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AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Announcement and Programme of the Lake Superior Meeting.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20th.—Leave New York 8.25 P.M., by Pennsylvania Railroad.
 SUNDAY, Aug. 22d.—Arrive in Chicago 8 A.M. (Arrangements have been made with the Grand Pacific Hotel to entertain the party at \$2.50 each a day, or \$3 a day for rooms with baths.)
 MONDAY, Aug. 23d.—Leave Chicago 7.50 A.M., by special train, kindly provided by the C. & N. W. Railway and the M. H. & O. RR., arriving in Marquette at 9 P.M. (Busses leave the hotel at 7.20 A.M.)
 TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24th and 25th.—Visit the Iron Region.
 WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25th.—Leave Marquette by chartered steamer, and arrive at L'Anse at 7.30 P.M., and at Houghton at 11 P.M.
 THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, Aug. 26th and 27th.—Visit the Copper District.
 FRIDAY, Aug. 27th.—Subscription dinner at Houghton, 7 P.M. Leave Houghton at 11 P.M., and Portage at 12, midnight.
 SATURDAY, Aug. 28th.—Arrive at Fort William 8 A.M., and visit Thunder Bay, Silver Islet, and Isle Royale. Leave Isle Royale at 6 P.M.
 SUNDAY, Aug. 29th.—Arrive at Marquette at 6 A.M. Leave Marquette 12.30 P.M. Pass Pictured Rocks 7 P.M.
 MONDAY, Aug. 30th.—Arrive at Sault Ste. Marie at 4 A.M., and pass through Sault Ste. Marie Canal and River, and the Straits of Mackinaw, arriving at Mackinaw 6 P.M.
 TUESDAY, Aug. 31st.—Arrive at Escanaba at 5 A.M., and visit the Menominee Iron Region. Leave Menominee River Junction at 6 P.M., by Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.
 WEDNESDAY, Sept. 1st.—Arrive in Chicago 6 A.M. Leave Chicago at 8.30 A.M.
 THURSDAY, Sept. 2d.—Arrive at New York 6.25 P.M.

Members going to Chicago from the East can join the excursion party at any point on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. Orders will be issued by the Secretary for the purchase of tickets to Chicago from points on the Pennsylvania road at one fare for the round trip. The price of the round trip ticket from New York to Chicago will be \$23; from Philadelphia, \$21; from Harrisburg, \$19.75. Members leaving Pittsburgh and points on the Fort Wayne road will apply for tickets to Chicago to Mr. JOSEPH D. WEEKS, 77 Fourth Avenue (P.O. Box 1547), Pittsburgh, Pa. The price of the excursion ticket from Pittsburgh will be \$12. Arrangements will be made to have Pullman sleeping-cars on the trains to accommodate the party. If members do not wish this accommodation, they should notify the Secretary. The charges of the Pullman cars will be as usual.

The Chicago & Northwestern, the Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon, the Menominee Range, and the Mineral Range railroads have kindly extended to the Institute the courtesies of special trains and free transportation in the Lake region.

Persons proposed for membership have the same privileges as members, with regard to the meeting and excursions.

The sessions for the reading and discussion of papers will be held on the steamer at intervals during the trip around the lake.

It is expected that the expense of the excursions on the Lake, from Chicago back again to Chicago, will be about \$50 for each person.

The latter part of August is the pleasantest season of the year on Lake Superior, and the temperature is particularly favorable for excursions. The nights are cool, and it is recommended that winter clothes and overcoats be included in the baggage.

At the date of this circular, about one hundred names have been registered for the trip, including twenty-five ladies, and it is expected that the total number will exceed one hundred and fifty.

The unusual facilities offered to the members of the Institute to visit this most important mineral region, combined with the pleasure of a summer's excursion, will, it is believed, render this meeting of the Institute larger in numbers and more interesting than any meeting held hitherto.

Blank forms of proposal for membership accompany this circular for the convenience of those who wish to offer names for election.

Members are requested to inform the Secretary promptly of their intention to read papers at the meeting.

THOMAS M. DROWN, Secretary.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA., August 9, 1880.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.—William P. Shinn, Chairman, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary, Pittsburg, Pa.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT CLEVELAND.—Fayette Brown, M. A. Hanna, H. A. Tuttle.

