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RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, C.E., M.E., } Editors.
 ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, Ph.D., }
 WILLIAM H. WAHL, Ph.D., Department of Progress in Science and the Arts.

NOTE.—Communications relative to the editorial management should be addressed to RICHARD P. ROTHWELL, P.O. Box 4404, New York.
 Communications for Mr. RAYMOND should be addressed to ROSSITER W. RAYMOND, P.O. Box 1495, New York. Articles written by Mr. RAYMOND will be signed thus "R"; and only for articles so signed is he responsible.
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MR. GILLETT, Superintendent of the Harshaw, has resigned. It is said the grade of the ore is not as high as was expected.

CHEAP wood and water are almost as important elements of success in a mining enterprise as good ore.

THE German government "has no intention to make any alteration in the laws relating to the coinage;" so says the inspired Cologne Gazette. So the silver question, so far as Germany is concerned, is not likely to be reopened for a time.

THE Daily Mining News, which was born of the late mining boom, has ceased to exist. It was in many respects a valuable paper, and was edited with much vigor and ability; but its financial necessities appear to have drawn it of late under the control of some of the "California managers," and its statements were thenceforward colored by their interests in "shorts" and "longs."

ACTING LAND COMMISSIONER HOLCOMB has made a ruling that proceedings in the General Land-Office upon an application for a mineral patent must be stayed if a suit be commenced (within the prescribed time) in a local court setting up an adverse title upon the ground that the applicant for patent had abandoned the claim before making application. The new principle established by this ruling is, that the department has not jurisdiction in such cases to decide the question of abandonment for itself.

THE Leadville papers tell the public to let Amie stock alone, that it is controlled by manipulators who will do the public no justice. This has long been known, and we have often warned the public against investing in any property (however favorable the mine may appear) which is controlled by persons whose past history has shown disreputable practices. No mine is so good as to be a safe investment with dishonest management, and yet we hear of money going again and again into enterprises which are under the control of notorious manipulators.

THE anthracite coal trade is "promising"—several things. While the amount shipped to market this year will not equal last year's business, as we predicted at the opening of the season, yet it will probably amount to 23,500,000 tons. Next year, 1881, will undoubtedly take the largest amount of coal ever marketed in the history of the trade—provided, nevertheless, the price is not increased by the action of any coal combination. The capacity to produce is increasing in most of the anthracite

fields, and, under any system of "restriction" by combination, it will continue to increase beyond the requirements of the market, as has always been the case in the innumerable disastrous "plans" that have been tried in the past two hundred years of the coal trade to tax consumers of coal and industry generally, in order to enable unnecessary, expensive collieries to keep moving and to maintain a large number of miners in enforced idleness a great part of the time. It needs no prophet to foresee that any "plan" which thus violates the fundamental laws of trade must end disastrously to those adopting it and injuriously to the community at large. But then it is looked to to help the companies through some financial difficulty, which is always supposed to be "temporary," but which, in reality, is the natural and inevitable consequence of this policy.

THE Ore Knob Copper Company has issued reports on the property by Prof. THOMAS EGGLESTON, and by Messrs. CORNELL and HILDRETH, Mining Engineers. From these reports, we gather that the mines of the company are opened on a large "true fissure" vein, containing ore of exceptional purity, which carries from 1½ to 4½ per cent of copper. The vein is from 10 to 20 feet in thickness, being "a fissure in the gneiss of the Laurentian period, and has a strike of north about 60 degrees east. It is vertical, cutting across the strata of the country rock. One wall is always sharply defined; the other is in the rock. Its position is constant, as the ore dies out in it; but there is no seam to give a sharp separation." The cost of production is said to be about 10-11 cents per pound of ingot copper, but the report of the directors is by no means as full and explicit as might be wished. We commend to the directors the report recently issued by the Homestake Mining Company as a model, in many respects, of what their report should be. The Ore Knob Company has already declared five dividends, aggregating \$210,000. The first of these was declared August 5th, 1879, and the last (2½ per cent) October 1st, 1880. The reports state that the property is a very valuable one, and that its output and profits can be readily increased; also, that the company itself is in a good financial condition.

MR. D. G. HASKIN, the President and Chief-Engineer (save the mark!) of the Hudson River Tunnel Company, is clearly the person responsible for the loss of life which recently occurred in the Hudson tunnel; and taking his own statements concerning his incapacity for the position he held, few intelligent men can doubt that he should have been held responsible for the so-called "accident." Here is what Mr. HASKIN says of himself:

"I am not a scientific engineer, but a practical one; for sixteen years I have been engaged in railroad and mining; in California I built about one hundred and thirty miles of railroad; although I have been in caissons before, the tunnel work was my first experience with compressed air; I know nothing of mathematics; in my experience I have grasped such matters as a whole; I believe that the study of mathematics in that kind of work (tunneling) has a tendency to dwarf the mind rather than to enlighten it; perhaps all my life I have been going contrary to the advice of engineers; they don't, as a rule, study any thing practically, and all the theories they study and advance are upset in practice; I never saw two engineers yet who would agree on any point; Mr. Brush had a theory, and as I had often found theory at fault, I paid no attention to it, but devoted myself entirely to practical work; I shall go on with the work until it either falls through entirely or it is opened to the public. This accident may teach the men in the future to be more cautious, and, therefore, in the future there will be fewer chances of a repetition of this experience. * * *

"If I were building a railroad, of which there were a dozen directors, I think I should take the biggest fool of the dozen and let him follow his plan."

"Mr. Haskin states that the directors of the Hudson Tunnel Company are William M. Force, James M. Marvin, Messrs. Park, Francklyn, Fowler, and himself, and that he is the President and Executive Officer, and that his plan is the one upon which the tunnel is being built."

MR. HASKIN has "gone on with the work until it fell through entirely," and killed a number of men. Since ignorance is no justification for a criminal act, Mr. HASKIN'S admitted and pre-eminent ignorance and incapacity can not be put in justification of conducting a work in a manner which any man who had had experience in underground work would have known must end in some such disaster as that which occurred. Should the superintendent of a fire-damp producing colliery allow the gas to accumulate, and send men into it with open lights, and thus cause an explosion, destroying valuable lives and property, would he justify himself or avoid legal liability by a statement that he "is not a scientific engineer," and that he did not know fire-damp would explode, or that he did not believe in the safety-lamp made upon the "scientific theories" of DAVY or STEPHENSON, and meant to "pay no attention to it," but would "go ahead" till he found out for himself, by the sacrifice of ten or twenty lives, that fire-damp will explode and that safety-lamps, even if "scientific," are a safeguard?

MR. HASKIN'S tunnel is not only a man-trap in which other lives will be lost if it be carried on according to "his plan," but it is an utter and disgraceful failure as a piece of "practical engineering." The money invested in it has been utterly sunk; for the tunnel could never be carried through to a successful completion by Mr. HASKIN'S plan of doing work. It stands as a monument to the thoroughly impracticable theories of a so-called "practical engineer," without knowledge or experience, an engineering charlatan, in whom self-conceit is so stupendous as to glory in ignorance of the very elements of practical engineering.

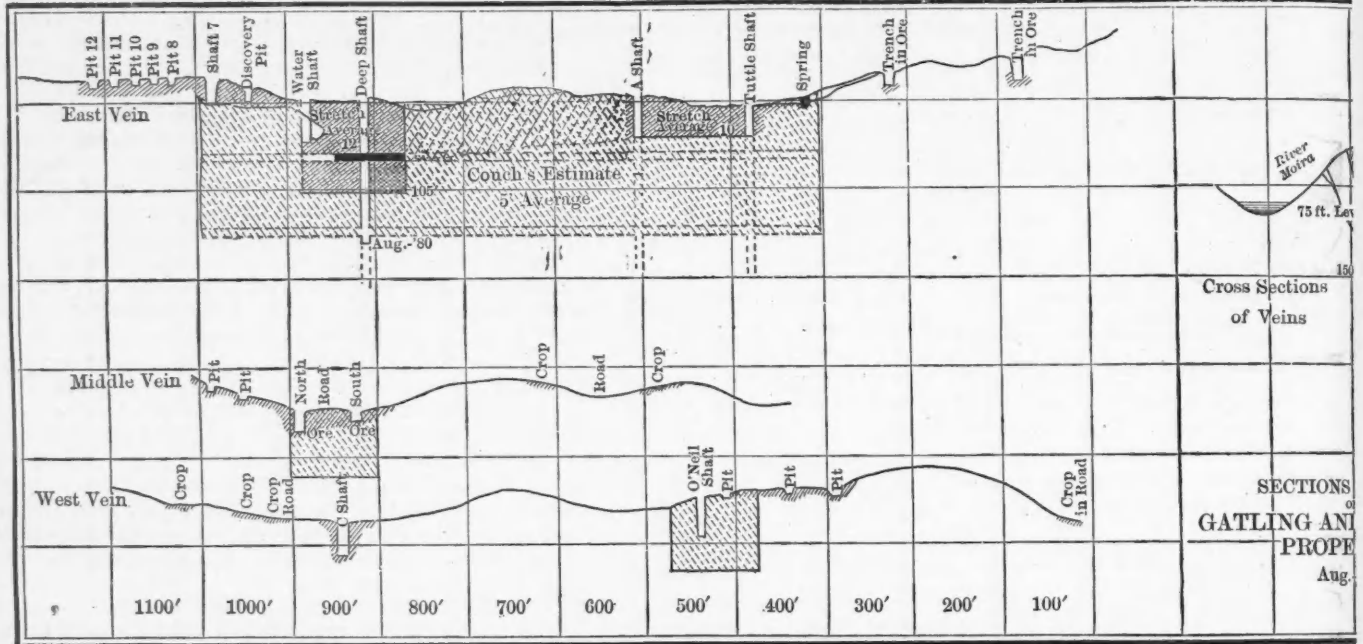
THE MARMORA (ONT.) GOLD MINES.

II.—THE EXTENT OF THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED COMPANY'S PROPERTY.

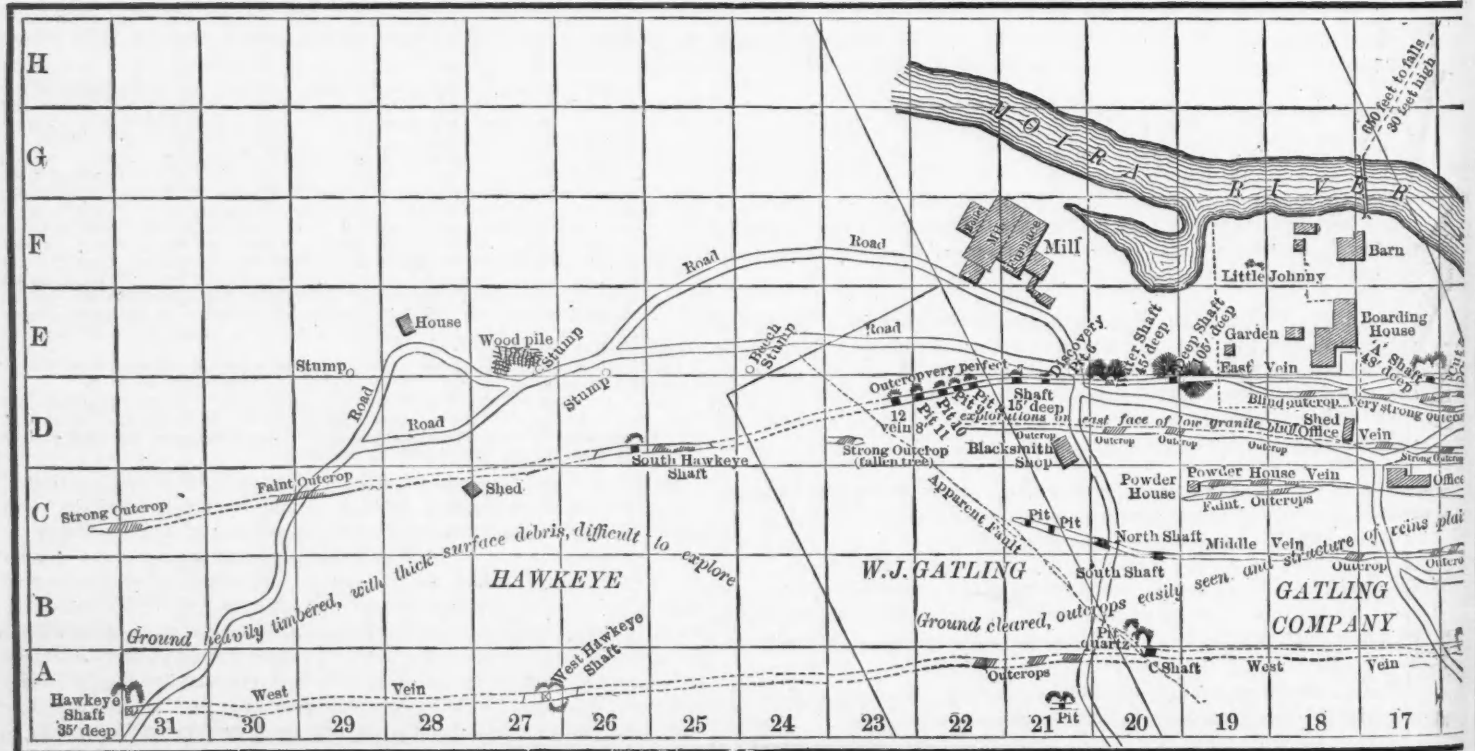
The properties of this consolidation include those which have been proved by extensive developments to be by far the richest yet found in the Marmora gold belt. They cover a length of nearly a mile on the gold

portion of the property on the main gold belt upon which the greatest amount of development has been made. Mr. STRETCH'S survey was made in the early summer, when the main shaft had attained a depth of 105 feet, while it is now down 150 feet, and the richest ore yet found on the property has come from the lowest thirty feet. Two levels are now being driven at the depth of 140 feet, and the ore from them is of the highest

SECTIONS OF THE VEINS, SHOWING ESTIMATED RESERVES OF ORE IN SIGHT.



PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.



belt, which contains at least four workable veins; and such a width as will include the veins to any workable depth. The property is all held in fee-simple, and under Canadian laws the rights of the miner are limited by vertical planes through the boundary-lines of his surface location. The company owns several other detached properties, upon several of which gold has been found; but as no developments have been made, no especial value is placed upon them.

On one of its lots a very promising vein of galena exists in close proximity to a never-failing stream, having a fall at this point of some twenty feet. The greater part of the property—which covers some 850 acres—is heavily timbered, and the remainder is cultivated in productive farms.

III.—AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENTS.

The accompanying maps, made by Mr. R. H. STRETCH, C.E., show that

grade found in the mine. At 75 feet, two levels have also been driven to a length of about 50 feet north and south from the shaft.

The chief developments consist of a number of shafts varying in depth from a few feet to 150 feet, situated at intervals along the different veins, as shown in the accompanying map, and practically proving the main veins for a length of 700 or 800 feet, and to a depth of 150 feet, so conclusively as to put the ore technically "in sight" over that extent of vein area. About 200 feet in length by 100 feet in depth of the middle vein may also be considered as similarly proven, while the continuation of the veins beyond these limits and their probable productiveness are demonstrated by a great number of surface openings and outcrops.

The shafts which have been sunk have been on the main vein, 7 x 8 feet in their smallest parts, and the deep shaft has been opened out for a

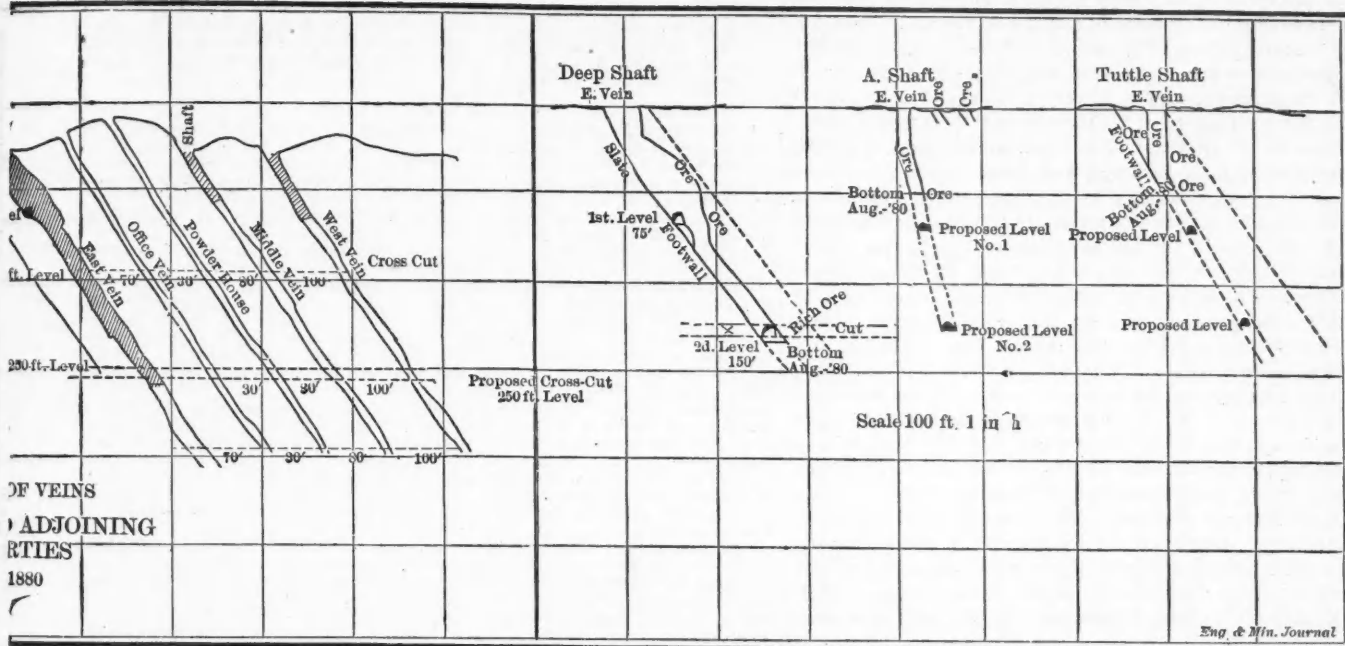
great part of its depth to a width across the vein of 18 feet, while it is still in quartz on the hanging-wall side. The thickness of the vein at that point is therefore proven to be more than 18 feet, and it probably exceeds 20 feet; while in the Tuttle shaft—the only other place where there has been an opportunity to determine it—the thickness of this vein exceeds 25 feet. In the absence of more cross-cuts showing the actual thickness

in any part of this enormous vein which has been included in the estimates of reserves, and but rarely at any other point along these veins, which, however free from sulphurets or from free gold it may appear, will not, upon crushing and panning, show free gold.

