"Not at all. That's to be the regular size of the Record in the future. The increase in business warrants it. The campaign of advertising being conducted by the merchants forced me to increase the size or encroach upon my reading matter columns, and so I increased. Then, too, my subscription list is growing. People who never took the paper before say they want it now if for nothing more than to keep posted on the prices the merchants are quoting. Business in the Record office is booming all around. I have had to advertise for two more job printers, and have just ordered a new printing press. By the way, is that horse you offered me some time ago still on the

## A CURE FOR LOVE

Broken Hearts Made Whole Again by Chemistry.

The gray-haired, spectacled young physiological chemist completed a queer stunt he had been doing on a fragment of mushroom with anhydrous and alcohol free ether in a Soxhlet extractor, sighed with relief, lighted a big German porcelain pipe, perched himself on a desk in the deserted lecture room and spoke.

"Golly!"—a ruminative puff-puff—"I never thought that I and my test tubes and precipitates and other stuff would ever be called in to help cure cases of love-sickness. Yes, sir; hearts broken by malicious shots of Cupid have been mended by me, or rather through my advice.

"Funny role for science, eh? But why not? If science is to be worth anything it must be of help in practical life, although my colleagues would consider me a heretic for that opinion—the chumps!"

"Pff—puff—puff—ff!" The gray tobacco smoke twirled forth, lending a new odor to the atmosphere, already saturated as with the combined chemical resultant of the combination of a score of drug stores with the bottles unstopped. His big, owl-like eyes, immensely magnified by the lenses of his spectacles, peered solemnly at the reporter.

"Well, but the story?"

"Oh, yes, the story! Quite a simple one, yet odd—and very modern, my boy. You know I make analyses here of all manner of things for people who have the price. Last week I was visited by a physician who conducts a high class sanitarium not far from New York. Place for women, you know; for wealthy neurotics.

"The physician wanted to ascertain why two of his patients failed to assimilate their nutriment. As I do in all such cases I inquired into their history.

"Two unhappy women, young and fair presumably, for I never met the ladies. Two sad stories of love. One was a wife deserted by a rascalion husband, without whom—had she only thought so—she was far better off. But the trouble was that she did not think so. The other was a girl disappointed because some young flirt of a boy had married another. Common cases, you see.

"I found that the failure to assimilate nutriment was due to the fact that there had been no flow of hydrochloric acid in the alimentary tract of either of the patients. The physician said that they were moping and pining themselves to death, literally wasting away. Medicine was useless, it seemed; food they did not digest; they were dying, as the old phrase runs, of broken hearts.

"And just why? For this reason—mark it well—their mental state was accountable for what is called inhibition of certain glandular actions controlling the flow of hydrochloric acid. Physical influences, in other words, ruled their bodily functions and this is a principle that to-day is becoming widely recognized and assumes more and more importance in the treatment of cases of malnutrition.

"For instance, suppose you are a business man worried by some matter or other, and you rush out to your lunch, anxious only to eat and get back to your desk. Your preoccupation and worry inhibits, that is to say actually prevents, the flow of certain necessary gastric juices needed to digest what you eat.

"Therefore you don't digest it, hence trouble of a greater or lesser degree; progressive trouble, too, if you don't change your ways and eat only when you are tranquil, only when you are happy, if you can compass happiness. That age old, that difficult quest; the search for happiness! Puff-puff-puff-ff!"

"I said to the physician, says I: 'Give 'em hydrochloric acid after meals, about so much.' He did so. Result: The heart-broken ladies began to digest their food.

"As their bodies received nourishment some of the strain on the mind caused by malnutrition was eased; consequently there was less morbidity, less gloom; this betterment of physical condition removed the inhibition of glandular function, the bodily hydrochloric acid flowed again; that great specific, Time aided the good cause, and in due course of events the heartbroken, lovesick patients recovered tone and went out again into the world.

"Do you know I feel rather proud of that job? But I wonder, I wonder what the young women would say if they knew! Have I sullied the romance of love? Well, I say no; love, like all other things human, will be the better for the light of truth—and that light shines from the workshops of science, my boy. Yes!"

The big eyes glared with portentous solemnity through the spectacles and through the gray tobacco smoke in the dingy lecture room. Puff-puff went the physiological chemist.

## Legs Too Long to Be a Soldier.

Columbus, O.—Jasper Combs, a soldier in the regular army, was dismissed from the service on order of the department because of a peculiar physical disability. It is officially recorded that Jasper's legs are too long. It makes him very awkward, and the drill sergeant found that he would never be able to drill and march in an acceptable way. Combs was a recruit and had been trying to learn to drill for several months.

## Search for Old Cannon.

A tradition still survives in Luzerne county, Pa., that when Gen. John Sullivan marched through that region in 1779 on his expedition against the Indian confederacy of central New York, he buried some superfluous brass cannon along the Wilkes-Barre mountain. To search for these revolutionary relics a number of the best known citizens of Ashley have formed themselves into an historical society. One recent Sunday the members scoured the mountain in the vicinity of Laurel Run, but could find no relics except a few Indian arrow points.