LOCAL COMMITTEE AT CHICAGO.—O. W. Potter, Jr.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN THE MARQUETTE IRON REGION.—Jay C. Morse, Chairman; C. Y. Osborn, Secretary; D. F. Wadsworth, Treasurer; C. H. Hall, Henry Merry.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN THE COPPER REGION.—J. N. Wright, Chairman; E. D. Leavitt, Jr., James R. Cooper, B. F. Emerson.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN THE MENOMINEE REGION.—Dr. N. P. Hulst.

The so-called "accident," by which twenty-three men lost their lives in the new Hudson River Tunnel, has not yet received the attention it demands. No mining engineer need be told that the flooding of the work was due to unskillfulness and the lack of proper precautions. The whole history serves to show that those directing it have not had experience in mining, and should not be intrusted with so responsible an enterprise.

AMONG the numerous Western mining concerns seeking Eastern capital, and that call for close investigation, may be mentioned "The Sweet Bye and Bye," of the Oro Blanco District, Arizona, if the reports be true which we hear from responsible names concerning the source from which came certain silver bricks sent on to New York as the product of the ores of this mine, and reported in the ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL of June 19th. The reports which we have received are from responsible parties, and are quite specific as to the origin of these "bricks." It is only necessary to state that the matter is one worthy of the investigation of "those whom it may concern."

ALL the recent reports from the Standard mine in Bodie show that the average grade of the ore produced is becoming lower—a result which was not unexpected; for it was generally understood that the ore in the lower levels, and that in the north end of the claim, was of much lower grade than the great bonanza which has supplied the dividends for so many years already. The Standard has been a wonderful mine, but it would seem as though its best day had gone by—the grade of the ore having declined from over \$65 to about \$35—unless, indeed, some of the rich and uncertain chimneys from the Bodie cross into the Standard ground.

The Maryland Consolidated, which some of our contemporaries were very anxious to persuade the public was cheap at \$300,000 a year ago, has just made an assessment. What, then, became of that "four feet of rich, gold-bearing quartz" which the "California management" announced officially over a year ago?

Where also is the \$183* ore, which the management showed in their "books" had been the average yield in the ore that came from the levels of the Bulwer? Now the ore yields only \$13 a ton. Did they intentionally misplace the decimal point in writing down the assays?

The Jupiter is now announcing a bonanza; but if the management is conducted on "the California system," no amount of bonanzas should induce investment in it.

The boom has commenced. The "shorts" in Chrysolite being covered, that stock, it is expected, will soon go up with a bound. That "played-out mine" is shipping from 80 to 100 tons of \$80 ore a day to the furnaces, and it is just being discovered that "the mine is looking better than ever." The next thing we shall hear will be a howl at Dr. RAYMOND for grossly underestimating the value of the property. Which did the insiders make the most at—booming the stock up to the absurd figures of \$40, or on bearing it down to \$6?

Stormont is producing largely, has just declared a dividend of thirty

per cent on its capital, and it is rumored will soon boom also. Let us hope it will keep its "dead-work" steadily "booming."

How does Barbee & Walker, with far less value "in sight," and half the output, manage to sell at \$5, while Stormont sells at \$3.25?

The Empire, of Parley's Park, Utah, is out with an assessment of \$1.50 per share. This company has done abundance of work to have made dividends before this, if there had been any value in the mine; but the information we have many times given in these columns should have prepared the public for this last call. The mine has never developed "pay" in any considerable quantity, and we can see nothing to justify the hope of better luck in future.

Several weeks ago, we warned the public of what seems an impending collapse of Little Chief.

Homestake is milling 700 tons a day, and talks of making the dividend \$50,000 instead of \$30,000 monthly. And all this out of \$7 to \$8 ore!

Horn-Silver will boom when the railroad is finished to the mine, which will soon come now, only about 1½ miles of rails having to be laid.

VERTICAL VS. INCLINED SHAFTS.

Our correspondent, Mr. FREDERICK M. AMELUNG, in a recent letter, when speaking of a certain mine made use of the following expression:

"A new inclined shaft, following the dip of the vein, has been started. * * * It is my opinion that this is false management, since the vertical shaft would answer the purpose far better, be free from water, and enable the mine to be worked in a systematic manner."