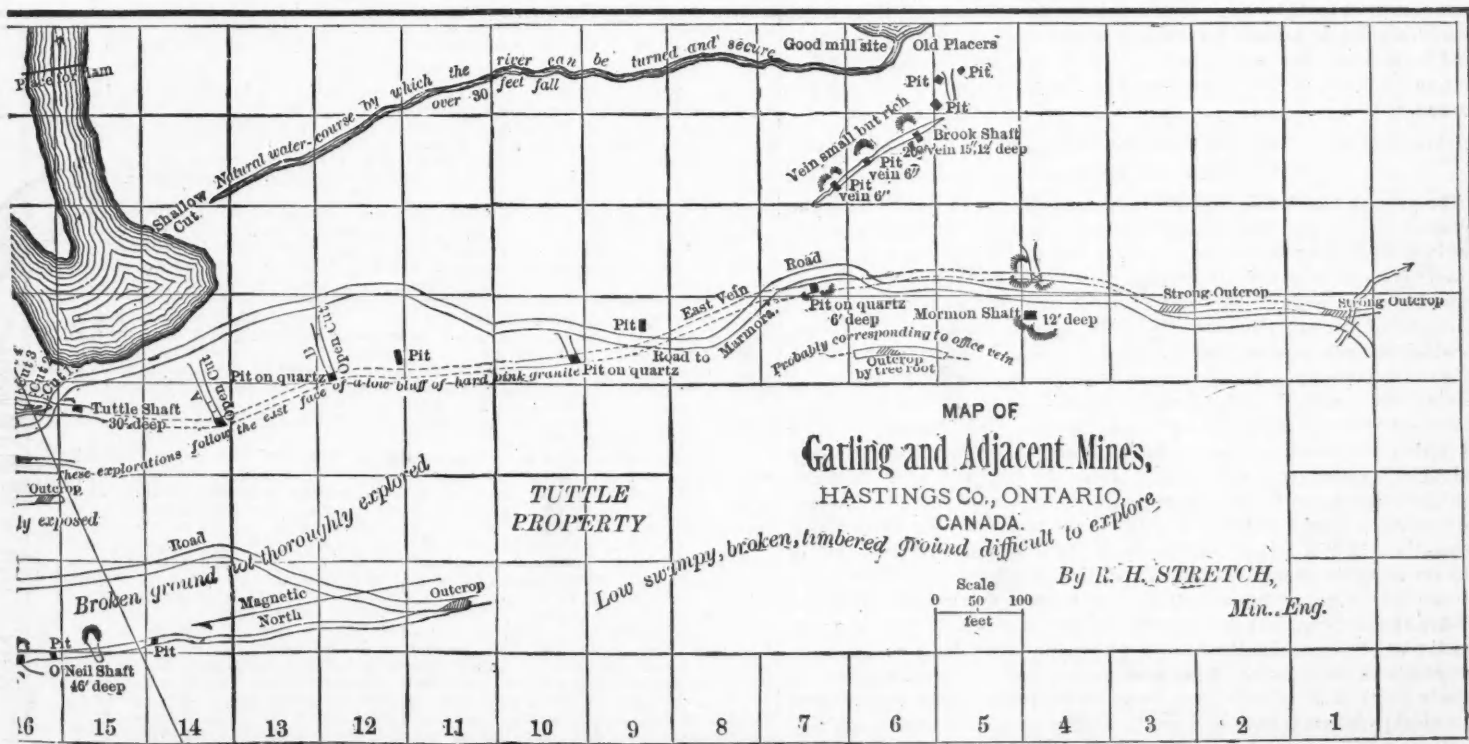
IV.—THE AVERAGE VALUE OF THE ORE.

The questions which appeared of greatest consequence to those testing

SECTIONS OF THE VEINS, SHOWING ESTIMATED RESERVES OF ORE IN SIGHT.



PORTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE CANADA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.



of the vein at a number of points, it would not be safe to assume any such thickness as an average for the vein throughout; but it is abundantly evident that the vein is enormous; and, as the developments have been in pay-ore throughout, it is clear that the value of the proven part of it, say 700 feet in length by 150 feet in depth, is enormous, amounting to about 10,000 tons for every foot in thickness of the vein.

No part of any of the shafts or levels in that portion of the vein included in the estimates of reserves has ever been out of pay-ore, nor has any one of the several hundred assays made—most of them from five-ton lots—ever shown a gold contents that would not yield a fair profit after allowing for cost of mining and milling, loss in treatment, etc. This fact is considered remarkable as showing a most unusual degree of uniformity in the value of the ore. In fact, it is impossible to find a piece of quartz

the property previous to purchasing were: 1st, to ascertain in a thoroughly reliable manner the actual average gold contents of the ore, that is, of the entire vein-filling; 2d, to determine with equal certainty the possibility of roasting the ore; and 3d, the percentage of the gold contents which could be extracted either by chlorination or by amalgamation.

The question of concentrating the ore being one so thoroughly well known and so easy in practice where the substance (mispickel) containing the gold has a specific gravity two and a half times that of the quartz and calc-spar, was not considered sufficiently important to justify the erection of concentrating works more perfect than a buddle which was already in the mill on one of the properties.

The average value of the ore was determined with the utmost thor-

oughness, and the results of a vast number of tests on quantities varying from numbers of small samples, taken by various experts to represent the average value of the ore, up to more than 600 tons of ore just as it came from the mines, carefully sampled in five-ton lots, are given in detail in the expert reports which the company furnishes to those desiring to invest.

From the reports of these elaborate samplings we may quote the following:

The Geological Survey of Canada, from twelve samples taken from this property, found an average assay value of \$39.47 gold per ton. Prof. ED. J. CHAPMAN, of University College, Toronto, found, in ores which he took as representing the average value of the mines, \$50 per ton. Mr. JAMES DOUGLAS, Jr., of Phoenixville, who is a very careful and conservative expert, found, as the average from his sampling of these mines, \$25.84 gold per ton. Prof. W. T. RICKARD, of London, worked ores from this district on a large scale for some months, and sampled these mines with care: he gives, as the average value of his samples, \$33.50. Capt. BENJ. PLUMMER, who reported for Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR & SONS, London, found an average of \$31.21 per ton for his sampling of the mines. Barrel samples, treated at BALBACH'S, Newark, N. J., yielded \$27.83 and \$30.01 per ton. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, from similar lots, found \$93, \$37.21, \$23.15, and \$23.15 gold per ton; and for 19.8 tons got an average of \$23.15 per ton; for 9.9 tons, \$27.90; and for 4.4 tons, \$55.81 per ton. Mr. E. W. HARMON, as an average of 18.7 tons, got \$35.46 per ton. Capt. THOMAS COUCH carefully sampled the mines in 2 and 1 ton lots, and found an average of \$23 per ton. Mr. R. H. STRETCH, basing his figures on a portion of the sampling made by Mr. ROTHWELL from the East vein of the Gatling property, got an average of \$13.06; while Mr. R. P. ROTHWELL, taking every thing that came out of the shafts and levels to the amount of about 600 tons, and sampling it in the most careful manner in five-ton lots, found an average value for the reserves of ore in the mine of \$18.65 gold per ton. Great numbers of assays of hand-samples have run from \$50 to \$150 per ton; but the estimates of value are based solely upon the average of the large lots of unassorted ore just as it came from the mine.

It is believed that rarely has a mine been so thoroughly and carefully tested and the actual working average value of its ores been so accurately determined as in this case. It is a notable fact that, in all these tests, never has a single sample been found which did not contain sufficient gold to have paid for mining, milling, loss in treatment, and have left a margin for profit, while several 5-ton lots ran as high as \$30, \$40, and \$50 per ton.

V.—THE QUANTITY AND VALUE OF THE RESERVES, OR "ORE IN SIGHT" IN THE MINES.

The price at which this property is being purchased by those taking the syndicate stock now offered is so far below the *net* value of the reserves of ore in sight in the mines as to show that the selling price of the stock is based upon cost of prudently purchased property, and not upon what the mine is worth to-day. The most careful and extremely conservative estimates of the ore, chiefly in the main vein to the depth of 150 feet, to which it is now opened, and in a length of only 700 feet out of more than 4000 in the property, give as a net value or profit, after deducting cost of mining and milling and allowing liberally for loss in treatment, from \$600,000 to \$900,000, or from two to three times the price at which the stockholders are buying the property. The extremely valuable water-power, with its 30 feet of fall, the new 20-stamp mill, boarding-houses, mine improvements, supplies of all kinds, would add probably from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to the value of the ore-reserves; while the fact that no part of the shafts or levels has ever been out of pay-ore from the grass-roots down, and that the deepest workings have given the best ore yet found in the mines, satisfies every expert who has visited the property that the ore now included as "in sight" is but a very small part of that which these mines will yield. For there is no difference of opinion on the question of the permanency and continued productiveness in depth of these great true fissure-veins, which carry gold-bearing arsenical pyrites and have been so thoroughly proven in length, and now to the depth of 150 feet below the water-line.

In our next issue, we shall discuss the Cost of Mining and Milling, Profits, etc., and see wherein lies one of the chief advantages of this great mine.

THE Hibbard Antimony Company has purchased of Messrs. CARTER, ALLEN & Co. BRADFORD'S concentrating machinery, which will be shipped, on the 28th inst., to the mine at Prince William, N. B.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF GERMAN COAL-MINERS.—A correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writing from Kattowitz, states that 300 coal-miners employed in the Donnersmark collieries have struck work. The low rate of wages and the increased price of articles of food have combined to render living almost impossible. Wages have not been raised during the last year, while the price of bread has increased fifty per cent since the introduction of the new customs tariff.

THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY.

The accompanying table is such an admirable and valuable detailed statement of the expense of mining and milling on the largest scale in the Black Hills that our readers will be pleased to see it placed on record where it may be available. We may supplement it with the following extracts from the report of Mr. SAMUEL MCMASTER, the able superintendent of the company:

"The property of the Homestake Mining Company is located on Gold Run, a branch of Whitewood Creek, Lawrence County, Black Hills, Dakota, a greater portion of the area being within the limits of Lead City, a mining town of about 1500 inhabitants, situated at an elevation of 5600 feet above the sea. "The weather is usually very severe in winter—the past winter the thermometer falling to 27 degrees below zero; but with the exception of a few days, the work of the mills was not seriously impeded.

OCCURRENCE OF THE ORE.

"The Homestake properties form the southern end of the great 'mineral belt' of the Black Hills, on which are located in order, to the north, the Highland, Golden Terra, Deadwood, and Father de Smet mines, extending in an unbroken course one and one half miles from Gold Run to Deadwood Creek. This 'mineral belt' consists of broad strata of chloritic slate, traversed by several parallel lodges of gold-bearing quartz and numerous dikes of yellow porphyry. The breadth of this belt is not yet determined, but the most valuable and largest ore-bodies are included in the Golden Star and Homestake locations, and run into the extensions, to the north, the Highland, Golden Terra, and Deadwood.

"The strike or course of the ore-bodies varies from north 10 degrees west, to north 38 degrees west, while the dip is quite uniformly 51 degrees to the east. The most important ore-body in the Homestake is known as the Golden Star vein. An open cut on the tramway level has been worked on this ore-body 500 feet in length, to the Highland line, with a width of from 100 to 150 feet, and a depth of 50 to 125 feet. On the 100-foot level, this Golden Star vein is now exposed by the developments 435 feet in length, with a width of from 185 to 245 feet. The slope opposite the vertical shaft is timbered in square sets (6½ feet center to center). Thirty-eight sets of timbers extend across the slope from the hanging to the foot-wall, all the rock extracted between the walls going to the mills. The floor of this slope, 300 feet in length, is in massive ore, and the vertical shaft passing through the hanging-wall at this level is sunk 105 feet on the vein. To the east of the Golden Star ore-body, and separated from it by a dike of porphyry 40 feet wide, is the Homestake vein, measuring 30 feet in width at the shaft, but farther to the north exposed by cross-cuts 60 feet wide. But little ore has been mined from this vein during the past year. It is known to extend more than 500 feet in length, and will yield a considerable supply of ore when the progress of the mining on the underlying Golden Star ore-body will admit of its extraction. To the east still, and lying in the porphyry hanging-walls, are the smaller veins, designated as 'Young's' and 'Incline' veins. These ore-bodies appear to be continuous through the length of the Homestake location. They vary in width, and are each from 20 to 35 feet wide, and have already yielded several thousand tons of good ore. The ore from the different veins is similar in appearance, consisting of ferruginous quartz intermixed with chloritic slate, and small quantities of iron pyrites. The surface ore is colored by the red oxide of iron resulting from the oxidation of the sulphurets. A large proportion of the ore is soft and friable, breaking into small pieces after being shattered by blasting, and readily crushed in the mill.

MILLS AND MILLING.

"The gold contained in the ore is mostly coarse, and is easily saved in the batteries. The ore is in the highest degree free milling, even that from the lower levels with several per cent of iron pyrites is readily amalgamated, the concentrated sulphurets from the tailings showing but eight dollars per ton. The average loss of gold, while working ore containing from eight to ten dollars per ton, is but two dollars, as proved by fire assays of the tailings; indicating a yield of 75 to 80 per cent. During the past year, both mills have been kept continuously at work, stopping only to clean up on the first and fifteenth of each month. They are in good condition and repair, and the result of their work is in every way highly satisfactory. The amount of ore crushed per stamp in twenty-four hours has been increased by improved working to three tons. The quantity milled per month now averages 16,700 tons, while up to within the past year two tons per stamp, or 12,000 tons per month, was regarded as good work.

"The average gross yield of the ore to June, 1879, was \$9.69 per ton. Since then, it has been found of advantage to extract and mill all the rock between the walls of the veins. This has lowered the grade of the ore somewhat, but the gross amount milled has been increased in greater proportion, while the cost of mining has been correspondingly reduced. The yield of the ore from September, 1879, to February, 1880, varied from \$4.25 to \$5.60 per ton. Since that date, it has increased by the ore of higher grade extracted from the 100-foot level, and now averages \$7.95 per ton.

"Blankets and concentrating machinery are not employed, as, on careful examination and experiment, their use was found unnecessary, the pulp being easily amalgamated in the batteries and in passing over the plates. The most perfectly concentrated tailings will not assay per ton more than the rock from which they are derived. The loss of quicksilver in working is very small, being 1/10 of an ounce per ton of ore milled; at present prices, equivalent to one half cent per ton. The increased capacity of the mills has been aided by improved automatic machinery, reducing the cost of milling to \$0.90 per ton in the 30-stamp mill, and \$0.71 per ton in the 120-stamp mill, for the past eight months. The mills are run by steam. Firewood is delivered at \$4.75 per cord. The cost of fuel is \$0.28 to the ton of ore crushed. Water is purchased for the mills from the Black Hills Canal and Water Company, at the rate of \$2 per stamp per week. Forty miner's inches are required. The cost is \$0.11 per ton of ore crushed. The Water Company obtain an abundant supply from the head of Whitewood Creek, a distance of ten miles. The average fineness of the bullion in the first year's working of ore from the open cuts on the surface was 825 gold, 165 silver, and the value per ounce \$17.25; at present, the average fineness is 800 gold, 170 silver, and the value per ounce \$16.75, most of the ore coming from the 100-foot level.

ORE IN SIGHT.

"The amount of ore mined and milled to June 1st, 1880, was 52,470 tons. During the past fifteen months, 225, 813 tons of ore have been crushed in the two mills, making the total amount of ore extracted and milled to date 278,283 tons.

"The quantity of ore extracted from the tramway level is 188,001 tons, and the amount actually in sight is estimated at 140,000 tons. The quantity of ore extracted from between the tramway and the 100-foot levels is 90,282 tons, and the amount actually in sight is estimated at 304,540 tons. Thus we have estimated 444,540 tons of ore in sight above the 100-foot level sufficient to supply the 200 stamps at the increased crushing capacity of 16,700 tons per month for more than two years. The gross value of ore in sight above the tramway level, I would estimate at \$5 per ton, or \$700,000; and that between the tramway and the 100-foot levels at \$7.50 per ton, or \$2,284,050—a total in sight above the 100-foot level of \$2,984,050. The net yield, deducting the average cost of mining and milling, \$1,881,590.

"The mine is in good working condition, the ground is well timbered, no caves

DIRECT AND INDIRECT EXPENSES TO THE TON OF ORE.

	To Dec. 31, 1879, 149,383 tons.	Jan., 1880, 15,618 tons.	Feb., 1880, 13,899 tons.	March, 1880, 15,828 tons.	April, 1880, 16,736 tons.	May, 1880, 16,771 tons.	June, 1880, 16,513 tons.	July, 1880, 16,858 tons.	Aug., 1880, 16,672 tons.	January, 1878, to August, 1880, inclusive, 278,283 tons.	Expended.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
Mine—Labor.....	\$0 93-53	\$0 59-13	\$0 95-73	\$0 92-79	\$0 86-24	\$0 81-12	\$1 03-90	\$1 23-09	\$1 39-16	\$0 95-62	\$266,098.10
Supplies.....	11-83	10-41	03-12	03-62	05-32	02-64	08-12	09-14	10-19	09-45	26,293.51
Powder.....	09-27	10-04	05-45	04-48	06-47	04-10	07-41	07-98	08-73	08-15	22,671.43
Wood.....	01-23									00-66	1,835.14
Candles.....	01-17	01-30	00-80	01-15	02-18	01-42	01-78	01-61	02-70	01-38	3,839.72
Coal.....	01-31	02-36	01-23	01-61	00-86	01-78	01-82	00-89	00-59	01-34	3,740.42
Lumber.....	04-10	02-48	08-26							02-75	7,657.32
Timber.....	04-07	03-51	00-31	04-73	04-02	14-98	29-25	24-10	34-59	09-60	26,713.90
Machinery.....	03-04		01-10					09-94	02-19	02-42	6,735.67
Oil.....	00-08	00-06	00-18	00-18	00-04	00-29	00-57	00-53	00-47	00-18	498.11
Team.....	00-09									00-05	130.00
Total.....	\$1 30-58	\$0 89-27	\$1 16-66	\$1 08-47	\$1 06-03	\$1 06-33	\$1 52-91	\$1 77-28	\$1 98-61	\$1 31-00	\$366,213.32
Dead-work.....	\$0 22-95		\$0 04-44			\$0 16-78	\$0 06-54	\$0 07-69	\$0 09-65	\$0 14-91	\$41,495.28
Vertical shaft.....	13-95	\$0 10-17	16-68	\$0 26-43	\$0 21-35	15-40	03-56	16-90	07-02	03-93	10,937.54
Incline shaft.....	04-27	03-63	01-49		01-62	05-63	01-20	07-12	06-41	14-23	39,589.62
Tramway.....	02-84	04-68	04-69	03-51	03-78	03-77	04-68	04-52	04-12	03-47	9,683.98
80-stamp mill.....	103,584 tons	6,315 tons	5,587 tons	6,261 tons	6,284 tons	6,374 tons	6,196 tons	6,328 tons	6,443 tons	153,372 tons.	
Labor.....	\$0 59-12	\$0 40-78	\$0 44-24	\$0 41-88	\$0 40-13	\$0 41-09	\$0 40-32	\$0 40-37	\$0 41-94	\$0 53-30	\$91,837.72
Supplies.....	14-39	03-19	01-71	03-44	03-03	00-16	02-30	00-83	01-21	10-36	15,887.88
Water.....	11-87	11-32	11-86	11-32	10-91	11-12	11-07	11-20	11-00	11-06	17,874.22
Wood.....	28-09	47-53	79-87	17-02	12-83	06-16	13-97	20-24	27-69	27-88	42,750.35
Machinery.....	21-81		16-16		00-72	04-64	00-48	15-48	00-07	16-20	24,847.88
Candles.....	00-70	01-12	01-80	01-61	01-06	00-39	00-36	00-36	00-77	00-77	1,185.75
Oil.....	02-46	01-21	03-16	05-61	03-47	00-94	01-78	01-52	01-26	02-42	3,721.00
Quicksilver.....	02-66									01-79	2,751.71
Teams.....	03-21									02-15	3,285.00
Coal.....	02-65									01-79	2,742.20
Lumber.....	01-66	02-26	01-02	01-93	00-10					01-54	2,361.16
Timber.....	00-37					00-19				00-26	392.14
Total.....	\$1 49-30	\$1 07-29	\$1 59-82	\$0 82-81	\$0 72-80	\$0 64-90	\$0 70-32	\$0 89-92	\$0 83-83	\$1 30-18	\$199,661.01
120-stamp mill.....	42,798 tons	9,303 tons	8,312 tons	9,567 tons	10,452 tons	10,397 tons	10,322 tons	10,530 tons	10,229 tons	121,910 tons.	
Labor.....	\$0 35-57	\$0 37-29	\$0 37-17	\$0 34-24	\$0 29-17	\$0 29-41	\$0 26-38	\$0 30-55	\$0 32-58	\$0 33-17	\$40,433.75
Supplies.....	04-72	00-57	01-19	01-18	00-85	01-75	00-97	01-41	01-76	02-41	2,933.75
Water.....	09-77	11-42	11-96	11-11	09-84	10-22	09-96	10-08	10-39	10-29	12,548.51
Wood.....	34-80	39-88	67-72	17-14	02-05	04-07	05-19	10-55	19-85	24-76	30,186.03
Machinery.....	00-02	03-25	02-71	00-41	01-89	10-41	00-15	24-10	01-01	03-26	3,977.20
Candles.....	00-58					00-51	00-23	00-22	00-42	00-15	132.70
Oil.....	01-40	00-81	01-08	00-94	00-53	02-93	02-42	00-82	01-29	01-06	1,323.75
Teams.....										13-81	1,455.00
Coal.....										01-19	1,455.00
Lumber.....	02-58	01-57	01-16	01-22	01-62	00-81				00-07	84.40
Timber.....										01-33	1,631.39
Total.....	\$0 89-44	\$0 94-80	\$1 22-99	\$0 66-25	\$0 45-94	\$0 50-61	\$0 45-32	\$0 61-64	\$0 67-18	\$0 77-70	\$94,726.48
Ore-crushing.....	\$0 06-93									\$0 03-72	\$10,354.40
Blacksmith-shop.....	02-96	\$0 08-26	\$0 11-96	\$0 09-13	\$0 09-35	\$0 09-20		\$0 06-87	\$0 04-97	05-12	14,262.26
Foundry.....	00-95		00-14	00-85	00-34		\$0 00-85	07-32	05-36	01-62	4,497.42
Saw-mill.....	02-68	01-60	01-58		00-85	00-59				00-78	2,165.65
Machine-shop.....	01-09	02-07	02-10		01-94			00-09	01-11	01-48	4,112.55
Roads and grades.....							04-93	02-46		00-44	1,230.40
Expense.....	63-84		54-64	07-29	10-96	1 39-23	10-11	13-42	23-58	46-03	128,095.47
Bullion expense.....	12-38	10-34	05-22	13-92	05-68	11-41	13-25	19-33	08-74	11-79	32,800.14
Total.....	\$0 90-83	\$0 22-27	\$0 75-67	\$0 31-19	\$0 29-12	\$1 60-43	\$0 29-14	\$0 49-49	\$0 43-70	\$0 70-98	\$197,518.55
Dividends.....										\$2 15-61	\$600,000.00
Plant—80-stamp mill construction.....										49-46	137,632.29
120-stamp mill construction.....										64-09	178,345.66
120-stamp mill machinery.....										25-19	70,101.85
Tramway.....										05-57	15,512.31
Property purchase.....										17-06	47,464.71
Blacksmith-shop.....										00-79	2,197.00
Hoisting-works.....										01-42	3,956.28
Total.....										\$1 63-58	\$455,210.10
Total direct plant.....	\$4 06-63	\$2 29-87	\$3 57-39	\$2 42-50	\$2 17-02	\$3 09-96	\$2 52-72	\$3 53-99	\$3 33-52	\$3 44-61	\$959,825.78
Total.....										1 63-58	455,210.10

BULLION.