## Fatal Admission.

"What other qualifications have you for the place?" asked the merchant.

"Well," began the applicant, "my friends tell me I have a contented disposition, and—"

"You won't do," replied the merchant. "We want a man with a discontented disposition; one that will hustle."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

Men who whistle at their work seldom work any better than they whistle.

Our ancestors, the Saxons, dyed their hair blue, green or orange, according to taste.

It has been computed that there are \$2,000,000,000 in gold and jewels at the bottom of the sea on the route between England and India.

Information in regard to several excellent weekly newspapers that are for sale can be obtained by writing to the Western Newspaper Union, Denver.

## Denver Directory

MAYWOOD TROUT FLIES—Ask your dealer. Guns, Athletic Supplies, Tackle, The Whitney Sporting Goods Co., 505 17th St., Opp. Denver Club.

CUSHMAN GASOLINE ENGINE—The equal of any. Particulars from H. Toogood, 1811 Arapahoe St.

THE DENVER PAINT AND VARNISH CO.—The Acme Quality Line, 1520 Blake St., Denver.

THE INDEPENDENT GLASS COMPANY—Plate and Window Glass, 1520 Blake St., Denver.

BON I. LOOK—Dealers in all kinds of merchandise. Corner 16th and Blake, Denver.

THE J. H. WILSON STOCK SADDLES—Ask your dealer for them. Take no other.

AMERICAN HOUSE—2 blocks from Best \$2 a day hotel in the West. American Bldg.

BROWN PALACE HOTEL—Absolutely European Plan, \$1.50 and Upward.

STOVE REPAIRS of every known make of stove, furnace or range. Geo. A. Taiten, 1331 Lawrence, Denver. Phone 755.

ALFALFA SEED—Our book tells all about it. WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR SEED. The Barteldes Seed Co., Denver, Colo.

THE COLORADO SADDLERY CO.—Factory 1801-9 Market St., Denver.

Harness in every style. Saddles of every description. Ask your dealer for "The Smoothest Line in the West."

OXFORD HOTEL—2 blocks from Union Depot. European Plan, Popular Prices.

DENVER—Ask your dealer for them. Take no other.

H.A. & K. Shirts—Best Made—Take No Other. Made in Hows, Allen & Hill, Denver. If your dealer don't sell them, write us.

SCHOLARSHIP FREE—For Summer Term in the Piano Department to anyone sending in the names and addresses of ten persons wishing to attend the

COLORADO CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—Denver, Colorado. Five Homes—Capitol Hill for Students. Violin, Voice, Piano, Cello, Organ, Drama.

DENVER TENT & AWNING CO.—428 1/2 PULASKI. PHONE 155.

E. E. BURLINGAME & CO.—CHEMICAL ASSAY OFFICE AND LABORATORY. Established in Colorado, 1866. Samples by mail or express will receive prompt and careful attention. Gold & Silver Bullion Refined, Milled and Assayed. Concentration Tests—100 lbs. or less lots. Write for terms. 1736-1738 Lawrence St., Denver, Colo.

BOOK OF FIFTY "OLD FAVORITE SONGS"—Words and music sent FREE on receipt of your name and address with name of one or more persons thinking of buying a Piano, Organ or Talking Machine.

THE KNIGHT-LOCKE PIANO CO.—513-521 Sixteenth St., Denver, Colo.

PIANOS AND ORGANS—Send your name with this ad. for list of fine bargains in pianos and organs. Pianos from \$15 to \$25. Organs from \$10 to \$20. Pianos can be played by anyone. \$450 up. Instruments sold on easy terms. Visit talking machines sold at factory prices. Write for catalog of our different instruments.

THE KNIGHT-CAMPBELL MUSIC COMPANY.—1625-31 California St., Denver, Colo.

JOIN THE NAVY—which enlists for four years young men of good character and sound physical condition between the ages of 17 and 25 as apprentice seamen; opportunities for advancement; pay \$15 to \$19 a month. Electricians, machinists, blacksmiths, cooper-smiths, yeomen (clerks), carpenters, ship-fitters, firemen, musicians, cooks, etc., are enlisted in special ratings with suitable pay. Hospital allowances \$18 to 25 cents. Re-employment on three-fourths pay and allowances after 30 days' service; applicants must be American citizens; \$45 worth of clothing free to recruits. Upon discharge of enlistment, Bonus four months pay and \$136 per month increase in pay upon re-enlistment within four months of discharge; \$5 per month increase on second enlistment; 10 per cent. increase each succeeding enlistment, whether service is continuous or not.

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Home Made Goods—Manufactured at our shops in South Denver by ourselves.

The Plattner Stacker—The Plattner Push Rake—The above specialties manufactured under our own patents.

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