Whereupon a correspondent in the *Silver World* of July 10th becomes indignant, and writes to that paper, saying that inclined are better in all respects than vertical shafts, and summarizes their advantages as follows:

"Any miner of Captain Cruse's experience knows full well the superior value of inclined shafts for operating on fissure-veins which have a dip, both for economy and systematic working, for the following reasons:

"1st. An inclined shaft follows the course of the lode and proves its value as depth is gained, and not infrequently mineral is found in such quantities as to pay the whole cost of sinking, as in all probability the Ulé shaft will be found to do, thus saving great expense to the owners.

"2d. All the cost of driving cross-cuts to intersect the lode as in the case of vertical shafts is saved.

"3d. An inclined shaft being on the vein, as soon as deep enough, stations can be cut, levels can be extended, and thus the mine can be systematically and expeditiously developed.

"4th. The cage or bucket, as the case may be, for hoisting, comes down directly to the stations, flats, or levels, where the mineral is broken, thus obviating the necessity of taking the mineral in cars through long cross-cuts to a vertical shaft.

"5th. It gives far better ventilation and air to the mine.

"6th. There is no more water than in a vertical shaft.

"7th. The inclined shaft can be sunk to a great depth and yet be in proximity to the lode; whereas, in a vertical shaft, as depth is gained, it departs from the vein until further operations prove impracticable."

Where the object of work is to explore a vein, especially in a new district, and where time is limited, there can be no question but that the incline following the lode is the most advantageous. As the vein is usually wetter than the country-rock, the incline on the vein is generally more troubled with water than the vertical shaft; but when it comes to permanent work (not exploration), the greater speed with which hoisting can be done in a vertical shaft, the less length required to attain a given depth, and consequently the less amount of column-pipes, pump-rods, guides, rope, etc., required, are all in favor of vertical shafts. The great variations in the dip of a vein at different points is but one of the difficulties met with in making an incline on the vein a convenient shaft for permanent work. But a simple reference to Comstock practice—unquestionably the best in metal mining in this country—and the more and more general adoption of vertical shafts in the place of inclines in the anthracite coal mines, where a single shaft will turn out 1500 to 2000 tons in 10 hours' work, shows the practical recognition of advantages of the vertical shaft over the inclined one for regular work. This, however, does not affect the claim for superior economy and speed in exploring a vein by adopting an incline instead of a vertical shaft. So that each has its appropriate place, and neither is the *best* under all circumstances.

THE SHENANDOAH (PA.) COLLIERY FIRE.

The most serious mishap which can occur to a colliery is a fire underground. None but those experienced in combating one can imagine the difficulties, dangers, and expense involved in extinguishing a mine fire when once fairly started. As much as a million dollars have been expended in endeavoring to extinguish a single fire in the anthracite region. It is, therefore, with the greatest concern we note the report of a fire having broken out in the Kehley Run Colliery, near Shenandoah, Pa.

This colliery produced in 1879 no less than 151,267 tons of coal, and gave employment to 450 men, underground and on the surface; and it is connected underground with the Kohinoor Colliery, which last year produced 161,845 tons, and employed 359 men, and with other large mines, producing in the aggregate over half a million tons a year; so that, if not promptly controlled, the fire will do an immense amount of damage, and materially interfere with the output of that district.

The origin of the fire appears to have been spontaneous combustion in

some chambers which were filled four years ago with culm (fine coal, slate, and waste), solidified by running water upon it. In filling these chambers, old logs and pieces of timber were thrown in with the coal-dirt. It is supposed that this decaying wood, and possibly old oil-rags, or waste saturated with oil, may have ignited spontaneously; for no well authenticated instance of the spontaneous ignition of anthracite, even in the form of dust, has yet been established.

Unquestionably, the settling of this filling away from the pillars allowed the access of air to sustain combustion; for had the packing alone supported the roof, it would have become so compact that it would not have ignited. The question now is, How can the fire be extinguished?

Flooding the colliery, though the most effective method, and not subject to the danger of re-ignition on pumping out, which would exist in a bituminous coal, is still a very expensive and, in this case, almost impracticable remedy. At a conference of mining experts, it has been decided to separate the parts of the colliery which are on fire from the other workings, and then to attempt to extinguish the fire by introducing steam, as was done with comparative if not absolute success at Wilkes-Barre, Pa. To inject carbonic acid and nitrogen at the same time would no doubt greatly assist; for the fire will only be extinguished by slowly generating its own extinguishing gases—the steam being relied upon to cool the mass down below the point of ignition.