	To Dec. 31, 1879.	Jan., 1880.	Feb., 1880.	March, 1880.	April, 1880.	May, 1880.	June, 1880.	July, 1880.	Aug., 1880.	Jan., 1878, to Aug., 1880, Inc.
Bullion, gross.....	\$1,051,265.58	\$78,569.65	\$84,868.20	\$90,159.23	\$104,281.13	\$118,463.31	\$123,413.03	\$128,768.96	\$144,980.43	\$1,924,761.52
" net.....	1,031,826.39	77,180.27	83,340.21	88,532.75	102,367.39	116,275.23	121,145.28	126,321.43	142,295.03	1,889,281.98
Yield per ton, gr.....	7.03-73	5.03-07	6.10-61	5.69-62	6.23-09	7.06-36	7.47-14	7.63-84	8.69-60	6.91-66
" " net.....	6.90-73	4 84-17	5.99-61	5.59-34	6.11-66	6.93-31	7.33-41	7.49-33	8.53-50	6.78-91

or movements of the hanging-wall having taken place. The quantity of water encountered on the lower levels has been small, not exceeding six to ten inches. Very little trouble has been experienced from bad air in the mine; [the stope on the 100-foot level, from their large size, were readily ventilated from the drifts to the shafts. The cost of mining has been \$1.33 per ton for the past eight months, and the cost of mining and milling has been reduced from \$4.10, in the early workings of the company, to \$2.48. The cost of mining will be somewhat increased as greater depth is attained, owing to the expense of timbering, pumping, and raising ore to the surface; but up to the present time, this has been more than overbalanced by the increased yield of the ore from the lower level. The cost of timbering has been only 10 cents per ton to date, most of the ore being mined from the open cuts. It is estimated that the cost of timbering a stope will not exceed 50 cents per ton of ore extracted.

"The advent of the railways will have the effect to reduce the cost of living and the prices paid for labor. At present, miners are paid \$3.50 per day; laborers, \$3 per day; carpenters and machinists, from \$3.50 to \$5 per day; mill-hands, from \$3 to \$4 per day. The cost of freight from Chicago by contract is \$2.65 in summer, and from \$3 to \$5 per 100 pounds in winter. The Black Hills are well timbered with pine of good size and quality; at least 800 square miles are covered with forest; the woods in the vicinity of the mines have been mostly destroyed by fire, but ample supplies of timber can be obtained within a distance of from four to eight miles. The prices paid for lumber delivered at the mines are \$25 per M for boards, and from \$12 to \$18 for mining timbers.

"As a precaution against fire, water-tanks are placed on the hillsides above the level of the roofs of the mills, and lines of iron pipes laid, with hydrants at convenient points. A complete fire organization is maintained at the works. A large supply of hose is distributed at easily accessible places in the mill, and fire-

extinguishers are placed in each engine-room. Twice a week, a general fire-alarm is sounded, and the workmen trained in the use of the fire apparatus, so that each man knows his place and duty in any emergency."

THE RAND DRILL COMPANY'S AIR-COMPRESSOR.

We illustrate, this week, the air-compressors lately built by the Rand Drill Company for the Calumet branch of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, Calumet, Mich.

A similar pair was built, by the same company, a year ago, for the Hecla branch. A thorough trial resulted so satisfactorily that an order was given for the second pair.

The first pair was built with cylinders of 28 inches diameter and 48 inches stroke; the second pair has cylinders 32 inches diameter and 48 inches stroke.

Both compressors are driven by Leavitt's compound engines, which also drive the machinery in the rock-houses, do the hoisting, pumping, and run the tramways and man-engines.

Compressed air is used to drive a number of small engines underground, used for hoisting at the winzes, and to furnish motive power for the rock-drills, one hundred being in use, all of the Rand Drill Company's make.

As this air-compressing plant is probably the largest in the world, a short description of it will not be out of place in our columns.

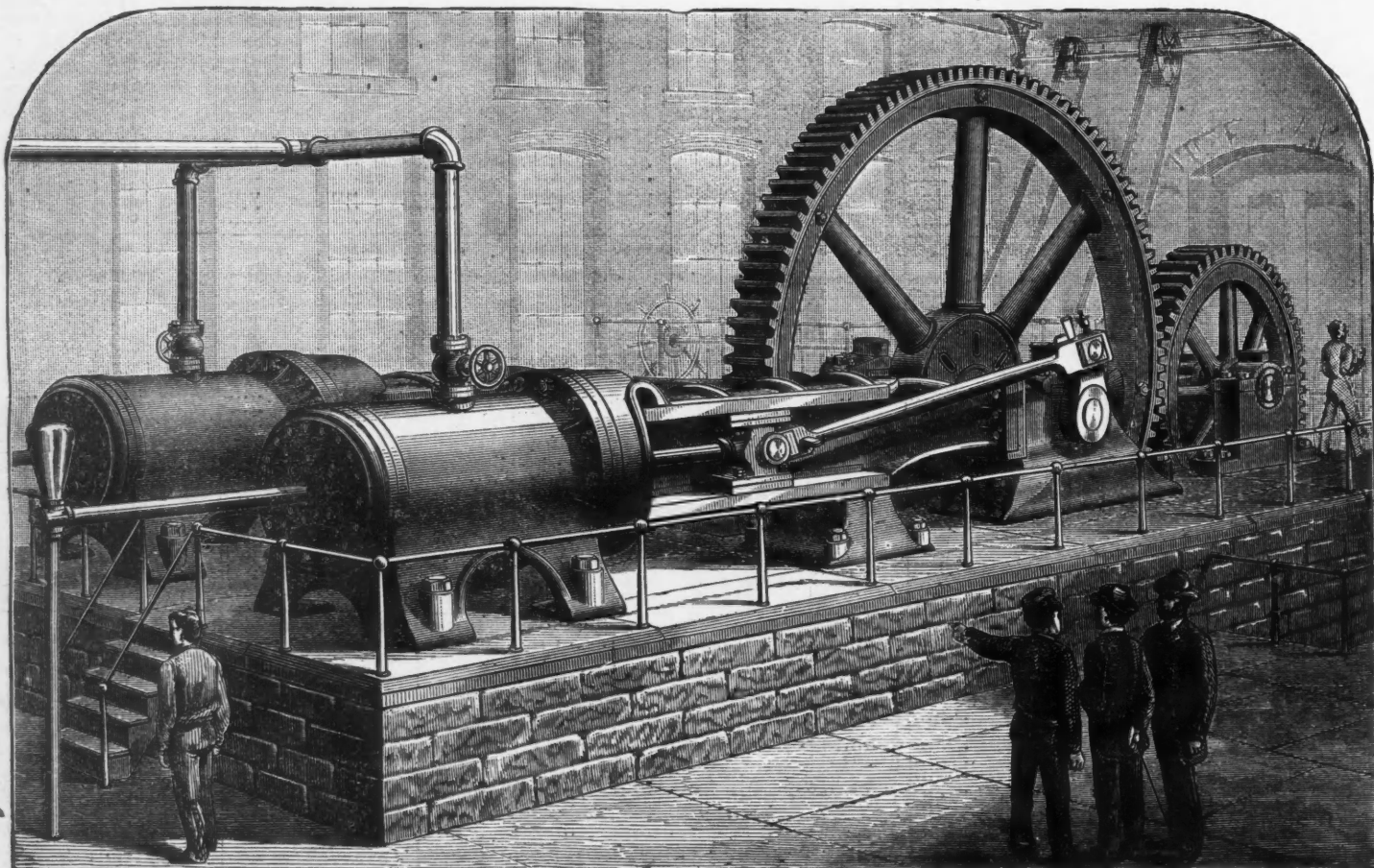
The air-compressing cylinder is composed of three concentric shells,

which form two annular spaces around the working cylinder; the outer space affords a passage for the air after compression, and also a vessel for collecting any moisture that there may be in the air; the inner space forms passages for the water used in cooling.

The outer double cylinder is cast in one piece; the inner one, in which the piston works, is cast and turned separately, and fitted to bearings in the outer; it is merely a thin metallic lining, resting upon bearings which are continuous throughout the whole length at top and bottom, but are placed at intervals on the sides. These continuous bearings divide the adjacent annular spaces into two parts, for the purpose of making the circulation of water more complete. The heads of the cylinder are hollow, for the reception of the cooling water, and to afford passages for the air. The piston and piston-rod are also hollow, with passages to permit the flow of water through them. The piston-rod passes through both heads of the cylinder, and the part which extends beyond the outer end is inclosed in a water-tight casing. A tube, somewhat smaller than the bore of the piston-rod, is fixed at the extreme end of the casing, and extends in the bore of the piston-rod through the entire length of the cylinder. This affords water passages through the piston and piston-rod. A gland

its absorption and conduction through all inclosing surfaces, which surfaces are kept cool by a free circulation of water behind them. Ample experiment has proved that it is capable of absorbing all objectionable heat with sufficient rapidity to allow any desirable speed in the movement of the compressing piston, the heat being carried away by a flowing current of water surrounding the compressing vessels, but out of contact with the air itself. A piston of twelve inches diameter, compressing to four atmospheres, has been moved for several consecutive hours at the rate of more than 450 feet per minute, producing only a very slight and altogether unobjectionable warming of the machinery.

The parts of the machine devoted to cooling are such as to give perfect control of the supply of water, the amount of which, under all ordinary circumstances, has been determined by calculations verified by experiment. Means are provided for regulating the supply to suit any difference of compression, climate, or temperature of the outer air. The water may be introduced into the cylinder by a pump, either attached or independent, or it may be supplied through a simple pipe, from a head affording suitable pressure. It enters the extreme end of the cylinder and passes along the annular space through the whole length to the head at the opposite



THE RAND AIR-COMPRESSOR.

Built by the Rand Drill Company, New York, for the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company.

or diaphragm, preferably of some slightly elastic substance, is fixed in the bore of the piston-rod, near the center of the piston. This gland is fitted to and slides over the tube during the movement of the engine, and compels the flowing water to pass through suitable pipes into, around, and out of the piston into the bore of the rod beyond; the tube takes the water back out of the machine after it has passed the whole length of the piston-rod. The air-valves are of the class usually called bonnet or conical valves. They are operated both ways, principally by air pressure produced by the action of the machine, but are held to place by slight spiral springs. The inlet or induction valves open directly from the external air to the interior of the compressing cylinder, through casings which pass through both shells of the cylinder-head, and are mounted in movable housings. The outlet or delivery valves are hollow cases, which can readily be drawn out by removing a cap. Their automatic action is perfectly simple. As the piston moves away from either head of the compressing cylinder, the inlet valves open and admit the outer air to fill the space swept through by the piston. As soon as the end of the stroke is reached, the pressure on both sides being equalized, the valves are closed by the slight spiral springs. As the piston returns, it compresses the air which has been drawn into the cylinder until its density somewhat exceeds that of the receiving tank or reservoir, when the outlet valves open, and the compressed volume is forced through them, the valves closing by the action of the springs when the end of the stroke is reached.

The great obstacles to the more general use of compressed air as a motor, or vehicle for the transmission of power, have been the great losses incurred through the friction of the additional machinery, and through the heat generated by the compression; this last has hitherto been much the most important source of these losses. This compressor is so constructed as to remove this excessive heat, by providing for

end; thence, passing around the valve-chambers and piston-rod, it enters the opposite side of the annular space around the cylinder, and returning the whole length of the cylinder, passes into the hollow head near which it first entered the machine. From this head it enters the casing beyond the extreme end of the cylinder above mentioned, which casing contains the prolonged piston-rod and small tube; thence it passes into the bore of the piston-rod, and flows forward to the gland at the piston. This gland cuts off the direct passage of the water outside of the tube, and forces it through suitable pipes on opposite sides of the gland into, around, and out of the piston, whence it continues its course along the bore of the rod beyond to the open end of the tube, and entering there, passes back through the tube out of the machine. This system of circulation places a current of flowing water behind every part of the compressing machinery with which the air comes in contact during compression, while cold water is continually supplied as fast as it is required.

The lubrication of the working cylinder by water is effected through a space in the piston between the two sets of packing-rings, communicating with the water in the hollow chamber, which is forced outward by the pressure which causes the circulation. This wets the whole interior periphery of the cylinder with a thin film of water as the piston moves through it. A very simple attachment has been made, by which all the water may be driven out of the machine in a few moments' time, to prevent freezing when not in use, or for any other purpose. This is done by simply shutting off the water-cock and turning on the compressed air into the water passages.

Water or wind, as well as steam, can be utilized in furnishing the compressor with its driving-power, which is a great advantage in many localities, especially where fuel is scarce and costly.

There are a great many excellent water-powers in this country which are now running to waste, on account of their great distance from towns

and cities, which can be made to yield a handsome income by the use of air-compressing machines. By means of water-wheels and air-compressors stationed near a water-fall, air can be compressed and distributed through pipes (in the same manner as illuminating gas) over great lengths and areas of ground, supplying its efficient power to hundreds of scattered shops or factories far removed from its source, and then used in engines the same as steam, thus bringing to every man's door a reliable and safe power, without the danger and cost of fires or trouble of attending to boilers.

COAL-FIELD OF CAJON PASS.

A correspondent of the San Diego News gives an analysis of Cajon Pass coal from 15-foot croppings, as follows:

Fixed carbon.....	569
Volatile combustible.....	380
Ash.....	57
Water.....	13
Total.....	999
Total combustible matter.....	81.8
Coke.....	62.6
Specific gravity.....	1.221

For smith work, he adds, and various other manufacturing purposes, the particular requirements of each must decide the fittest quality of fuel.

Such coal as this is required for the smelting of metals, for the working of iron, and is also first class for generation of steam. For domestic use in grates, stoves, and ranges, such coals as burn freely are free from sulphur, black soot, dirt, and clinker, and, possessing great lasting qualities, are the most desirable. These veins possess all these good qualities.

A location of a railroad survey has already been made through the Cajon Pass, and within fifty yards of the dump of the coal mines, and no doubt, within a few months, the necessary steps will be taken for the commencement of work by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In conclusion, I will here give you the aggregate thickness or workable feet of coal in England and South Wales, with which I am acquainted, and also those on this coast: England and South Wales—Lancashire, 50; Durham and Newcastle, 21; Derbyshire, 40; South Staffordshire, 40; Lanarkshire, 25. Pacific Coast—Coos Bay, at Henryville, 10½; Coos Bay, at Newport, 10½; Eastport and Southport, 5; Mount Diablo, 6; Wellington and Nanaimo, B. C., 2.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

The Tay Bridge.—We commend to Mr. Haskin, of Hudson River tunnel notoriety, and to the coroner's jury who "sat upon" the victims of the disaster connected with it, the report of the experts employed to ascertain the causes of the Tay Bridge calamity. The bridge, say the experts, was bad in design and in construction, and was badly maintained, and tumbled down because of defects of structure that were apparent and were merely patched up before the happening of the casualty. Sir Thomas Bouch, the designer and constructor of the bridge, is charged with the initial blunders. General Hutchinson, the Board of Trade Inspector, bears the blame of allowing the bridge to be used when he had full knowledge of its dangerous condition.

Speed of Telegraphic Work.—The *Electrician* refers to the new edition of McCulloch's *Dictionary of Commerce* as authority for the statement that a good operator can send 2000 words per hour, but remarks that the conditions are not given. The same journal cites a statement from an American contemporary concerning the recent transmission of a campaign speech from New York to Cincinnati, by the Phillips system of steno-telegraphy, in five hours and five minutes, the number of words being 16,000, or over 52 words to the minute, or say 3147 words an hour. The utterance of the speech consumed three hours and forty minutes; and although the work of transmission did not begin until the speaker had been under way for fifteen minutes, the entire speech was in the Cincinnati printing-office in one hour and twenty-five minutes after its conclusion in New York. The wire was worked without a "repeater," and the matter transmitted fully equal to what would be the average by the Morse system on three wires, by three senders and three repeaters. The process is entirely by hand, the dispatches being received by an ink recorder of great simplicity, which pays out a narrow strip of tape, on which the matter is plainly printed in linear characters. Dispatches printed by Mr. Phillips's method require no preparation, the operator reading from the manuscript.

The Phanaro Grisometer is the name of a new apparatus for indicating the presence of dangerous-gases in fiery mines. A lamp of peculiar construction, and a pyrometer, make up the instrument. The lamp is covered with a cylinder of wire gauze. A wire spiral encircles this, and extends the entire length of the cylinder; the wires are held in place by grooves cut in vertical bars forming a frame to the lamp, and are fastened at the top to a ring attached to the cap of the lamp. The wire at the lower end terminates in a tube closed at one end. As the wire dilates under heat, the end of the tube moves a small lever terminating in a sector gearing into a pinion, on which a needle moving on a graduated semicircle is fixed. Constant contact between the end of the lever and the tube is maintained by a spiral spring, the indicating arrangement being protected by a glass. The heat generated by the presence of the burning gas in the lamp expands the coil and actuates the needle. To graduate the scale, the lamp is lighted in pure air, and zero is marked when the needle is stationary. A piece of iron, a fifth of the volume of the wire envelope, being brought to a red heat, is placed within the gauze, and as the gauze begins to redden—which represents the condition of the lamp burning in an atmosphere saturated with gas—the position of the needle is marked 100, after which the interval is marked off into a scale of 100 parts. M. L. Gossiaux, engineer of the coal mines of the Bouches du Rhone, at Gardanne, is the inventor.