PARLEY'S PARK, LITTLE COTTONWOOD, AND BINGHAM, UTAH; AND WOOD RIVER, IDAHO.

Special Correspondence of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Good reports continue to come from nearly all of the mining districts of Utah. But Parley's Park leads the list. The Ontario is driving things vigorously, and the mine continues to improve, while the bullion shipments are steadily increased. It is undoubtedly the intention of the company to send the workings down to the deep as rapidly as possible. Every thing at the Empire is moving on steadily and rapidly. Grading for the new mill is nearly finished, and the timbers for the ore-house are all but ready to put together. The 300 and 400-foot stations have been enlarged, and additional pumps were put in this week, preparatory to cutting the vein on the 400 level. The water-flow has increased in the mine from 350 to 500 gallons per minute. There are about thirty tons of ore now on the dump. At the White Pine, there are 600 tons of ore hoisted. The mine is getting into fine shape for a year's steady work. At the Utah, a very large body of ore, running at the least calculation 100 ounces of silver to the ton, was struck on the fifty-foot level. The extent of the ore-body has not yet been determined, owing to the fact that the ground is very soft and the ore runs in like mortar faster than it can be handled by the miners. Preparations for placing the new engine on the Jones Bonanza are nearly completed. In the Golden King, a very fine seam of gold ore has been struck, and the working force of miners has been increased, so that now the claim is prospecting by three shifts. In the New Bedford Company's claim, called the Lackawaxen, a twenty-four-foot vein of low-grade gold and silver ore has been exposed by an open cut on the surface. This vein is in granite walls, and it looks as though a mine could be developed here. The strike made in the Lucy recently is holding out, and shipments of ore will be made as soon as a road can be made to the mine. The hoisting-works on the Hawkeye are nearly completed. A contract has been let to John O'Connell to sink the mine-shaft 300 feet. It is generally conceded that the Hawkeye is on the east end of the great Ontario vein, and that the development of a mine on the claim is certain.

The Park City smelter does not get started up well, for some reason. The water-works in Park City are almost completed, and the water will be turned on next week. The Little Mack, lying between the Ontario and Enterprise properties, is to be incorporated this week. Cullen, Campbell & Co., formerly of the Horn-Silver mine, own a mineral farm of some thirty claims, lying between the Ontario and the White Pine. This farm, I believe, includes all the ground lying within the limits named, except the Putnam & Fremont group, and on the farm the owners are intending to erect colossal works.

LITTLE COTTONWOOD.

At the Emma, the main shaft is driving down from the Bay City tunnel-level, by night and day shifts, at the rate of three feet every twenty-four hours. The new machinery is working like a charm. The Joab Lawrence is showing some fine reserves of rich ore, and is sending down to the market about fifty tons every day. The City Rock is making small shipments every week, as are also the Antelope, the Ophir, the Maxfield, and other mines on the Big Cottonwood side.

BINGHAM.

Developments at the Jordan continue, and the completion of the company's new mill is promised within a few weeks. The Utah, adjoining the Jordan on the east, is showing quite as extensive low-grade gold ore-bodies as its neighbor can boast. A new amalgamating test is to be applied to the ores from this mine. In the Florence, a four-foot vein of free-milling ore has been opened, and samples show it to carry from forty-five to fifty dollars in gold and silver. In the Gunn mine, the work of timbering up the levels has been begun. The new shaft in the Lead mine, now down 200 feet, was sunk the last 40 feet through solid ore. The old works, which were flooded last spring by surface-water, are reopening. Lead-ore shipments from Bingham and the Cottonwoods are increasing, and the Germania and Mingo smelters are to be fired up soon. The Great Basin mine, in Stockton, is shipping its high-grade ore to these smelters, or rather to this market.

IDAHO.

The Sa't Lake gentlemen who "took in" Wood River have returned, and they all agree in their estimate of the country as a mining region. Mr. R. C. Chambers, who was interviewed on the subject, thinks well of it, and regards its surface showing as being far above the average new

camp. The ore is rich, the veins string in a lime and quartzite formation, and the surface indications very fair; but none of the claims have as yet been prospected to any depth. Hence, the real character of Wood River as a mining country is as yet somewhat of a problem.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Aug. 5.

YOSEMITE.

THE BLACK HILLS, DAKOTA.

Special Correspondence of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Since my last letter was written, the owners of the Sitting Bull mine, at Galena, have commenced repairing the old reverberatory smelter, preparatory to using it for their ore. A cupola smelter for custom work is also erecting in the upper part of the town. If this is in capable hands, it ought to succeed. A large cave took place in the Flora Belle a few weeks since. It amounted to several thousand tons, and came down suddenly, and fortunately while the men were out. As I said in a previous letter, before this occurred, the condition of the mine was very critical, and for future work there would have to be a radical change in the method of working. The Esmeralda mine, and two adjoining claims have passed into the hands of Eastern capitalists, who are said to possess ample means to develop the property and to put it into shape for a large output. The cement at this point attains a very great thickness. They talk of putting a sixty-stamp mill in Blacktail Gulch below the Esmeralda. An incline tramway will carry the ore directly into the mill from the tunnel mouth. So far, only the lower portion of this cement has paid for working and milling in custom mills; but with a mill belonging to the mine, much more of it can probably be worked at a profit. Upon the belt, the Homestake is making larger bullion returns than ever. The Highland is running its entire mill on Highland ore. The Homestake Company is making surveys for bringing an additional water-supply from Spearfish, a tributary of Spearfish. This probably indicates an increase of milling capacity in Bobtail Gulch for the Golden Terra and Deadwood mines, and a new mill at Lead City for the Giant & Old Abe Mining Company. The long-suffering stockholders of the Caledonia have been treated to another assessment. As the Caledonia Company has been having a lawsuit for the title to its most valuable ground, which is not yet decided, it may be that it anticipates a large increase of expenses. If its 90 stamps will not pay running expenses now, there would seem to be little chance for dividends in the future. However, the company undoubtedly has a large body of low-grade ore.

The Standby clean-up for nineteen days, said to be \$3000, indicates that they are milling about four-dollar rock. A rich discovery has been made near Custer. It is called the Simon mine, and though nothing but a prospect-shaft as yet, has produced some very fine quartz. They are working the ore at the mine with an arrastra, and experience a great deal of trouble in saving the gold. A piece of the ore that I saw was full of arsenopyrite, one piece of which, as large as a chestnut, was full of free gold in laminae, lying apparently with cleavage-planes. I have never seen any thing resembling it elsewhere. The presence of so much arsenic probably accounts for the trouble in the arrastra. The fact that the surface-ore carries so much undecomposed pyrites indicates that farther down the ore will mill much less freely than at present. New carbonyl discoveries in the Western Black Hills, in Wyoming, have used quite a stampede. The beauty is somewhere near Sun Dance Mountain, and about sixty miles west of here. I have reliable information that so far there has been only one outcrop discovered, and that this evidently lies in the contact of a porphyry dike and limestone. There are large pieces of float, but sufficient work has not yet been done to give any idea of the extent of the ore-body. The ore is a porous gray carbonate, often showing purple fluorite, and carries a high percentage of lead, and from seven to thirty ounces of silver. A new mining district has been formed and a recorder elected. About twenty-five miles south of this, another discovery is reported of similar ore. The first mentioned carbonyl crop out on the site of a limestone batte, which forms one of a group in the western foothills. From Bald Mountain there are as yet no definite news of silver. The Portland Company has all its machinery on the ground, and is erecting it as rapidly as possible. The Bald Mountain mineral district lies about three miles west of Lead City. The mineral-bearing area is approximately circular, as far as is yet known, and covers, perhaps, a square mile. Lithologically, it consists of the primitive slates, which form the basis of all of this portion of the hills, and lying upon these, quartzites and quartzite sandstones, which have a very slight dip in places. These quartzites belong to the same formation as those I described as occurring at Galena, and have many points of resemblance. The Bald Mountain quartzites are frequently cut through by porphyritic dikes, and generally capped by the same. There has not been sufficient development to give a definite knowledge of the character of any single ore-body; but from an examination of a great many openings, I have formed the following conclusions, namely, that this whole flat formation has been impregnated with solutions bearing both gold and silver. These solutions have evidently come up through vertical crevices from the slates below, and spread horizontally in the sandstones while they were porous. The quartzites are very hard, and yet filled with cavities which almost invariably contain small quartz crystals. In the Green Mountain group of mines, these cavities often contain sponge-gold, so dull in color that its character would not be suspected until it is furnished by rubbing it with a knife. The same ore also carries horn-silver, generally in thin scales in seams. In the Trojan group of mines, the gold and silver are present in about equal quantities, and the average value of the ores will vary from \$40 to \$60. Upon Green Mountain, there are numerous porphyritic dikes, one only a few feet wide being exposed in the Trojan Tunnel. So far as I have seen, these porphyry intrusions seem to have caused a concentration of the silver along their walls. Except for this fact, which, however, needs further proof, the extent of these ore-bodies is enormous. As with almost every other district in the Black Hills, Bald Mountain needs much more development to prove or disprove its value. The ores of the eastern part of the formation are very much iron-stained and often copper-stained. In the slates below, are small veins of copper-stained quartz, which carry silver and gold; picked specimens, rich in copper, assaying very high. The indications are, that these veins were the channels through which the gold