The Development of Swansea.—Apropos of our article on the New East Docks, at Swansea, South Wales (see *ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL*, May 8th, 1880, page 318), we find by a paragraph in the London

Daily Chronicle of October 12th, that the harbor trustees of Swansea are pushing the matter of railway communication to supply their new docks with every facility for the shipment of coal. At a recent meeting of the Swansea Harbor Trust, the important proposal of bringing coal from the Rhondda Valley to the Swansea Docks was discussed. Mr. J. Richardson Francis said he had been requested to bring before the trustees the question of direct communication between the Rhondda Valley and the Swansea Docks. Several schemes have been proposed, but the one now put forward was not, as originally proposed, to tap the Rhondda branch, but to continue it, or meet it at Treherbert, thus lessening the chance of opposition by the Taff Vale Railway. They would then continue on by the existing South Wales Mineral Railway, which it was proposed to acquire by purchase. There would be a tunnel at Glyncoerrwg, and, by another already made on the South Wales Mineral Railway, they would be able to get on to the Great Western main line, a little below Briton Ferry station, and thence to Swansea. This was by far the cheapest and best scheme hitherto proposed, and it had the approval and sympathy of the Earl of Jersey. Mr. Dillwyn, M. P., said the scheme would be supported by the Great Western Railway Company.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

ARIZONA.

The Arizona *Silver Belt* of the 9th inst. has the following: The Mineral Creek mill is nearly completed. The frame is up, the pans and engine in place, and the machinery and lumber are on the ground. The work on the mine is pushed ahead rapidly. The tunnel on the vein from the side of the mountain is in 196 feet, and a tunnel to meet it is driving from the bottom of the shaft. This tunnel, when completed, taps the vein at a depth of 100 feet. The tunnel will be finished about November 1st. The ore-body exposed is 2½ feet in width. The road from the mine to the mill will be completed by this time.

The Pinal City *Drill* of the 16th inst. brings us the following news from Southern Arizona and Pima County: The Harshaw mill is turning out \$25,000 per week, with monthly expenses at \$20,000. The roaster and lixiviation works of the Silver King Company, at Pinal, have commenced their functions. Five stamps out of the 20 in the mill are devoted to crushing ore for the roaster and lixiviators.

The Alta, belonging to New York parties, bids fair to become one of the big bonanzas.

The Holland furnace, at La Noria, started up October 1st. The company has 3000 tons of ore on which to commence work.

There are 11 quartz mills and 3 smelters for the reduction of silver ore, and one smelter for copper ore, in Pima County.

The Arizona *Citizen* of the 16th inst. says: Colonel Sykes has succeeded in smelting San Xavier ores in his 20-ton furnace at Tucson.

GRAND CENTRAL.—A very important strike is said to have been made last week on the 200-foot level. An ore-body 12 feet wide was cut into about 440 feet south from the main shaft. The acting superintendent estimates that at least 3000 tons of first-class ore are on the dump. The Grand Central ledge is opened about 590 feet south from the Contention line, which, added to the 759 feet already opened on the Contention ledge, shows a continuous ore-vein already developed 1349 feet in length.

GIRARD.—The main shaft is down 345 feet. The ore-seam in the strike made a week ago still continues regular, with a slight pitch downward.

The Tombstone *Epitaph* of the 19th inst. says that the Harshaw mill works to perfection, and is capable of crushing 90 tons per day. The yield of the mine and the character of the ore-bodies developed are highly satisfactory, and the work goes on with great regularity. At present, there is a large amount of dead or development work doing on the various mines around the camp.

From the superintendent of the Fair Villa mine, we learn that it is in a very promising condition. The shaft is down 25 feet, with a 3-foot ledge of excellent ore. The shaft is running on an incline, following the ledge. Recent assays are good.

A sale of four unprospected claims in San Simon District was consummated by Messrs. Ward & Brand to an Eastern company.

CALIFORNIA.

THE BODIE DISTRICT.

The official reports of the superintendents of the following mines are for the week ending Oct. 16th:

BELVIDERE.—The main shaft is down 44 feet below the 600 level; progress for the week, 8 feet. The south drift, 600 level, is in 122 feet; progress for the week, 20 feet. There is no change to report from any portion of the work. In the south drift, 600 level, there are two feet of fair-grade ore, which has been showing some improvement in quality during the past few days.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.—Operations have gone forward during the week with better progress than usual. The north drift, 300 level, has been advanced 13 feet, passing through ore of good grade—average assays ranging from \$36.89 to \$44.88. The vein has been uniform in size and value, averaging in width about 2½ feet. The east wall has become softer, and is now more easily mined than the vein itself, and indicates the presence of the large vein to the east. It is now thought the point of junction between these two veins will be reached within ten days. The stopes on the 200 level continue to yield good ore—and the richest character yet encountered in this mine can be seen in the face of the stopes now advancing in this direction. Ore is steadily hoisted to the full capacity of our machinery from these stopes, when not employed on the 300-foot level.

JUPITER.—The main south drift, 600 level, was pushed 21 feet during the week ending with Saturday last, making it 371 feet, showing great improvement as progress is made—the ore-vein having widened to the full width of the drift, and now showing some ore of fine quality.

THE NOONDAYS.—The 212-foot level stopes have undergone no change since the last report. The usual amount of good milling ore is obtained from that level. The 312 south stopes look well. The drift on the east prong of the vein is opening up a fine body of ore. The north stopes, 312-foot level, look well and furnish good ore. The No. 2 vein, North Noonday, 412-foot level, continues to show a fine body of ore as the stopes are extended. The south drift, 412-foot level, has been extended 22 feet during the week; total length of drift, 563 feet. The ore from this vein continues to be good milling ore. The west cross-cut, 512-foot level, has been extended 31 feet during the week. This cross-cut is in very favorable material. All the machinery at the mines and mills is working well.

TROGA CONSOLIDATED.—The progress in sinking the main shaft was only 8 feet during the past week, owing to the increased flow of water and having to put in an auxiliary pump to handle it. Total depth of shaft, 966 feet. Every thing is working well, and the water is handled without much trouble. There is no change in the formation since last report.

GREENVILLE DISTRICT.

The Greenville *Bulletin* of the 13th inst. has the following: **GREEN MOUNTAIN.**—Last week, the connection was made from tunnel No. 5 with the Blake drift in No. 4. This opens up a splendid body of ore and gives large reserves, as well as affords increased ventilation in the mine. The new 60-tamp mill is ready to run, and waiting the completion of some work on the tramway, when the mill will be started.

PLUMAS NATIONAL.—The new Frue Concentrators, lately put in the mill of the Plumas National Company, are completed, and will be started up as soon as the new plates arrive, which have been ordered for the mill.

LAKE DISTRICT.

The Mammoth City *Herald* of October 6th says:

H. L. AND M. C. JOINT TUNNEL.—This has been extended 17 feet, making its present total length 1156 feet. Was delayed 24 hours during the week by the breaking of a Burleigh drill, and the giving out of the feed-pump. Rock still continues of the very hardest character to drill and blast.

MAMMOTH.—No. 3 tunnel has been extended 34 feet, its present length being 1562 feet. No. 2 tunnel has been advanced 16 feet, making its total length 996 feet—face in blasting ground. Cross-cut No. 3, in No. 3 tunnel, has been run 19 feet. The upraise from No. 3 has been driven 31 feet, making its present height 56 feet. Number of tons of ore sent to mill, 158.

CANADA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

CANADA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. GEORGE G. FRANCIS, for many years the mining agent, in Canada, for the well-known London firm of Messrs John Taylor & Sons, and who is very experienced in mining, and a very conservative expert, in a letter published in the Montreal *Herald* of the 27th inst., says: I have personally known, not only these properties, but the whole district, for some years past, and have made many visits to the mines themselves, besides having had some 60 tons of the raw ores under my personal supervision, as to treatment, at Swansea. It may surprise some to learn that one of the lots was concentrated to 16 ounces of gold per ton, and was sold to Messrs. Vivian & Sons for £62 sterling per ton! Many other wonderful individual results could be quoted, but no use has been made of such facts, as they might be misleading. I have gone through the report and prospectus issued by the Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company; and since the mines have been in Mr. Rothwell's hands, I have two or three times visited the property and gone carefully over the surface, mills, and through the underground workings, and I have no hesitation in stating, over my own signature:

1st. That I consider the statements and estimates made in the report and prospectus are most conservative, and as correct as it is possible to get them in mining, or any thing else in which you have to deal with future prospects.

2d. That the properties have been purchased at extremely moderate figures, the capital of the whole being only equal to the capital of the Gatliff Company alone.

3d. That the fact of consolidation enhances the value of the property, as a whole, far beyond the aggregate sum of the individual values of the properties.

4th. That those invited to invest in the *syndicate stock*, as now offered, will receive the benefit of facts as stated secondly and thirdly.

5th. That those who have risked their money as a *forfeit* in proving the value of the property, and who have given their time, scientific and professional knowledge to the development and combining of the properties, will get but an inadequate return for what they have risked in money, and what they have given in time and professional services.

COLORADO.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

The Georgetown *Courier* of the 21st has the following news:

ALBRO.—This property, located on Albro Mountain, near Dumont, has passed into the hands of the Albro Consolidated Mining Company.

DIAMOND TUNNEL.—The property of the Diamond Tunnel Silver Mining Company, on Republican Mountain, has improved materially during the present season. The company owns eleven lodes on the line of its tunnel, ten of which have been intersected, and the Corry City, the most northerly of the number, and which was the objective point of the tunnel when it was started, is now about to be intersected. The tunnel has reached a length of 1554 feet; and last week, a stringer or spur was cut at the breast, that carries a vein of good-looking ore about a half-inch in thickness, and it is expected that within a few feet the main lode will be cut. The tunnel is 7x8 feet, large enough for a double track, and is pushed ahead with vigor by two shifts of miners.

PELICAN-DIVES.—The new hoisting machinery, consisting of two 45-horsepower boilers and an engine of 40-horsepower, are at the mine and will be set up as soon as the engine-chamber is finished. The chamber is 40 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 25 feet high, strongly timbered, and when finished will be one of the most substantial underground chambers in the Rocky Mountains. The superintendent expects to have the machinery in running order by the middle of next month, when work will be commenced at sinking the Purdue shaft to an indefinite depth. There are about 50 men employed by the company, most of whom are at work cleaning out the old workings, and preparing for the extensive developments that will soon be commenced.

RED ELEPHANT.—Heretofore this company has been working its property through four different openings. It believes it will be more economical to work through one main opening. While the necessary connections are making, a temporary reduction in the working force was made. They now employ at the mines about 60 men.

SNOWDRIFT.—The mines of this company, on Republican Mountain, have shown a general improvement during the past month as development has progressed. The Goodhope tunnel level has been driven about 75 feet westerly, showing more or less ore the entire distance, of a high grade, said to be worth from \$800 to \$1000 per ton. A contract has been let to sink the shaft 60 feet below the 442-foot tunnel level, to a greater depth of 100 feet. This shaft shows a fine vein of quartz, but no pay-ore yet. The 442-foot tunnel is driven ahead for the purpose of catching a lode that dips out from the upper workings of the vein now worked. On the Peters lode, the lowest adit has been driven to the end of the claim, and now sinking and stopping are going forward just within the boundary line. These workings show a vein of solid ore that may mill from 400 to 600 ounces of silver per ton, from one half to one inch in thickness.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Recent issues of the *Register-Call* have the following items:

1) The Hidden Treasure Mining Company is re-timbering and enlarging its main shaft on the Hidden Treasure lode. It will be hoisting ore again the first of the coming week, when its stamp-mill will be set in motion again, it having been shut down awaiting the completion of the improvements going on in the shaft.

No work is doing at present on the property of the Cashier Company.

The Little Hatchet Mining Company, of which Mr. Joel B. Ehrhardt, of New York, is president, is down 250 feet in the Washington mine, near the head of Packard Gulch. The company has a government patent for 1500 feet of that vein. The present contract, when completed, will give the main shaft a depth of 300 feet. The mine is ventilated by a cross-cut tunnel, which taps the main shaft at a depth of 50 feet.

The superintendent of the Pizarro Mining Company has received instructions to resume the work of developing that corporation's mine on Bald Mountain. He will commence next week, and it is his intention to sink a new shaft on the extension east of the present main shaft.

A party of miners has begun developing the Mayflower lode at Missouri City. It is a re-location of abandoned property, and at a depth of thirty feet the crevice is three feet wide, carrying 18 inches of mill-dirt.

The Stockman Gold Mining Company is sinking the east shaft on the Gauntlet lode on Quartz Hill, now down 164 feet. The mill-ore yields 3½ ounces gold per cord in going through tight ground.

The Golden Age was formerly known as the Golden Eagle. The property

consists of 1500 feet of contiguous feet along the line of the lode, and is patented ground. It is owned by the Golden Age Mining Company, of New York. Two shafts have been sunk upon the lode to the respective depths of 75 and 125 feet. The levelage foots up 150 feet. The ore mills from 2½ to 10½ ounces gold per cord. The smelting iron brings \$111 per ton, carefully-selected lots having brought \$5 per pound.

LAKE COUNTY.

ADELAIDE vs. ARGENTINE.—The Leadville *Herald* of the 19th says: In the case of Van Zant, trustee, against the Argentine Mining Company, a case asking for an injunction restraining defendants from working within the side-lines of the plaintiff, the following plea was put in by defendants. The judge gave a decision that will be found of interest, and finally granted the injunction, which it is expected will be served to-day. The defendants resisted the application upon the following grounds:

First, because the deed to plaintiff was void, in that the grantors had previously conveyed to the Adelaide Consolidated Silver Mining and Smelting Company; secondly, because the plaintiff had not discovered the vein upon which defendants were working within the plaintiff's side-lines; thirdly, because the defendants claimed to be working the vein of the Pine lode, the apex of which was found within its side-lines; fourthly, because, under the act of 1872, plaintiffs could not make a valid location unless they had found the top or apex of their lode within the limits of the claim located, although they may have discovered a vein of mineral in rock in place below the surface.

Judge Hallett, however, overruled the objections, and granted the injunction asked for by the plaintiff, saying, in substance, that the plaintiff's title was complete, and that it was not necessary that a locator should discover the apex of a vein or lode within his extension boundary-lines in order to acquire title; that when a vein or mineral deposit was discovered, the locator acquired the right to all mineral bodies underneath the surface of his claim, as against subsequent locations having the top or apex within their side-lines; that the strike of defendant's lode, so far as the evidence showed, crossed defendant's claim obliquely, in which case the side-lines became the end-lines, beyond which defendants could not go.

BREECE IRON.—The demand for iron ore such as the Breece furnishes is somewhat less than formerly, owing to the fact that iron from other mines is competing. Some 25 to 30 tons a day are shipped. The deep shaft is still sinking.

CATALPA.—The output has been somewhat retarded for some days, as Captain Slawson is building a solid pillar of timber, filled with waste, in the large excavation made last month near the Evening Star line, and where forty feet of ore exist. The product for October will, however, fully equal that of September, which showed a net profit of nearly \$30,000.

CHRYSOLITE.—The Leadville *Democrat* of the 21st says that a visit to the Chrysolite yesterday satisfied the reporter that it was "doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances." The up-cast over the Colorado Chief shaft was heaving up a voluminous cloud of smoke and gas, the result of opening No. 2 Silver shaft, which has direct communication with the up-cast and creates a healthy current that can not fail to rid the south drifts and shafts of the obnoxious gases which now fill them. Great care is taken in ventilating the mine not to create a draught in any of the workings, where there is a possibility of smoldering coals existing, which might be excited into an active flame; also not to draw the gas over the fire and run the danger of an explosion. It is confidently expected that the southern portion of the mine will be cleared sufficiently to allow a partial exploration to-day or to-morrow, when more definite information can be obtained in regard to the extent of the fire, and the time required to subdue it and get the mine in working shape. As soon as the drifts which are at present affected by the current of air have been sufficiently ventilated, another shaft will be opened, nearer the Roberts, to act as a down-cast. In this manner it is thought the mine can be ultimately ventilated, and men sent below to bulkhead or cave in the drifts extending from the sections where the fire exists to the principal workings of the mine, which have not yet suffered except by water, which is supposed to have risen up into the second level by this time, and flooded it to a considerable extent. The thermometer placed in the up-cast varies a great deal, sometimes showing as high as 80 degrees Fahrenheit, and again dropping to 40 degrees.

DENVER CITY.—The Leadville *Herald* says: The pump that has been removed from the Shamus O'Brien shaft to the Denver City was started up on the 20th. In a few days, sinking will be again resumed, and the result is anxiously awaited. The iron last encountered in the shaft returned assays as high as 44 ounces to the ton, and a mill-run gave 19 ounces, so it seems probable that there is a body of ore near.

GLASS-PENDERY.—The Leadville *Democrat* of the 22d says: The mine continues showing up well, and is daily developing new ore-bodies and increasing the amount of rich mineral in sight. The superintendent reports the discovery of an excellent body of mineral during the past few days, which adds additional importance and value to the property. The new strike consists of a four-foot vein of gray hard carbonates and galena, very rich in silver. About 20 tons have been taken out, and enough exploration done to satisfy the owners that it will prove more than a small pocket.

HIBERNIA.—The Leadville *Democrat* says: The property of the Hibernia Consolidated Mining Company is in process of thorough and scientific prospecting. New machinery was recently procured, and both the Hibernia and Surprise shafts are now supplied with good hoisting rigs. Two drifts have been commenced, calculated to explore the Hibernia thoroughly. The first extends from the Hibernia shaft, running some distance west, and then southwest, parallel with the south side line of the claim. The face of the drift is at present in heavily stained porphyry, and gives good indications of soon striking iron or mineral. The drift from the Surprise shaft has been commenced in the strata of low-grade mineral, one hundred and fifty feet from the surface, and will also run parallel with the side-lines of the claim, midway between the drift from the Hibernia shaft and the north line of claim. The Hibernia is shipping an average of 14 tons of ore per day, netting the company about \$120 per ton.

IRON.—These mines during the past month shipped to the Leadville smelters 4035 tons of ore, netting the company about \$140,000.

At the Dome and Bull's-Eye mines, but little work is being done. Small ore-shipments are made, but not with any regularity. The mines are prospecting and developing and are showing up very well.

MORNING STAR.—The Leadville *Herald* of the 17th says that the ore-shipments from this mine, from the 1st to the 14th, had amounted to 656 tons. The shipments are now averaging 60 tons per day. The ore is also improving in grade. In the new southwest ore-body, found a few weeks ago by the superintendent, the ore-body has opened to 20 feet in thickness, and neither top nor bottom are yet reached. An upraise and winze are now pushing to develop the thickness of the ore. The new shaft is timbered to a depth of 250 feet, and is sunk some ten feet deeper. It is sinking day and night as fast as possible. A depth of 341 feet is required to make connection with the workings below. In this shaft a cage is to be placed before the connection is made, and after the middle of November the product of the mine will, it is thought, be doubled.

SAN JUAN COUNTY.

The Lake City Mining *Register* announces the sale of the Mountain Queen mine, located at the head of the West Park of the Animas, to Chicago capitalists for \$125,000.

INDIAN CHIEF.—The Lake City *Silver World* says of this Mineral Point mine as follows: The property is owned by the Indian Chief Mining Company, of Chicago. The development consists of an open cut 20 feet and drift therefrom 10

feet farther, showing galena scattered through quartz the entire face. Forty tons on the dump will run from 25 to 50 ounces silver. On the surface, two feet of galena show that it is a promising vein. The company has an extension on which a drift was run 20 feet, showing, for 10 feet, 6 feet of quartz carrying galena and iron pyrites; in 10 feet farther, an 8-inch streak of solid mineral was struck, galena and iron pyrites, with mineral also scattered through the entire breast. Work has been suspended for the season.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The Leadville Herald of the 15th inst. has the following Ten-Mile items: The Robinson smelter started up its machinery last Sunday and commenced crushing ore from the Snow Bank mine. In addition to the immense amount of ore already mined from the Robinson, the smelter has been receiving supplies of lead ores from the White Quail and Snow Bank. It is also stated that a body of galena, very extensive in size, has just been found in the Robinson. The furnaces will be blown in within a few days.

The White Quail mine owners have just completed a fine new shaft building over the mouth of the tunnel, and a new engine and machinery are going up. The mine has out several hundred tons of valuable galena ore, and as soon as the machinery is started a regular large production can be relied upon.

The Mayflower tunnel has reached a length of 500 feet. It has cut one vein, but the main ore-body has not yet been reached.

On Gold Hill, the Carbon and other mines are producing a fine lot of ores of high grade in galena, though low in silver. They will be valuable to help smelt other ores.

On Bartlett Mountain and in Clinton Gulch, there is great activity, and several strikes of importance have been made. The ores are high grade in galena, and the recent discoveries render it probable that lead ores will be furnished in sufficient quantities for smelting purposes.

GEORGIA.

A late issue of the Dahlonega Mountain Signal contains the following mining news: The Dahlonega Company is pushing to completion the work of laying pipe across the Etowah. The superintendent reports all prospects favorable, and thinks that the work will be completed about the 1st of November. In the mean time, the mines on the east side of the river are eagerly waiting for the promised supply of water, which will make many good mines out of those now lying idle for want of the precious fluid.

The Chicago & Georgia Company is pounding away with good results. The Barlow is in full blast, and from all indications the work is paying well. The Fish Trap Company has its mill and sluices nearly ready for permanent work. Its Little Giant is working off the surface and gravel in the dry gulch that so many have tried, but in vain, to reach with the pick, shovel, and old "Long Tom," and the promise of rich pay is very flattering for them.

The Griscomb or Reid mine is just now in very fine feather. The head of its great cut has developed very rich ores.

MONTANA.

The Butte Miner of October 14th and 17th has the following notes:

ALICE.—The long-delayed and much-needed water column, necessary to convey the water supply expected when the ledge is tapped on the 700-foot level to level No. 5, whence it will be hoisted to the surface through the old pipes, has arrived and will be placed in position within a few days. The extension of the cross-cut will then be resumed with vigor, and the ledge will be opened up at the greatest depth yet attained in a Montana mine. In the upper levels, work is progressing with excellent results, the ore production remaining about the same as to quantity. In assay value, however, an improvement is observable in the ore from levels 4 and 5, which shows considerable silver in a free state.

ANSELMO.—The lower east level is in nearly 60 feet, the ledge showing no diminution either in quality or width. The water is under admirable control, and it is quite likely the shaft could be sunk 50 feet farther without serious difficulty. In the 70-foot level, stoping continues, the ore production being somewhat larger than last week and of an improved quality. One hundred feet from the shaft, on this level, the shaft which is being raised to the surface is making excellent progress, the top of the stope being within 30 feet of the surface. Ore-shipments continue regularly to the smelter.

BELL.—The drift running west from the bottom of the whim shaft is extending with all possible dispatch, the intention being to connect the two shafts at the earliest practicable moment. As soon as connection can be effected, a large amount of high-grade silver-copper ore will be available for extraction, as stoping can be prosecuted uninterrupted by the results of bad air.

COLUSA.—Active operations continue on the 160-foot east level, which is widening to the full width of the vein along the entire length of the drift—325 feet. The object, as before stated, is to put the property in good shape for the heavy extraction of ore, which will soon be necessary for the company's smelter.

GRAY ROCK.—The sinking of the main shaft has not yet been resumed, owing to the non-arrival of all the hoisting machinery. Work was stopped at a depth of 140 feet. The shaft-house is nearly finished. In the west shaft, operations are principally confined to stoping in the east and west drifts, which are not extending at present. The daily output remains at about 30 tons, which is being treated at the Silver Bow mill. In the east shaft, no work is done, although, as soon as the roasters in the mill are ready to fire up, the extraction of base ore will begin.

NEVADA.

STARR & GROVE.—This mine is in the Lewis Mining District, about 15 miles southeast of Battle Mountain. The Battle Mountain Messenger says that the claim consists of 1850 feet. There is a 15-stamp mill, which is kept running night and day on ore from the mine, and regular shipments of bullion are made weekly. Over half a million of dollars worth of bullion has already been taken from this mine, and the Messenger states that it is as good, if not better, than is represented.

BRISTOL DISTRICT.

The Pioche Record says: John A. Church, M.E., the expert sent from New York to report upon the Hillside M. and M. Company's property, arrived October 6th, and, in company with Manager Howell, has been inspecting the different mines the last few days, Mr. Church being favorably impressed with the outlook. The Hillside furnace is still running steadily and turning out its usual amount of bullion, with coal and ore gaining on the dump.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

The True Fissure of October 9th contains the following items:

MOUNT DIABLO.—Following is the report of the superintendent for the week ending this date: No change of any importance to report. Are producing necessary amount of ore to run the mill. Bullion shipped during week, \$25,504.15.

SARATOGA.—The mine was shut down temporarily to-day. During the past week, the incline has been placed in first-class shape, so that when work is resumed there will be no trouble to sink and prospect rapidly.

NORTHERN BELLE.—During the last few days, a very hard block of ground was encountered on the fourth level, consequently the drift has been advanced only 12 feet. To-day, the formation is softer and more favorable. The third level is looking more promising than last week. The first and second levels look fully as well as they did at any time last week, though without showing any important changes. The levels above the adit are yielding the usual quantity of ore, and look encouraging for the future. About 85 tons of ore are extracted daily and delivered at mill No. 2 at Belleville. The bullion shipment for the October account is \$6403.68.

COMSTOCK LODE.

The Gold Hill Daily News thus epitomizes the situation for the week ending October 20th: Sierra Nevada is looking above the 2300 level for the continuation of the ore found on that level, and is meeting with good encouragement. On the 2500 level, an attempt is to be made to find the ore-body struck on the 2400 west of the main north drift and subsequently encountered below that level in the winz started east of the main drift and followed on down the slope.

In Union, a chamber is in process of construction on the 2400 level and at the eastern edge of the ore-body, from which a winze is to be sunk to follow the ore on down and see where it goes. Winze No. 1 has some streaks of good ore in it, and the entire formation in the bottom will assay from \$10 to \$15 per ton. Still the situation there is encouraging, not to say promising. It is an index to what may be expected on the 2600 level.

P. S.—Since writing, reliable though not official information is that a decided improvement has been found to-day in this winze.

The resumption of operations on the 3000 and 2760 levels of Belcher is also a forward movement, after the rest there taken during the putting in of the perpendicular pump-rods. Alta and Benton are also advancing in grounds of promise. Silver Hill is getting better rock in its winze below the 1300 level, and to-day starts a drill east in the face of the north cross-cut.

EUREKA DISTRICT.

The Sentinel of the 17th says that the Eureka Coal Company is still pegging away with its tunnels and shafts, headed toward the center and base of Bald Mountain. It has been rewarded for eighteen months' work by coal of a first-class character, but the stoping and freighting have been considered too expensive a feature to offset the work necessary. Yesterday, fresh supplies and hands were sent out and the prospecting will be continued at least two or three months longer. The coal found in this company's ground is of the class for which our blacksmiths pay enormous sums, to use in welding; and if the next four months' work does not develop a large vein of coal, the body now in sight will be stoped out to help defray the expenses of the company. That coal of an A No. 1 quality exists in close proximity to Eureka has long ago been demonstrated, and the quantity is only the matter in question now, and it is the point which the above company proposes to solve before spring.

UTAH.

The Silver Reef Miner of the 15th inst. says that two additional pans and adequate settlers are to be put in place at the Barbee & Walker mill at an early day. With this addition, the yield of bullion will be materially increased.

The Salt Lake Herald of the 22d inst. says that the Brush electric light at the Horn-Silver smelter, building near Salt Lake, gives satisfaction, the carpenters being able to work by night as well as by day. It will require 40 cars to transmit the ore reduced every 24 hours, the distance being 225 miles. The company finds that on account of fuel and labor the ore can be carried this distance and reduced at less cost than at the mine.

The sampling-works at the Horn-Silver are now in operation. An assay office and superintendent's office have just been completed.

In the Empire mine, of Parley's Park, the drift running for the vein on the 400 level is supposed to be very near the vein. Considerable water is now coming in.

PROPOSALS AND SALES.

For the benefit of many of our readers, we compile weekly such proposals and solicitations for contracts, etc., as may be of interest. The table indicates the character of proposals wanted, the full name and address of parties soliciting, and the latest date at which they will be received:

Table with columns for item description, name/address, and date. Includes entries for Stores, Provisions, and Chandlery; Furnishing Coal; Subsistence Stores; Plans, Elevations, Sections, etc.; Medical and Hospital Supplies; Prison Stripe Cloth; Repairing Fourth Avenue; Mail Letting; Wrought and Cast-Iron Work; Barracks; Improvement of Broad Creek; Engineer's Office; Improvement of Harbor; Boring an Artesian Well; Material and Labor for a Court-House; Furnishing and Delivering Free of Expense to the Government; Iron-Works at Moundsville; Construction of Bridge; Plans and Specifications for the Aiken Court-House; Mail Contract; Three-story Hotel Buildings; Furnishing Electric Lighting Apparatus; Grates; Mail-Bags; Designs for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument; Heating with Steam a Factory Building; Bureau of Engraving; Sale of one Flanders pump.

FINANCIAL.

Gold and Silver Stocks.

New York, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

The mining stock market is still very dull, but the worthless properties having for the most part disappeared, there is considerable interest being shown in good properties.

The old stand-by, the Ontario, shows a fine record for some months past, and is again accumulating a cash reserve, the stoppage of its works while putting up new furnaces having allowed the absorption of its cash reserve in paying dividends.

The usual rumors are circulating about strikes in the Comstock and in a number of the Bodie mines; but as yet they are mostly confined to rumors, and those who invest in them have all history before them to guide them.

When Harshaw, some months ago, was near \$40, and was going up, and \$50, \$60 and \$70 were talked of as possible figures, we warned the public that there was nothing made public to justify the price of the stock. This week it has declined to \$17, though it recovered to \$21.

The Canada Consolidated is attracting great attention among the careful investors who look to real value and not to stock deals.

The Comstock shares have been very quiet and generally weak. California, with sales of 2125 shares, fluctuated between \$2.10 and \$1.90. Con. Virginia has been quiet and weak, the sales amounting to 4465 shares at \$2.85 and \$2.60. Sierra Nevada only records sales of 10 shares at \$9, and Best & Belcher 10 shares at \$9.75. Consolidated Imperial has been quiet but a little weak, the sales aggregating 1000 shares at 24 and 20c. Leviathan, with sales of 500 shares, was quoted at 16c. Mexican only records sales of 50 shares, at \$8. Union Consolidated has been very quiet and weak, the sales amounting to 110 shares at \$13 and \$12.

The Bodie stocks have, as a rule, been quiet and weak. Bodie has been quiet but stronger, the sales aggregating 1175 shares at \$3.75 and \$4. Standard has been quiet, irregular, and weak, the sales amounting to 1870 shares at \$2.75 and \$2.65. Bechtel has been quiet and irregular, with sales of 420 shares at \$1.30 and \$1.45. Bulwer has been quiet but a little stronger, the sales amounting to 820 shares at \$1 and \$1.25. Goodshaw has been quiet and a little weak, the sales aggregating 2100 shares at 60 and 55c. South Bulwer has been quiet and weak, with sales of 2000 shares at 75 and 50c. Mono records sales of 50 shares at \$1.

The Tuscarora stocks have been quiet but at stronger prices. Belle Isle has been very quiet but a trifle stronger, the sales aggregating 125 shares at 52 and 53c. Grand Prize has been quiet but strong with sales of 400 shares at \$1.50 and \$2.25. Independence has also been quiet and strong, the sales amounting to 400 shares at 40 and 49 and 46c. Navajo has been quiet and strong, with sales of 3425 shares at 55 and 75c. Tuscarora has been quiet, and, the only exception, a little weak. The sales amount to 1700 shares at 17 and 13c.

The San Francisco stocks have been quiet but strong. Eureka records sales of 290 shares at \$17 and \$17, and Caledonia, B. H., 1550 shares at \$1.30 and \$1.85.

The dealings in the stocks on our regular lists have been as follows: Amie has been very active as usual, but has been irregular and a little weak at the close. The sales amount to 44,200 shares at 54 and 66 and 58c. Chrysolite has also been quite active and irregular, the sales aggregating 41,330 shares at \$6.38 and \$7.88 and \$6.75. Climax has been active, irregular, and a trifle weak, the sales amounting to 61,220 shares at 73 and 60 and 66c. Copper Knob has been active and strong, with sales of 10,900 at 43 and 85c. Deadwood has been quiet and weak, with sales of 710 shares at \$15 and \$14. Freeland records sales of 100 shares at \$2.13. Great Eastern has been active but a little weak, the sales aggregating 15,400 shares at 57 and 54c. Green Mountain has been quiet but strong, the sales amounting to 4800 shares at \$3.65 and \$4.40. Homestake has been quiet and steady with sales of 600 shares at \$31 and \$31. Horn-Silver has been quiet and a little weak, with sales of 1,75 shares at \$14 and \$14. Hukill has had a fair business at irregular prices. The sales aggregate 9585 shares at \$1.80 and \$2 and \$1.85. Leadville has been quiet and a little strong, the sales amounting to 1200 shares at 45 and

50c. Little Chief has been moderately active at weak prices, the sales aggregating 2400 shares at \$1.25 and \$1 and \$1.10. Little Pittsburg has been quiet and weak, the sales amounting to 2350 shares at \$2.75 and \$2.20. Moose, with sales of 11,500 shares, has been irregular and a little weak, ranging from 52 and 58 and 54c. Ontario records sales of 300 shares at \$32. Rising Sun has been quiet and a little strong, the sales amounting to 1300 shares at \$1.70 and \$1.85 and \$1.75. Robinson Consolidated only records sales of 175 shares at \$9.25 and \$9, and Tombstone 200 shares at \$5. Boulder Consolidated records sales of 200 shares at 95c., and Alta-Montana 600 shares at \$1.45 and \$1.30. Alice only records sales of 300 shares at \$6.25. Battle Creek has been quite active and strong, the sales amounting to 6800 shares at \$3.70 and \$5.38 and \$4.95. Bonanza Chief records sales of 6300 shares at 27 and 26c., and Bull-Domingo 2020 shares at \$5 and \$6 and \$5.50. Boston Consolidated has had a fair business at fairly steady prices. The sales amount to 3940 shares at \$1.20 and \$1.35 and \$1.30. Calaveras has been quite active but a little weak, the sales aggregating 108,200 shares at 34 and 27c. Central Arizona has been quiet and weak, with sales of 600 shares at \$8 and \$7. Columbia Consolidated has been moderately active but a little weak, the sales amounting to 6200 shares at \$1.30 and \$1.20. Crowell has been quite active but a trifle weak, the sales aggregating 25,100 shares at 12 and 10c. Durango has been quite active though irregular and weak at the close. The sales aggregate 59,900 shares at 11 and 22 and 20c. Girard has been moderately active and weak, the sales amounting to 2000 shares at \$2.75 and \$2.50. Iron Silver only records sales of 500 shares at \$2.75, and Mineral Creek 500 shares at \$1. Rappahannock has been active but a trifle weak, the sales aggregating 18,400 shares at 26 and 20c. Red Elephant records sales of 1200 shares at 36 and 35c. Silver Cliff has been quiet and a little weak, with sales of 900 shares at \$3 and \$2.80. Silver Nugget has been very active at weak prices, the sales amounting to 11,400 shares at 29 and 17 and 19c. South Hite has been moderately active at very weak prices, the sales aggregating 5250 shares at 95 and 60 and 77c. Sutro Tunnel has been fairly active at irregular prices. The sales amount to 5100 shares at \$1.15 and \$1.38 and \$1.13. Unadilla has been quite active and irregular at stronger prices at the close. The sales aggregate 34,600 shares at 13 and 16c. Vandewater has been very active and strong, the sales amounting to 31,900 shares at 93 and \$1.20 and \$1.05. Malachite, which has been dealt in for the first time on this market, records sales of 6200 shares at \$1.50 and \$1.60 and \$1.55; and Miner Boy, which is also a new stock on the market, shows sales of 5670 shares at \$1 and 75c. and 95c.

The dealings in the fancies have been as follows: American Flag, 2100 shares at 34 and 33c.; Buckeye, 11,800 shares at 20 and 18c.; Dahlonga, 2500 shares at 10 and 11c.; Granville, 8300 shares at 9 and 8c.; Lucerne, 5000 shares at 27 and 31c.; Lucerne, 4000 shares at 14 and 15c.

UNLISTED QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Trask & Francis, under date of October 29th, 3 P.M., report the current quotations of unlisted stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Off'd.		Bid.	Off'd.
Breece	50	55	Lowland Chief	25	50
Briggs Con.	—	—	Telegraph Con	\$5	\$8
Bald Mountain	16	17	Hortense	—	50
Cherokee	\$1.10	\$1.30	May Flower	35	45
Carbonate Hill	25	28	New Phila.	—	50
Empire Utah	—	\$3 3/4	O K & Winn	—	80
Father de Smet	\$3 1/4	\$7 1/4	Penobscot	50	\$1
Freeland	\$2	\$2 1/2	Sir Rod. Dhu.	—	30
Highland Chief	\$10	\$11	Standby	—	\$2
Patagonia	—	\$1	Stormont	\$3.40	\$3.60
Santa Cruz	—	\$1	Spring Valley	\$4.65	\$5
Centennial	\$3	—	Silver Nugget	20	21
Sacramento	—	\$3	Trinity	—	\$2 1/2
Belmont	\$1 1/4	\$2 1/4	Van De W. Gld	\$1.10	\$1.12

The Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Company makes such a showing as naturally attracts great attention. It owns a very extensive property, situated in perhaps the cheapest place on the continent for carrying on mining and milling. It has thoroughly proved its veins and tested its ores on a working scale. From these, the most elaborate and careful tests which we have yet seen made to determine the value of a mining property, it shows that the ores, just as they come from its mines, have an average gold contents of \$18.65 per ton, or rather more than twice that of Homestake, Black Hills, ore, and about the same intrinsic value as the copper in Calumet & Hecla ore. The company has several veins, one of which will average in thickness from 10 to 15 feet (or

more than the Calumet & Hecla vein), and two others about 3 feet each; and the present developments demonstrate the pay-ore to continue at least 700 feet in length along the veins, and probably it continues very much farther, although no work has been done to prove it.

The reserves of ore "in sight" above the bottom of the present shaft, estimated in the most conservative manner, have a net value, after deducting cost of mining, milling, loss on treatment, etc., of from \$600,000 to \$900,000, while the entire capital of the company is but \$500,000, and the stock is offered in syndicate blocks at the rate of \$400,000, more than one fifth of which is working capital. The company has directly at the mines a water power sufficient to drive all the mill machinery, compressors for rock drills, hoisting-engines, etc., and it owns houses, a twenty-stamp mill with engines, wood, etc.

The cost of mining and milling, based upon actual work done on a business of one hundred tons a day, will not exceed from three to four dollars a ton, or say about the same as at the Homestake mine, or about one half that of Calumet & Hecla. With the necessary concentrating works, chlorinating or amalgamating apparatus to treat one hundred tons a day, the mines will be able to make from \$20,000 to \$25,000 net profit per month, while a production of 400 or 500 tons a day may be expected when the mines are fully opened.

It is estimated that one year's work will increase the value of the reserves at least two million dollars.

Homestake was placed here at the rate of \$2,100,000, and is now selling for \$3,400,000, and has reserves estimated at \$1,881,590 net.

Calumet & Hecla, with reserves estimated at from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000 net profit is selling to-day at about \$24,000,000.

Canada Consolidated, with net reserves of from \$600,000 to \$900,000, is being placed at about \$300,000, exclusive of working capital.

We believe the company is justified in its claim that this is not only one of the most carefully tested properties, but intrinsically the cheapest that has yet been brought to the New York market.

The State Line Gold Mining Companies (No. 1 and No. 2) were organized in New York on Saturday. The capital stock of each company is fixed at \$5,000,000, 200,000 shares at \$25 each. The companies own and will operate the mines in Eastern Nevada known under the above name. Extensive developments and improvements are already well under way, including the construction of a pipe-line about twelve miles in length, through which water will be conveyed to the mills at the mines. The trustees of each company are Stephen V. White, W. F. Shirley, Henry J. Hall, Anson P. K. Safford, Luther R. Marsh, George D. Roberts and Lee R. Shryock.

A press dispatch from Boston, dated October 28th, says:

In the Supreme Court to-day, before Judge Endicott, the following mining companies were enjoined from doing business in this commonwealth, for not making returns as required by law: Silver Ledge Mining Company, Malachite Mining Company, Plymouth Gold Mining Company, and Inca Mining Company.

The following, having complied with the law, were allowed to resume business: Swan's Island Mining Company, Waukeag Silver Mining Company, Blue Hill Copper and Smelting Company, Copper Falls Mining Company, Great Basin Mining and Smelting Company, Fawcitt Mining Company, Simpson Gold and Silver Mining Company.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Alta-Montana.—The president of this company telegraphs, under date of the 21st inst., that the new smelter had started up, and was working splendidly.

Amie.—The *Graphic* of the 27th inst. publishes the following:

Stockholders of the Amie Company are and have been very much puzzled at the non-declaration of a dividend, the money for which, as stated by officers of the company, has been in the treasury ready for disposal since August last. The excuse has been that it was impossible to secure a quorum of the trustees, thereby delaying the declaration of the dividend. This excuse is now about "played out," and an apparent game of squeeze-out is being successfully operated by somebody. The secretary of this company said to a *Graphic* reporter that \$50,000 was now on hand, and the mine is producing from \$800 to \$1000 daily from the old workings. New territory is opened, from which good ore is taken, sufficient to pay expenses. Mr. A. W. Gill, President of the Amie Company, left this city for the mine yesterday. He proposes to examine the property, and if, in his judgment, the outlook is promising enough to warrant the payment of the money now due stockholders, he will notify the trustees to meet in this city and declare a dividend. The Secretary, when asked why a dividend had not been declared, said it was for reasons not to be made public.

Bassick.—The shaft of this mine has attained a depth of 370 feet below the tunnel level, and the lower portion shows good ore. This is further shown

GENERAL MINING STOCKS.

Dividend-Paying Mines.

Table listing mining stocks with columns for Name and Location of Company, Feet on Vein, Capital Stock, Shares, Assessments, Dividends, and Highest and Lowest Prices per Share at which Sales were Made.

Non-Dividend-Paying Mines.

Table listing non-dividend-paying mining stocks with columns for Name and Location of Company, Feet on Vein, Capital Stock, Shares, Assessments, Dividends, and Highest and Lowest Prices per Share at which Sales were Made.

g. Gold. Silver. s. Lead. c. Copper. *Non-Assessd. +Assessment paid. #Dividend. Total shares sold during the week, 616,840.

by cross-cuts or levels, at depths of 200 and 300 feet.

Big Pittsburg.—It is said that this company will soon have \$50,000 in its treasury to continue operations; this sum being raised by the issue of bonds.

Boulder Consolidated.—The superintendent of this company telegraphs: Four feet of ore in west stope. Ore in the east drift improving daily.

Consolidated Arizona.—A dispatch, dated October 21st, states that a large body of ore has been struck in the 150-foot level.

Chrysolite.—A dispatch dated Leadville, October 25th, says:

Chrysolite starts up to-morrow with a full force, two shifts of ten hours each. I have been through Chrysolite workings to-day, as the engine was not running. I climbed down the ladder of Roberts shaft. Bulk heads have been built as follows: In iron drift and west of Chrysolite, three; in main drift, running west at junction of drift running south from Vulture, two; also down incline south of Chrysolite, two bulk heads and also shaft filled; also, in diagonal drift back from Chrysolite, three, in east drift to Little Chief airtight door, and in south drift, connecting stopes of the two mines. Water in mine four feet below lower level. Roelker has kept quiet, but pushed work. He is now completely shut off and protected from fire. The air is perfectly good. Fire still rages in the drift about Vulture, but can do no harm to balance of mine. By descending Silver shaft, one can approach within a few feet of the fire. Will put in hose and extinguish the fire where ore-bodies are. All is safe and the mine is not injured. Ore-shipments will commence by Wednesday. Roelker has done a splendid job.

Grand Prize.—The annual report of this company for the year ending September 21st, 1880, just published, announces an ore-chimney already developed 125 feet in length on the 500-foot level. This ore-body is to be opened from the 600-foot level. The ore already extracted from the chimney is pronounced by the superintendent to be "wonderfully rich." The mill commenced crushing with ten stamps August 1st, and up to September 14th had crushed 573 tons. The average yield per ton for all the sulphuret ore worked, which included that extracted from the upper levels, was \$175.37. The treasurer's report shows receipts of \$352,656, of which \$184,163 was from bullion and \$125,000 from assessments. The cash on hand September 21st, was \$16,416. Recent advices state that the company's mill has been shut down for want of ore.

Great Eastern.—Regarding this company, it is stated that the American No. 2 has recently been purchased, which settles the conflict between the American No. 2 and Flora Belle, and gives the company immediate access to the Flora Belle ledge on its west side through the American tunnel. They are now running 20 stamps on ore taken through this tunnel. The company has driven a tunnel on the east side of the Flora Belle ledge, which is now in ore and cuts the ledge 50 feet below the old workings. Within the past six months, the ledge has been opened up for 400 feet in length, and the workings have been extended across the entire width of the ledge, showing the ore-body to extend 200 feet wide. The company has in sight at present an ore-body 400 feet in length, 200 feet in width, and 50 feet deep, making a total of 285,000 tons of ore in sight that will average \$7, and can be worked at less than \$3 per ton. The company will be running sixty stamps within thirty days.

Homestake.—The superintendent, writing under date of the 18th inst., says:

Since last report, every thing has been going well at the mine, which continues to look favorably at all points. At the incline shaft and immediately under the gallow's-frame of its hoisting-works, a three-compartment vertical shaft has been sunk and timbered to the 100 level, and is now, instead of the incline shaft, being pushed to the 200 level. The mills keep up their good work with entire satisfaction. The first snow of the season has fallen at intervals for the past three days; our operations are not retarded by its continuance. The weather is mild.

Little Pittsburg.—The managing director telegraphs that work has been resumed in this mine and the New Discovery mines.

Little Chief.—The shafts in this mine were opened on the 24th inst., and work has been resumed.

Ontario.—The bullion product of this company for the week ending the 14th inst. was \$51,874.63 from 306 net tons, making \$106,920.56 in 14 days. Ore extracted from the mine during the week was 345 tons, namely, 126 from fourth, 100 from fifth, and 119 from sixth level. The amount of ore on hand in ore-houses on October 14th was 4232 tons. The superintendent writes: The 200-foot level has been extended 12 feet, making total length 460 feet. We now have a good vein of ore in this level, with all indications of finding a new ore-body in this west ground. Other portions of the mine are looking well and yielding well.

Olsen.—A recent telegram from this mine says: Mill running. Working well. Will probably ship bullion on 25th instant.

Red Elephant.—The superintendent telegraphs, under date of the 25th inst., as follows.

Heretofore, this company has been working its property through four different openings. They believe it will be more economical to work through one main opening. While the necessary connections are being made, a temporary reduction in the working force was made. They are now employing at the mines about sixty men. The following dispatches are from the mines: Georgetown, Oct. 22.—Shipped from Stevens Works to-day (concentrated), 4 tons first-class ore, assaying 118 ounces per ton; 13 tons second-class ore, assaying 50 ounces per ton; also, on 23d, 5 tons first-class ore, assaying 170 ounces per ton; 4 tons second-class ore, assaying 135 ounces per ton; also, on 25th, 41 tons third-class ore, assaying 43 ounces per ton; 21 tons third-class ore, assaying 64 ounces per ton. Net mill returns over \$4000.

Standard.—The superintendent, under date of the 18th inst., says:

During the week ended October 16th, we employed 86 miners, 22 carmen, 4 skippers, 3 station-tenders, 5 watchmen, 3 firemen, 4 blacksmith-helpers, 6 laborers, 1 time-keeper, 3 tramway men, and 1 woodman, at \$4 per day; 2 shift-bosses, 7 engineers, 3 blacksmiths, 5 carpenters, and 2 pumpmen, at \$5; 1 chief-engineer, 1 carpenter, and 1 blacksmith, at \$6; 9 shaft-miners at \$4.25, and 3 at \$5; 8 ore-sorters and 2 woodmen at \$3.50 per day, 1 foreman at \$2.50 and 1 clerk at \$1.50 per month. We extracted and shipped to the mills 1386 tons of ore from the 300, 385, and 550-foot levels. The average pulp-assay for week is \$25.30, crude bullion received 2794 ounces, and the amount shipped to the company \$49,486. During the past week, the new shaft has been sunk 9 feet, making a total depth of 994 feet; the rock in the bottom is very hard at present; since my last report, there has been a very large increase in the water flow.

Takoma Copper Mining Co.—This company's property is located in the Globe District, Arizona. The superintendent reports, under date of the 20th inst., that two shafts had been sunk, one to a depth of 30 feet, and the other to a depth of 33 feet. The former is on a seam of copper-glance 23 inches thick, that averages 67 ounces silver and 64 per cent copper, valued at \$269 per ton; and the latter is on the same seam, 700 feet distant, where it is 14 inches wide and averages 54 ounces silver and 44 per cent copper, valued at \$193 per ton. There were 30 tons of glance on the dumps from these shafts worth \$230 per ton. This copper seam has also been stripped for a distance of 130 feet on the surface, with numerous test pits to a depth of 8 to 10 feet, exposing about \$100,000 worth of ore. The vein has an average width of 20 to 30 feet, and crops on the surface for a distance of nearly a mile, and is composed of silver and copper-bearing quartz.

Unadilla.—The superintendent, under date of October 18th, reports:

Eagle mine continued shaft down 4 feet; total depth of enlarged shaft, 102 feet. Have let a contract to sink 50 feet. A test from bottom of shaft of an average of the ore gives the following result: Gold, 3 50-100 ounces—coin value, \$70; silver, 142 ounces—coin value, \$163.30. Coin value of ton, \$233.30. Have shipped seven tons to-day to mill from the Jones drift. The bottom of shaft is improving in ore and value every foot.

DIVIDENDS.

The Golden Terra Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25c. per share.

The Evening Star Mining Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on November 5th. Transfer-books will close on November 1st, and reopen on November 6th.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville, has declared a dividend (No. 14) of 7½ cent per share on the capital stock.

The Ferguson Gold Mining Company, a Boston organization, has declared a dividend, payable November 10th.

It is stated that the California and Consolidated Virginia mines pay no dividends this month, but may pay one in December.

The Receivers of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company announce that three and a half per cent interest will be paid on and after November 15th on the registered income bonds of the company, issued for funding the coupons detached from the consolidated mortgage bonds.

REVIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The San Francisco market shows a marked decline as compared with the prices ruling in our last. Union Consolidated opens to-day at \$11 as against \$15 a week ago. Sierra Nevada, another mine supposed to be a bonanza, opens to-day at \$7½, a decline of \$3½ per share for the week. Ophir opens at \$6½, as against \$8½ a week ago. Yellow Jacket is quoted to-day at \$3½, and so on throughout the list.

It is beginning to be generally believed that, owing to the difficulties and expense involved in keeping down the increasing volume of hot water and the impossibility of cooling the lower levels, the early

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Daily Range of Prices for the Week.

NAME OF COMPANY	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.						Open- ing, Oct. 29.
	Oct. 22.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.	
Alpha.....	4	4 1/4	4	4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Alta.....	2 1/4	2 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Argenta.....	1 3/4	1 3/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Bechtel.....	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Belcher.....	8 3/4	9 3/4	8 3/4	9 3/4	9	8 3/4	9 3/4
Belle Isle.....	3 1/4	3 3/4	4	4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Belvidere.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Best & Bel.....	2 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4
Blackhawk.....	8 3/4	9 3/4	8 3/4	9 3/4	9	8 3/4	9 3/4
Bodie.....	3 1/4	3 3/4	4	4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Boston Con.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Bullion.....	2 3/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 3/4	2 1/4
Bulwer.....	7 1/4	8 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4
Caledonia.....	2	2 1/4	2	2	2	2	2
California.....	2	2 1/4	2	2	2	2	2
Cal. B. H.....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2	2
Chollar.....	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	2	2
Con. Imp.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Con. Pacific.....	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Con. Va.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Crown P'int.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Dudley.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Eureka Con.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1	1
Exchequer.....	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
Goodshaw.....	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Gould & Cur.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Grand Prize.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Hale & Nor.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Hillside.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Indep'd'nce.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Jackson.....	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.	45c.
Julia Con.....	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.	75c.
Justice.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Kentuck.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Lady Wash.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Leeds.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Leopard.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Leviathan.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Mammoth.....	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32	13-32
Manhattan.....	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	13-16	13-16
May Belle.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Mar. White.....	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
McClinton.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Mexican.....	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
Mono.....	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16	13-16
Navajo.....	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
North Belle.....	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4	9 3/4
N. Bonanza.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
N. Standard.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Noonday.....	8	8	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4
Ophir.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Orig. K'y's'e.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Overman.....	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4	2 3/4
Potosi.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ray & Ely.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
R. de Monte.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Savage.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Scorpion.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Seg. Belcher.....	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4
Sierra Nev.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Silver Hill.....	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Silver King.....	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
So. Bulwer.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Summit.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Syndicate.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Tioga.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Tip Top.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Trojan.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Tuscarora.....	14 3/4	14 3/4	13 3/4	13 3/4	12	11 3/4	11
Union Con.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Utah.....	4	4	4	4	4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Wales.....	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Yel. Jacket.....	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4

abandonment of the Comstock mines will become a necessity. It is stated that those who hold stocks are throwing them upon the market and are using all possible means to sell out.

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The California and Consolidated Virginia mines are at present extracting at the rate of about 1200 tons of ore per week each, which has an assay value of over \$20 per ton.

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Alta opened to-day at \$2 3/4 against \$2 1/4 in our last. A dispatch dated Virginia City, Nev., October 25th, says:

The official report in regard to the drilling to the east on the 2050 level of the Alta mine is, that the borings show 70 feet of mineralized quartz, the pulp-assays of which yield from \$42 to \$195. This would indicate the existence of a considerable body of good ore, as pulp-assays give only from one third to one half the regular assays of the ore bored through.

The annual meeting of the Eureka Consolidated company was held in San Francisco on the 17th inst. The official statement for the past fiscal year shows a yield of \$2,358,518 in refined bullion and lead; \$380,000 were paid in dividends during the year; and the

amount of cash on hand October 9th, 1880, was \$24,521.

The Stock Report says: The mine came to the front as a dividend-payer about ten years ago. The capital stock has been \$5,000,000 in 50,000 shares from the start.

Table with columns: Year, No., Amount. Lists dividends from 1871 to 1880.

Totals 60 \$4,555,000

The old officers were re-elected. The secretary makes the following financial showing for the past fiscal year:

Table with columns: Receipts, Disbursements. Lists financial items like refined bullion, sales lead, etc.

Assessments with dates when delinquent - Iowa, 3 cents, November 15th; Mt. Potosi, 25 cents, November 15th; Baborca (Mexico), 20 cents, November 17th; Tellurium (Amador County), 10 cents, November 17th; Occidental Consolidated Gravel Mining Company, of Tehama County, 6 cents, November 30th; Wide Awake Mining Company, of Arizona, 10 cents, November 25th; Alpha, \$1 per share.

Table with columns: Stocks, Opening, High, Low, Final, Sales Shares. Lists various mining stocks and their prices.

The subjoined table shows the opening, highest, lowest, and final sales of all the mining stocks dealt in at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and at the Philadelphia Mining Exchange, for the week ending Oct. 27th:

Large table with columns: Stocks, Opening, High, Low, Final, Sales Shares. Lists numerous mining stocks like Amie, Argenta, Bodie, Buena, etc.

Number of sales 87,150

Copper and Silver Stocks.

Reported by C. H. Smith, 15 Congress street, Boston, Stock Broker and Member of the Boston Mining and Stock Exchange.

Boston, Oct. 28. Copper stocks have maintained a good degree of firmness during the past week, and the market to-day gives indications of more activity and higher prices.

COAL STOCKS.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Capital Stock, Shares, Last Dividend, Rate per Ann., Quotations of New York stocks, Philadelphia prices. Lists coal companies like Am. Coal Co., Buck Mt. Coal, etc.

*Of the sales of this stock, 119,021 shares were sold at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and 80,920 at the New York Stock Exchange. Total Sales 589,672.

BOSTON MINING STOCKS.

Table with columns: Name of Company, Shares, Par, Oct. 22, Oct. 23, Oct. 25, Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Sales. Lists Boston mining stocks like Allouez, Atlantic, Atlas, etc.

c Copper. s. Silver. * 2,000,000. † 1 11-16.

Calumet & Hecla has ruled steady at \$235, with but few transactions. Copper Falls has shown more activity, and sold up to \$13 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over last week's price, which however, was lost to-day, the stock selling at \$13, closing \$12 1/2 bid.

by cross-cuts or levels, at depths of 200 and 300 feet.

Big Pittsburg.—It is said that this company will soon have \$50,000 in its treasury to continue operations; this sum being raised by the issue of bonds.

Boulder Consolidated.—The superintendent of this company telegraphs: Four feet of ore in west stope. Ore in the east drift improving daily.

Consolidated Arizona.—A dispatch, dated October 21st, states that a large body of ore has been struck in the 150-foot level.

Chrysolite.—A dispatch dated Leadville, October 25th, says:

Chrysolite starts up to-morrow with a full force, two shifts of ten hours each. I have been through Chrysolite workings to-day, as the engine was not running. I climbed down the ladder of Roberts shaft. Bulk heads have been built as follows: In iron drift and west of Chrysolite, three; in main drift, running west at junction of drift running south from Vulture, two; also down incline south of Chrysolite, two bulk heads and also shaft filled; also, in diagonal drift back from Chrysolite, three, in east drift to Little Chief airtight door, and in south drift, connecting stopes of the two mines. Water in mine four feet below lower level. Roelker has kept quiet, but pushed work. He is now completely shut off and protected from fire. The air is perfectly good. Fire still rages in the drift about Vulture, but can do no harm to balance of mine. By descending Silver shaft, one can approach within a few feet of the fire. Will put in hose and extinguish the fire where ore-bodies are. All is safe and the mine is not injured. Ore-shipments will commence by Wednesday. Roelker has done a splendid job.

Grand Prize.—The annual report of this company for the year ending September 21st, 1880, just published, announces an ore-chimney already developed 125 feet in length on the 500-foot level. This ore-body is to be opened from the 600-foot level. The ore already extracted from the chimney is pronounced by the superintendent to be "wonderfully rich." The mill commenced crushing with ten stamps August 1st, and up to September 14th had crushed 573 tons. The average yield per ton for all the sulphuret ore worked, which included that extracted from the upper levels, was \$175.37. The treasurer's report shows receipts of \$352,656, of which \$184,163 was from bullion and \$125,000 from assessments. The cash on hand September 21st, was \$16,416. Recent advices state that the company's mill has been shut down for want of ore.

Great Eastern.—Regarding this company, it is stated that the American No. 2 has recently been purchased, which settles the conflict between the American No. 2 and Flora Belle, and gives the company immediate access to the Flora Belle ledge on its west side through the American tunnel. They are now running 20 stamps on ore taken through this tunnel. The company has driven a tunnel on the east side of the Flora Belle ledge, which is now in ore and cuts the ledge 50 feet below the old workings. Within the past six months, the ledge has been opened up for 400 feet in length, and the workings have been extended across the entire width of the ledge, showing the ore-body to extend 200 feet wide. The company has in sight at present an ore-body 400 feet in length, 200 feet in width, and 50 feet deep, making a total of 285,000 tons of ore in sight that will average \$7, and can be worked at less than \$3 per ton. The company will be running sixty stamps within thirty days.

Homestake.—The superintendent, writing under date of the 18th inst., says:

Since last report, every thing has been going well at the mine, which continues to look favorably at all points. At the incline shaft and immediately under the gallow-frame of its hoisting-works, a three-compartment vertical shaft has been sunk and timbered to the 100 level, and is now, instead of the incline shaft, being pushed to the 200 level. The mills keep up their good work with entire satisfaction. The first snow of the season has fallen at intervals for the past three days; our operations are not retarded by its continuance. The weather is mild.

Little Pittsburg.—The managing director telegraphs that work has been resumed in this mine and the New Discovery mines.

Little Chief.—The shafts in this mine were opened on the 24th inst., and work has been resumed.

Ontario.—The bullion product of this company for the week ending the 14th inst. was \$51,874.63 from 306 net tons, making \$106,920.56 in 14 days. Ore extracted from the mine during the week was 345 tons, namely, 126 from fourth, 100 from fifth, and 119 from sixth level. The amount of ore on hand in ore-houses on October 14th was 4232 tons. The superintendent writes: The 200-foot level has been extended 12 feet, making total length 460 feet. We now have a good vein of ore in this level, with all indications of finding a new ore-body in this west ground. Other portions of the mine are looking well and yielding well,

Olsen.—A recent telegram from this mine says: Mill running. Working well. Will probably ship bullion on 25th instant.

Red Elephant.—The superintendent telegraphs, under date of the 25th inst., as follows.

Heretofore, this company has been working its property through four different openings. They believe it will be more economical to work through one main opening. While the necessary connections are being made, a temporary reduction in the working force was made. They are now employing at the mines about sixty men. The following dispatches are from the mines: Georgetown, Oct. 22.—Shipped from Stevens Works to-day (concentrated), 4 tons first-class ore, assaying 118 ounces per ton; 13 tons second-class ore, assaying 50 ounces per ton; also, on 23d, 5 tons first-class ore, assaying 170 ounces per ton; 4 tons second-class ore, assaying 135 ounces per ton; also, on 25th, 41 tons third-class ore, assaying 43 ounces per ton; 21 tons third-class ore, assaying 64 ounces per ton. Net mill returns over \$4000.

Standard.—The superintendent, under date of the 18th inst., says:

During the week ended October 16th, we employed 86 men, 25 carmen, 4 skippers, 3 station-tenders, 5 watchmen, 3 firemen, 4 blacksmith-helpers, 6 laborers, 1 time-keeper, 3 tramway men, and 1 woodman, at \$4 per day; 2 shift-bosses, 7 engineers, 3 blacksmiths, 5 carpenters, and 2 pumpmen, at \$5; 1 chief-engineer, 1 carpenter, and 1 blacksmith, at \$6; 9 shaft-miners at \$4.25, and 3 at \$5; 8 ore-sorters and 2 woodmen at \$3.50 per day. 1 foreman at \$250 and 1 clerk at \$150 per month. We extracted and shipped to the mills 1386 tons of ore from the 300, 385, and 550-foot levels. The average pulp-assay for week is \$25.30, crude bullion received 2794 ounces, and the amount shipped to the company \$49,486. During the past week, the new shaft has been sunk 9 feet, making a total depth of 964 feet; the rock in the bottom is very hard at present; since my last report, there has been a very large increase in the water flow.

Takoma Copper Mining Co.—This company's property is located in the Globe District, Arizona. The superintendent reports, under date of the 20th inst., that two shafts had been sunk, one to a depth of 20 feet, and the other to a depth of 33 feet. The former is on a seam of copper-glance 23 inches thick, that averages 67 ounces silver and 64 per cent copper, valued at \$269 per ton; and the latter is on the same seam, 700 feet distant, where it is 14 inches wide and averages 54 ounces silver and 44 per cent copper, valued at \$193 per ton. There were 30 tons of glance on the dumps from these shafts worth \$230 per ton. This copper seam has also been stripped for a distance of 130 feet on the surface, with numerous test pits to a depth of 8 to 10 feet, exposing about \$100,000 worth of ore. The vein has an average width of 20 to 30 feet, and crops on the surface for a distance of nearly a mile, and is composed of silver and copper-bearing quartz.

Unadilla.—The superintendent, under date of October 18th, reports:

Eagle mine continued shaft down 4 feet; total depth of enlarged shaft, 102 feet. Have let a contract to sink 50 feet. A test from bottom of shaft of an average of the ore gives the following result: Gold, 3 50-100 ounces—coin value, \$70; silver, 142 ounces—coin value, \$163.30. Coin value of ton, \$233.30. Have shipped seven tons to-day to mill from the Jones drift. The bottom of shaft is improving in ore and value every foot.

DIVIDENDS.

The Golden Terra Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25c. per share.

The Evening Star Mining Company has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on November 5th. Transfer-books will close on November 1st, and reopen on November 6th.

The La Plata Mining and Smelting Company, of Leadville, has declared a dividend (No. 14) of 7½ cents per share on the capital stock.

The Ferguson Gold Mining Company, a Boston organization, has declared a dividend, payable November 10th.

It is stated that the California and Consolidated Virginia mines pay no dividends this month, but may pay one in December.

The Receivers of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company announce that three and a half per cent interest will be paid on and after November 15th on the registered income bonds of the company, issued for funding the coupons detached from the consolidated mortgage bonds.

REVIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The San Francisco market shows a marked decline as compared with the prices ruling in our last. Union Consolidated opens to-day at \$11 as against \$15 a week ago. Sierra Nevada, another mine supposed to be a bonanza, opens to-day at \$7½, a decline of \$3½ per share for the week. Ophir opens at \$6½, as against \$8½ a week ago. Yellow Jacket is quoted to-day at \$3½, and so on throughout the list.

It is beginning to be generally believed that, owing to the difficulties and expense involved in keeping down the increasing volume of hot water and the impossibility of cooling the lower levels, the early

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.
Daily Range of Prices for the Week.

NAME OF COMPANY	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.						Open- ing. Oct. 29.
	Oct. 22.	Oct. 23.	Oct. 25.	Oct. 26.	Oct. 27.	Oct. 28.	
Alpha.....	2 3/4	4	4 1/2	4 1/2	4	3 3/4	3 3/4
Alta.....	2 1/2	2 3/4	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Argenta.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bechtel.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Belcher.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Belle Isle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belvidere.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Best & Bel.....	8 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	9 1/2	9	8 1/2	9 1/2
Blackhawk.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bodie.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	4	4	3 1/2	.....	.....
Boston Con.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Bullion.....	2 1/4	2	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	1 1/2	.....
Bulwer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	2	2 1/2	2	2	2	2	2
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cal. B. H.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2
Chollar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. Imp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. Pacific.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Con. Va.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Crown Pint.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/4
Dudley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eureka Con.....	10 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	18 1/2	1 1/2	1	1
Exchequer.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....	.....
Goodshaw.....	5-16	.....	5-16	3/4	.....	3/4	.....
Gould & Cur.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	4 1/2
Grand Prize.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....
Hale & Nor.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
Hillside.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indep'dnce.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Julia Con.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45c.
Justice.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75c.
Kentuck.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lady Wash.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leopard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leviathan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 1/2
Mammoth.....	13-32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
May Belle.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar. White.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
McClinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13-16
Mexican.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	8	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mono.....	13-16	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19-32 19-32
Navajo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Belle.....	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	.....
N. Bonanza.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Standard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Noonday.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	.....
Ophir.....	8	8	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Orig. Kys'e.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overman.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1	1	.....
Potosi.....	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2
Ray & Ely.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. de Monte.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Savage.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Scorpion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seg. Belcher.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sierra Nev.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Silver Hill.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver King.....	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	.....
So. Bulwer.....	11-16	11-16	11-16	1 1/2	11-16	11-16	.....
Summit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syndicate.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tioga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tip Top.....	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Trojan.....
Tuscarora.....
Union Con.....	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	12	11 1/2	11
Utah.....	7
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The mine came to the front as a dividend-payer about ten years ago. The capital stock has been \$5,000,000 in 50,000 shares from the start. The only money paid in on account of capital consisted of two assessments of \$1 per share each, the last of which was levied in May, 1878. With this paid-in capital of \$100,000, the mine has produced many thousand tons of gold, silver, and lead, which has netted many million dollars. There have been sixty dividends paid, ranging from 50 cents to \$3 per share. No dividends were paid in 1872 or 1876. It was in 1876, we believe, that the mine was in litigation. The \$100,000 paid in by the stockholders has resulted in their receiving back, in dividends, the sum of \$4,405,000. Appended will be found a list of the dividends paid during each year up to and including the one for October 21st, 1880:

Table with columns: Year, No., Amount. Lists dividends from 1871 to 1880, totaling \$4,555,000.

The old officers were re-elected. The secretary makes the following financial showing for the past fiscal year:

Table with columns: RECEIPTS, DISBURSEMENTS. Shows financial details for refined bullion, sales lead, and various expenses.

Assessments with dates when delinquent.—Iowa, 3 cents, November 15th; Mt. Potosi, 25 cents, November 15th; Cahorra (Mexico), 20 cents, November 17th; Tellurium (Amador County), 10 cents, November 17th; Occidental Consolidated Gravel Mining Company, of Tehama County, 6 cents, November 30th; Wide Awake Mining Company, of Arizona, 10 cents, November 25th; Alpha, \$1 per share.

PHILADELPHIA MINING STOCKS.

The subjoined table shows the opening, highest, lowest, and final sales of all the mining stocks dealt in at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and at the Philadelphia Mining Exchange, for the week ending Oct. 27th:

Large table listing Philadelphia Mining Stocks with columns: Stocks, Opening, High-est, Low-est, Final, Sales Shares. Lists various companies like Amie, Argenta, Bodie, etc.

Number of sales..... 87,150

Copper and Silver Stocks.

Reported by C. H. Smith, 15 Congress street, Boston, Stock Broker and Member of the Boston Mining and Stock Exchange. Boston, Oct. 28. Copper stocks have maintained a good degree of firmness during the past week, and the market to-day gives indications of more activity and higher prices. The silver stocks are also lively, with wide fluctuations in the leading specialties, while the aggregate of sales at both boards foot up to quite a respectable figure.

COAL STOCKS.

Table with columns: NAME OF COMPANY, Capital Stock, Shares, Last Dividend, Rate per Ann., Quotations of New York stocks, Oct. 23, Oct. 25, Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, Oct. 29, SALES. Lists companies like Am. Coal Co., Buck Mt. Coal, etc.

*Of the sales of this stock, 119,021 shares were sold at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and 80,920 at the New York Stock Exchange. Total Sales..... 589,672.

BOSTON MINING STOCKS.

Table with columns: NAME OF COMPANY, Shares, Par., Oct. 22, Oct. 23, Oct. 25, Oct. 26, Oct. 27, Oct. 28, SALES. Lists companies like Allouez, Atlantic, Atlas, Aztec, Blue Hill, Brunswick, etc.

c Copper. s. Silver. * 2,000,000. † 111-16.

Calumet & Hecla has ruled steady at \$235, with but few transactions. Copper Falls has shown more activity, and sold up to \$13 1/2, a gain of 1/2 over last week's price, which however, was lost to-day, the stock selling at \$13, closing \$12 1/2 bid. Franklin, dull but quite firm, with sales at \$13 1/2 @ \$14 1/2, closing, \$13 1/2 bid, \$14 1/2 asked. Quincy continues in active demand at \$29 1/2 @ \$30, selling to-day at \$30 1/2, and closing at that price bid. Osceola was a little heavy, and declined from \$37 to \$35, a few shares selling as low as \$34. Atlantic advanced from \$16 to \$17 on sales of about 300 shares. Huron sold at \$5 1/2. Aztec sold at \$1 1/4. Blue Hill sold at \$3. Allouez sold at \$3 1/4 @ \$2 3/4. Douglass sold at \$2 1/2 @ \$2 3/4. Ridge sold at \$5 1/4. Brunswick Antimony declined on forced sales to \$9 @ \$10.

but immediately recovered to \$19@20, the last sales reported at \$18 1/4.

SILVER STOCKS.

Catalpa has been quite active, with sales at \$19-16@ \$1 11-10.

Duncan Silver advanced from \$3 to \$4 1/4 on the good news from the mine, and higher prices are looked for in the near future.

Harshaw has had one of its sick spells, and declined from \$27 1/2 to \$25 on the 27th, to \$24 on the 26th, and made a grand slump on the 27th to \$17, since which it has recovered and sold to-day at \$21, and closed at \$21 bid. Sales aggregate over 3500 shares.

Silver Islet has also shown signs of weakness and declined from \$39 to \$35 1/2, with sales of about 1500 shares.

Empire Mining and Milling Company dropped from 45c. to 35c., but rallied to-day to 52 1/2c., closing 50c. bid. About 6000 shares sold.

Ore Knob sold at \$6 1/4.

3 P.M.—The market this afternoon was strong. Copper Falls sold at \$13 1/4; Quincy at \$31; Atlantic at \$17 1/4; Harshaw at \$22 1/4; Silver Islet declined to \$35, and Duncan sold as before at \$4 1/4; Empire at 55c.

CLOSING PRICES.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Bid, Asked. Lists prices for various stocks like Allouez, Franklin, Antimony, etc.

At the Boston Mining and Stock Exchange, business has been quite lively, and sales continue to show increasing activity in the leading stocks dealt in.

Gas Stocks.

New York, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

The market for these stocks is strong and steady. The New York Gas Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable November 1st.

The following list of companies in New York and vicinity is corrected weekly by George H. Prestiss, Broker and Dealer in Gas Stocks, No. 19 Broad street, New York.

Table with columns: Companies in New York and Vicinity, Capital Stock, Par, Dividends (Rate per ann., Am. of last, Date of last), Quotations (Bid, As'd).

* Changed from certificates to bonds, of \$1000 each; 6 per cent per annum.

Coal Stocks.

New York, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

These stocks have been exceedingly active during the current week, the sales aggregating 589,672 shares, as against 445,676 shares the previous week. Prices have steadily advanced, and, though receding slightly to-day, compare most favorably with those of a week ago.

petition, leave is given for holders of the general mortgage and improvement bonds of the company to intervene.

New Jersey Central has sold to the extent of 94,646 shares, at \$74 1/2@78 1/2. Of Delaware & Hudson 21,341 shares have been sold at \$85 1/2@88.

Sales of about 1857 shares of Chesapeake & Ohio are recorded at \$21@20 1/2.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Quotations. Sales and quotations of the stocks and bonds dealt in at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending the 28th inst., are given in the following tables.

Table with columns: Stocks, Par Value, High'st, Lowest, Closing, Sales Shares. Lists various stocks like St. L. I. M. & S. R. Co., Cambria Iron Co., etc.

BONDS. Table with columns: Bonds, Princ'l, When Due, Int' est, When Due, High'st, Lowest, Amount.

Table with columns: Bonds, Princ'l, When Due, Int' est, When Due, High'st, Lowest, Amount. Lists various bonds like D. L. & W., M. & E., N. J. C., etc.

* Assented.

BULLION MARKET.

New York, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

The silver market in London has fallen more the past week, and is now lower than for some months past. The India exchanges have declined, and in addition there seems to be more confidence felt in Germany's adherence to her present single standard.

The market appears weak at present figures.

DAILY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON AND NEW YORK, PER OZ.

Table with columns: DATE, London Pence, N. Y. Cents, DATE, London Pence, N. Y. Cents. Shows price ranges for Oct 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

We give below a statement showing the latest published bullion shipments, in addition to those announced in our issue of October 23d :

Table with columns: Shipments, Location, Amount. Lists various bullion shipments from locations like Alexander, Silver King, Standard, etc.

(a) Received at Salt Lake City. (b) Received in this city.

ARIZONA. The product of the Tip Top mine for September was \$44,000.

Silver bullion was shipped from the Globe District, for the week ending October 16th, to the amount of \$5000.

CALIFORNIA. The Sailor Flat hydraulic mine has just cleared up \$8000.

Plumas County has produced, in the past year, \$1,300,000 worth of gold.

The Derbec drift mine, of Bloomfield, is improving greatly. Last month, the gold yield was \$19,400, and it is believed that the mine will pay from \$10,000 to \$12,000 profit per month hereafter.

The superintendent of the Bodie Consolidated telegraphed, under date of the 28th, that he had shipped \$11,980, and that the ore from the mine yields an average assay of \$104 per ton.

COLORADO. The Leadville Circular of October 25th gives the following table of the average daily output of the mines of that camp.

Table with columns: Mines, Tons, Mines, Tons. Lists various mines and their daily output in tons.

The Catalpa mine, of Leadville yielded in September 456 1/2 tons of ore, that sold for \$35,347, at an expense of \$9910.

A new mill has been erected at the mouth of Tail Creek by the manager of the Hukill and Fresland mines.

Gilpin County.—The Bobtail Consolidated mine, of Gilpin County, Colorado, yielded about \$30,000 in the shape of gold retort, from its 125-stamp mill, in September.

Besides this, some thousands of dollars were realized from the sale of high-grade selected ore to the smelters. Last year, the receipts of this mine were \$310,000, and the assay value of ore would add considerably to that sum.

Red Elephant.—The Red Elephant Company is working one main opening instead of four as heretofore, and the working force has been reduced to sixty men. Net mill returns over \$4000.

IDAHO. The War Eagle, near Silver City, is yielding about 18 tons

of ore per day, which is reduced at the Elmore mill. The ore is of finest quality.

The following Idaho ores have been received and sold in Salt Lake City: Lot 1, Idahoan, Wood River—20,878 lbs., assaying 123.48 ounces silver and 75 per cent lead; sold for \$1562.84, \$149.54 per ton. Lot 1, North Star, Wood River—23,099 lbs., assaying 50 per cent lead, 67.08 ounces silver, and 148 ounce gold; sold for \$970.15, \$84 per ton. Lot 2, North Star, Wood River—26,843 lbs., assaying 62 per cent lead, 63.43 ounces silver, and 123 ounce gold; sold for \$1039.27; \$78 per ton. Lot 2, Idahoan, Wood River—26,459 lbs., assaying 74.1 per cent lead, 113.39 ounces silver, and 080 ounce gold; sold for \$1647.07, \$124.50 per ton.—Salt Lake Herald, Oct. 23.

MONTANA.

During the past eight months, the Montana Copper Company has shipped East for reduction about 3000 tons of copper ore.

NEVADA.

Comstock Lode.—VIRGINIA, Nev., Oct. 24.—During the past week, Consolidated Virginia raised 1278 tons of ore, assaying \$22.80. California raised 1470 tons, assaying \$22.44; and Ophir raised 125 tons. Winze No. 1 of Union is now in a streak of ore which assays \$15 per ton.

Elko County.—During the month of September, the Grand Prize yielded gold and silver worth \$60,861.03; and Argenta gave up bullion to the amount of \$18,890.49.

Bald Mountain.—The secretary of this company reports receipts for ore sold to smelters in July, \$6341.97; August, \$2530.82; September, \$5677.34; and ten days in October, \$5020.71.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Copper Knob.—The vein of rich ore recently struck in the Copper Knob (North Carolina) mine has widened to 4 feet, and is increasing in width daily. The average assay value is \$460 per ton, mostly gold. Ten tons of dressed ore are now on the way to New York city.

UTAH.

Our regular Salt Lake correspondent, writing under date of October 23d, says: Utah bullion shipments for the week ending to-day are as follows:

Table listing bullion shipments from Ontario, 38 bars, 3 bars, Stormont, 4 bars, Tintic, 4 bars, Barbee & Walker, 1 bar, Crismon, 2 bars, Horn-Silver, 14 cars, Germania, 9 cars, Hillside, 2 cars, Morgan, 4 cars, Ferry, 1 car, Brooks, 1/2 car.

Total...\$138,959.10

Silver Reef.—The bullion shipments from Silver Reef through Wells, Fargo & Co., from October 7th to October 13th, aggregated \$27,022.

The Silver Reef Mines, Utah, says of a Stormont Company's mine: One of the biggest strikes, and by far one of the most important, that has yet been made in the camp, was made in the Buckeye mine yesterday. A bonanza has been uncovered in the north winze—the deepest working of the mine—which is simply immense, and the extent of which is yet unknown. The ore assays up in the hundreds, and is some of the prettiest rock we have ever seen in this district.

Ontario.—The bullion product of the mill of the Ontario Silver Mining Company, of Utah, for week ending October 14th, was \$51,874, from 306 net tons, making \$106,920 in fourteen days.

Horn-Silver.—The Horn-Silver Mining Company has purchased the site of the old Wahsatch smelter, opposite the Germania Works, on Big Cottonwood, and a contract has been let for the erection immediately of an 8-stack smelter. It is the intention of the company to reduce the Horn-Silver ores at the new works. A refinery, in connection with the smelter, will probably be added soon.

The Salt Lake Tribune figures that the average yearly bullion output in Utah for the past four calendar years was little more than \$6,000,000.

Mills and Furnaces.—The new 40-stamp mill for the Empire Company, Park City, Utah, is all on the ground, and the grading on the mill-site will be finished the present week. The entire outfit was purchased at Janesville, Ohio. It is said to be complete in every respect.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bullion Receipts from the Mines to New York.—The bullion received from the mines at the various offices in this city during the week ending with yesterday, as compiled from various sources, amounts to \$393,064.09, as against \$288,827.17, reported in our last.

The San Francisco Bulletin gives its usual monthly statement of bullion product. It criticizes, as usual, the failure of mining companies to send in the returns. There will be no improvement in this respect until there is uniform law, rigid in character and fully enforced. The report gives of gold mines: Ten in California, and two in Dakota, \$561,100. The Bodie producers reported were Standard, Bodie, Belvidere, and the two Noondays, and elsewhere in California the Black Bear, Fresno, Oneida, and Idaho (quartz), with the Bloomfield and Milton (gravel). Of silver mines it reports a production of \$932,400. Of these the Alexander, Argenta, Grand Prize, Indian Queen, Manhattan, Mount Diablo, Northern Belle, Paradise Valley, Star, and Richmond, are Nevada mines. The Christy and Ontario are in Utah, the Harshaw, Silver King, and Tip Top in Arizona.

The four chief gold and silver mines produced as follows:

Table with columns for Gold, Silver, Total, and locations (Cal., Nev., Con. Va., Eureka, Western Ariz.).

* Including a value of \$26,300 for lead.

The thirty-three mines thus reported make the following showing, as compared with the same month of last year:

Table comparing production for 1879 and 1880 for Gold, Silver, and Lead.

The forty-three mines reporting in September, 1878, produced \$3,259,000, of which 50 per cent was gold.

Exports of Gold and Silver from New York.

Table showing exports of gold and silver from New York for the week ending Oct. 23d and corresponding week last year.

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.

Table showing gold interest paid out by the Treasury for the week ending Oct. 23d and corresponding week last year.

The German Coinage Laws.—LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Cologne Gazette says: We are assured that the government has no intention to make any alteration in the laws relating to the coinage.

METALS.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

Copper has been very quiet, but very little business having been done during the past week. We quote at 18 1/2 @ 18 3/4 c.

Our London advices include October 16th, from which we extract the following:

On the 13th, the market was firm and active, the sales amounting to about 500 tons at £60 1/2 cash, and £60 1/2 @ £61 1/2 for forward deliveries. On the 14th, sellers of Chili bars were scarce, and the transactions only aggregated about 300 tons at £60 1/2 @ £61 cash, and £61 1/2 @ £61 1/2 forward delivery. On the 15th, the market was quiet, the sales only amounting to about 200 tons, 50 tons selling at £60 1/2 cash, and 150 tons forward delivery at £61 1/2 @ £61 1/2.

On the 16th, there was a business of only about 100 tons. On the 18th, it was announced that the charters from Chili were 1250 tons bars and ingots, 300 tons furnace material for England, and 750 tons bars by distant sailing vessels for England or France. The price at Valparaiso on the 15th inst. was quoted at \$19, equal to £58 12s. 6d. at Liverpool without commission. The sales to-day amounted to about 200 tons of bars at £60 1/2 @ £60 1/2 cash for g. o. bs. for bars and £60 1/2 for picked and £61 1/2 for the best marks. On the 19th, there was considerable activity with a scarcity of sellers. The sales amounted to only about 150 tons at £60 1/2 @ £60 1/2 cash and £61 1/2 on prompts. Wallaroo was quoted at £71 @ £72. Burra at £69 @ £70.

STATISTICS OF COPPER—LONDON, LIVERPOOL, SWANSEA, AND FRANCE.

Large table showing statistics of copper imports and deliveries from Oct. 1 to 15, Oct. 15 to Sept. 30, and Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1880, for various regions.

Imports, Chili, Other Foreign, Total, Deliveries, Chili, Other Foreign, Total.

Imports, Chili, Other Foreign, Total, Deliveries, Chili, Other Foreign, Total.

Total...41,451 50,356 41,762

Tin.—There has been a very fair business in tin during the past week, and prices have been very strong. The sales amount to about 500 tons on spot at 19 1/2 @ 19 3/4 c. The buyers are unknown, but the supposition is, that the movement has started in London. The price of Straits in London to-day is £90, and advancing. Singapore is quoted at \$26.80, and Penang \$26.25, with exchanges at 3s. 9 1/2 d.

Our London advices include Oct. 16th, from which we glean the following:

On the 13th, there was an improvement, and sales

of about 150 tons were reported at 86 1/2 @ 86 3/4 s. cash, and 86 1/2 @ 87 s. forward. On the 14th, about 80 tons changed hands at 86 1/2 @ 86 3/4 s. cash, and 87 @ 87 1/4 s. forward. For the first fortnight of October, the deliveries from London warehouses aggregated about 475 tons. On the 15th, there was a very large business and rising prices, the sales amounting to about 500 tons at 86 1/2 @ 88 s. cash, and 87 @ 88 1/2 s. forward deliveries. Sales of about 4000 slabs of Billiton at 86 1/2 @ 86 3/4 s. cash, and 87 1/2 s. January delivery, and 1100 slabs of Banca at 87 1/2 @ 87 3/4 s. cash, were also reported.

On the 16th inst., about 200 tons of Straits and Australian sold from 88 @ 88 1/2 s. cash and 60 tons at 80 1/2 s. cash. On the 18th, about 250 tons Straits and Australians sold at 88 1/2 s. down to 87 3/4 s. cash, and about 125 tons at two and three months prompt from 88 1/2 s. down to 88 s. cash. On the 19th, there was a business of about 350 tons at 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2 s. cash and 87 1/2 @ 88 1/2 s. one month prompt.

Tin Plates are very quiet. We quote, per box, as follows: Charcoal tins, Melyn grade, one third cross, at \$6 1/2 @ \$6 3/4, and Allaway grade, one third cross, at \$5 1/2 @ \$6. Charcoal ternes, Dean grade, \$5.30 for 14 x 20, and \$11 for 20 x 28; Charcoal ternes, Allaway grade, \$5.20 for 14 x 20, and \$10 1/2 for 20 x 28. Coke ternes, B. V. grade, at \$4 1/2 for 14 x 20, and \$10 1/2 for 20 x 28. Coke tins at \$4 1/2 @ \$5 for IC.

Lead.—The sales have been made at about 1000 tons at from 4.70 @ 4.75. The market is quoted at 4.75 @ 4.80.

Spelter and Zinc.—Both are very quiet. We quote Zinc at 7 1/2 c., and Spelter at 5 @ 5 1/2 c.

Antimony.—This is quiet, and Hallett's is quoted at 13 1/2 c., and Johnson's at 13 3/4 @ 13 1/2 c.

IRON MARKET REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

Although there has been but little business done during the past week, there has been an improvement in the general tone of the market. There is an inclination to await the results of the presidential election, after which there will probably be considerable activity in the iron market.

American Pig.—There have been some hundreds of tons sold during the past week, but nothing worthy of remark. No. 1 iron is still scarce and inclined to improve. No. 2, however, seems to be in abundant supply and is weak, as is also Forge. We quote No. 1 at \$25 @ \$26; No. 2, at \$20, and Forge at \$19 @ \$19.50.

Scotch Pig.—There have been sales of 300 tons of Gartsherrie at \$22.50 to arrive and a lot of 200 tons of Glengarnock at private terms. We quote Glengarnock at \$23; Gartsherrie at \$22.50 @ \$23; Eglinton at \$22.50; and Coltness at \$23.50.

Messrs. John E. Swan & Co., of Glasgow, under date of October 15th, report 111 furnaces, against 89 at the same time last year. The quantity of iron in Connal & Co.'s stores was 474,817 tons, an increase of 52 tons for the week. The shipments show an increase of 124,751 tons since Christmas, as compared with the shipments to the same date last year. The imports of Middlesbrough pig-iron for the same period show a decrease of 14,105 tons. The following are the quotations of the leading brands of No. 1 pig-iron: Gartsherrie, 60s.; Coltness, 60s. 6d.; Langloan, 60s. 6d.; Summerlee, 57s. 6d.; Carnbroe, 55s.; Glengarnock, 55s.; Eglinton, 51s. 6d. Middlesbrough pig-iron was quoted as follows, f. o. b.: No. 1 Foundry, 44s. 6d.; No. 2, 42s.; No. 3, 39s. 6d.; No. 4, 39s.; No. 4 Forge, 38s. 6d.

Messrs. J. Berger Spence & Co., of Manchester, England, under date of October 16th, say:

A steady improvement has pervaded the Middlesbrough market during the last few days, and a very considerable amount of business is reported in both pig and ship-building iron, and quotations close with a decidedly hardening tendency all round. An increased inquiry prevails for No. 3 Foundry for forward delivery, but sellers do not show any anxiety to engage themselves beyond the next two or three months, until the result of the recent improvement is more decidedly pronounced. A corresponding anxiety on the part of buyers to cover themselves as far as possible is consequently observable. As the week closes, the Glasgow market is reported much quieter, and prices are perhaps a shade easier, with sellers at 50s. 4 1/2 d. cash. But little business was done at the Birmingham meeting yesterday, the large attendance and a slight reduction in price notwithstanding. The nominal quotation named for marked bars was £7 10s., but orders for delivery over the next three months would doubtless have found acceptors at a reduction upon this figure. Hematites were quoted rather easier, and business might have been done at 2s. 6d. to 6s. per ton under prices current during the last few weeks. Bessemer 1, 2, and 3 could readily be obtained at 60s. at maker's works. Derbyshire iron is also quoted

lower, but the absence of any official reduction prohibited extensive sales.

Rails.—Until the presidential election is decided, there is not likely to be much done in rails. We quote steel at \$59@63, and iron at \$46@48.

Wrought Scrap.—Without business, we quote \$25 @ \$26 from ship.

We publish the following letters from regular correspondents:

CINCINNATI, Oct. 27.
During the past week, considerable inquiry has been made for pig-iron, and some transactions have taken place, yet the market remains in the apathetic state reported before, and we do not now look for any change until after the election.

TRABER & AUBERY.
LOUISVILLE, Oct. 26.
There is more inquiry for iron during the last few days, and some considerable sales have been made, but prices are lower than two weeks ago.

GEORGE H. HULL & Co.
PITTSBURG, Oct. 26.
Market is nominally unchanged, but there is a somewhat better inquiry for pig-iron, and apparently a growing belief that prices are about as low as they are likely to rule this year. Sales are still mainly confined to small lots, but indications point to more liberal purchases in the near future.

A. H. CHILDS.
RICHMOND, Oct. 25.
Business is fairly active and market firmer.

ASA SNYDER.
ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.
There have been some few sales during the past week, but none of any moment; consumers are buying but for immediate necessities.

CARD & HOFFER.

John H. Austin & Co.'s Special Market Report.

LONDON, E. C., Oct. 14.
STEEL RAILS.—£6@£6 5s. per ton for ordinary weights and sections 50 lbs. per yard and upward. Owing to numerous inquiries, the tone of the market is steady.

IRON RAILS.—At £5@£5 5s. per ton, according to weight and sections.

BAR IRON.—Rather flat at £5@£5 5s. per ton.

OLD RAILS.—Not much inquiry for export, but a little better demand for home use.

HEAVY WROUGHT SCRAP-IRON.—Nothing doing.

BESSEMER PIG-IRON, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—60s. @ 65s. per ton.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—50s. 6d. cash.

MIDDLESBROUGH PIG-IRON, No. 3.—39s. cash.

STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCTION.

Comparative statement for the week ending Oct. 23d, and 1 years from January 1st:

TONS OF 2240 LBS.	1880.		1879.	
	Week.	Year.	Week.	Year.
<i>Wyoming Region.</i>				
D. & H. Canal Co.	72,865	2,365,743	74,096	2,731,758
D. L. & W. RR. Co.	94,706	2,779,195	89,759	3,049,682
Penn. Coal Co.	23,569	884,970	34,320	1,154,531
L. V. RR. Co.	19,689	782,729	24,102	847,364
P. & N. Y. RR. Co.	1,137	30,998	927	78,094
C. RR. of N. J.	53,003	1,294,138	46,275	1,553,779
Penn. Canal Co.	18,224	395,101	14,557	377,864
	283,193	8,532,874	284,036	9,743,072
<i>Lehigh Region.</i>				
L. V. RR. Co.	93,188	2,716,800	73,119	2,647,671
C. RR. of N. J.	63,531	1,686,318	50,266	1,700,128
S. H. & W. B. RR.		8,015		20,304
	157,319	4,411,133	123,385	4,368,103
<i>Schuylkill Region.</i>				
P. & R. RR. Co.	179,471	4,724,251	165,815	6,094,058
Shamokin & Lykens Val.	26,533	711,611	21,345	753,950
	206,004	5,435,862	187,160	6,848,008
<i>Sullivan Region.</i>				
St. Line & Sul. RR. Co.	1,199	37,181		38,863
Total	647,715	18,417,650	595,709	20,998,046
Increase	52,006			
Decrease		2,580,396		

Total same time in 1875.....15,601,756 tons.
" " " " 1876.....14,100,391 "
" " " " 1877.....15,795,045 "
" " " " 1878.....13,416,438 "
" " " " 1879.....20,998,046 "

The above table does not include the amount of coal consumed and sold at the mines, which is about six per cent of the whole production.

Belvidere Delaware Railroad Report for the week ending Oct. 23d:

	Week.	Year.	Year.
		1880.	1879.
Coal for shipment at Coal Port (Trenton)	2,005	40,730	19,891
Coal for shipment at South Amboy	13,016	380,703	353,247
Coal for distribution	10,010	395,076	266,875
Coal for company's use	2,656	84,973	75,971

The Production of Coke for the week ending Oct. 14th:

	Week	Year.
		1880.
Tons of 2000 lbs.		
Penn. R.R. (Alleghany Region)	1,163	47,873
West Penn. RR.	910	63,121
Southwest Penn. RR.	21,005	852,400
Penn. & Westmoreland Region, Pa. RR.	3,195	104,834
Pittsburg, Penn. RR.	5,814	392,733
Total	32,087	1,460,973

The Production of Bituminous Coal for the week ending Oct. 23d was as follows:

Tons of 2000 lbs., unless otherwise designated.	Week.	Year.
	Tons.	Tons.
<i>Cumberland Region, Md.</i>		
Tons of 2240 lbs.	35,387	1,721,396
<i>Barclay Region, Pa.</i>		
Barclay RR., tons of 2240 lbs.	8,402	346,950
<i>Broad Top Region, Pa.</i>		
Huntingdon & Broad Top RR.	3,054	143,724
East Broad Top	1,409	52,397
<i>Clearfield Region, Pa.</i>		
*Snow Shoe	1,017	44,115
*Tyrone and Clearfield	37,300	1,291,248
<i>Alleghany Region, Pa.</i>		
*Pennsylvania RR.	5,120	247,648
<i>Pittsburg Region, Pa.</i>		
*West Penn. RR.	5,692	219,345
*Southwest Penn. RR.	562	25,569
*Penn & Westmoreland gas-coal, Pa. RR.	12,185	739,185
*Pennsylvania RR.	12,901	433,680

*For the week ending Oct. 14th.
The increase in shipments of Cumberland Coal over the Cumberland Branch and Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad amounts to 472,872 tons, as compared with the corresponding period in 1879.

COAL TRADE REVIEW.

Anthracite.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 29.

The cooler weather of the past week has very much improved stove coal and been of some benefit to chestnut. Other sizes have held their own very well. The demand from the West is quite large, while the supply of cars is quite inadequate to the requirements. A meeting of the Western shippers was held here yesterday. No action was taken upon prices. The meeting adjourned to meet in Chicago on the 10th of next month. All of those present represented that they had orders ahead that they could not fill for two weeks or more.

The condition of the coal trade is so satisfactory that the managers have failed to take any action in relation to curtailing production during the first week of November, as was lately proposed. They have, however, considered that the first is All Saints' Day; the second, election day; and that the third and fourth will be devoted by the miners to sobering up after the election, and that the curtailment will be nearly as great as though officially acted upon. The question of what shall be done during the winter months to properly curtail the output so that the business of 1881 may be a profitable one, is being discussed on all sides, but as yet no plan has been decided upon to regulate the trade. The present system is unquestionably bidding for a largely increased productive capacity. The combination, or the managers, have now tried all plans but that of pooling the coal, and none have so far been a success. The extraordinary prosperity which has ruled in this country during the past

year has given considerable hope to some of the managers; but it is very evident that the artificial means employed to regulate the trade are steadily carrying the companies closer to great danger. The programme which is receiving the greatest indorsement at the present time is to continue the present system of curtailment during the winter months, making it sufficient to avoid an important accumulation of stocks.

Our Philadelphia correspondent, writing the date of yesterday, says:

The trade continues active here, and a number of orders still unfilled, so much so that it has been decided not to stop the first week of November as expected. The week will be a broken one anyhow, and the production considerably curtailed by the holiday on Monday and election on Tuesday, and it has been deemed more advisable to stop later, if necessary, during the month, and while vessels are not so plenty, and to go on now while the coal can be readily distributed.

Freights are a little stiffer than they were last week, \$1.40 to \$1.50 to Boston. Southern freights remain the same.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 647,715 tons, as compared with 684,500 tons the previous week, and 595,709 tons the corresponding week of 1879. The total production from January 1st to October 23d was 18,417,650 tons, as against 20,998,046 tons for the like period of 1879, showing a decrease this year of 2,580,396 tons.

Bituminous.

There is still a great scarcity of cars in the Clearfield District. It is stated that the supply is not more than one half of what it previously was. In consequence of this, the prices of this class of coal are a little firmer. The Cumberland District is shipping very freely, and the demand is by no means pressing.

Our Cleveland correspondent, under date of Cleveland, October 28th, says:

A large body of the Tuscarawas Valley coal miners, who, with the rest, have been receiving 85 cents per ton, have become dissatisfied, through the action of agitators, owing to the advance of 10 cents per ton accorded to the miners of Hocking Valley and the Palestine miners. At a delegates' meeting held at Clinton this week, it was decided to make a formal demand for a similar advance. The reply, which will be a refusal, will be received Friday next, and the delegates will meet to consider their course the ensuing Monday. The local coal trade is brisk, and there is no scarcity of shipping. General satisfaction is felt that the Connotton Valley Railroad, which will be a great coal-carrying line, affording excellent fuel, will be brought directly to Cleveland, the construction of the branch to Fairport, which it was intended to complete first, having been postponed.



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The Bosco Mining Company possesses very valuable mining properties on Little Evans Gulch, Lake County, Colorado.

The property consists of the four mineral locations known as the Bosco, the William, the Rome, and the Elizabeth, all of them in the celebrated Gray Porphyry Belt, that is now yielding an annual output of several millions of dollars. Developments have been pushed to the extent of determining beyond question the great value of this property. A few shares of the working capital may be purchased at terms that will warrant the most cautious in investing. Send for prospectus to

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Treasurer Bosco Mining Company,
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