and silver were carried to the sandstones above. The Snow-Storm mine has been worked by the Milwaukee & Black Hills Mining Company. This mine lies on the top of Green Mountain, and the workings resemble those of a brick-yard more than any thing else. They have a twenty-stamp mill, and, after experimenting in all sorts of ways, have decided to put in roasters. A skillful metallurgist is probably more needed, but the roasters are the cheapest. Opinions upon this matter of treating Bald Mountain ores are at variance, and as yet there have been no tests which are decisive. But when one sees horn-silver and free gold in an ore, it would seem as if roasting were hardly necessary. The ores upon the south side of Nevada Gulch, where the Snow-Storm mill is located, seem to carry more gold. An average sample of a flat decomposed streak in one, largely composed of iron oxide, gave \$20 a ton in gold alone. This gold is so fine that it can not be saved in panning, and therefore it is rather difficult to predict how it will work in the mill. On the west side of the divide which separates the Whitewood waters from those that run into Spearfish Creek, is the Portland mine. This ore shows but little iron stain, and no copper that I have seen; is a hard, white quartzite with small quartz crystals in cavities, and carries horn-silver in scales which are most frequent along horizontal planes, but also intersect the rock in every direction. The mine is to be connected with the mill by an inclined tramway. The mill has twenty stamps, and is furnished with pans and s-t-ters. It is from the shops of Fraser & Chalmers. The mine seemed to have very little development to warrant the erection of a mill, but the owners seem to have all the confidence possible in their success. It is to be hoped, for the sake of all the other mines of the district, that they will have men able to run their mill, so that the test may be a certain one of the value of pan amalgamation upon Bald Mountain ores. That there are immense quantities of silver and gold ores in a very small area, is demonstrated already. That they can be worked at a profit, is yet to be demonstrated practically. E.

LEADVILLE, COLO., Aug. 5.

MAINE MINING NEWS.

Special Correspondence of the Engineering and Mining Journal.

The failure of the roll-shells in the Douglass mill has caused it to be still for about ten days past. It will probably start up again in a few days. The Atlantic has not yet resumed work. The Granger shaft is down eighty-five feet or more. The rock grows harder and continues to show small stringers of copper sulphurets. The incline at the Blue Hill is down ninety-five feet, and the ore is constantly improving. For a few days past, hardly the usual progress has been made, as the breaking of a chuck has disabled one of the drills, which is now repaired.

A letter appeared in a leading Boston paper a few days ago, which is creating some little stir among a portion of the community. The writer goes out of his way to "slur" Mr. Cutter, the former superintendent of the Blue Hill (now superintendent of the Lyon mine, at Placerville, California), and also in his letter makes the astounding statement that, on the eastern end of the Douglass property, there is a cove or inlet, within 100 feet of the Douglass mill, which at high tide is navigable for coasting vessels! This is a new discovery, as the people of Blue Hill have never known of any tide-water, or navigation for any thing larger than a row-boat, nearer than about two miles from that spot. The discovery of this navigation and of Mr. Cutter's (alleged) incompetency are well matched.

The Douglass mine is now raising better ore than ever, but not working a large crew, as they have an immense amount (which is estimated as high as 15,000 tons) of ore awaiting concentration. The new minister for this mine is nearly ready for work. DIRIGO.

BLUE HILL, ME., Aug. 7.

COLORADO NOTES.

By Engineer F. W. C., Mining Engineer.

After leaving Gothic City, we proceeded by private team to Leadville; but what will be thought by the present traveler, who has the Cottonwood Pass or the Roaring Forks route to choose from; or still more, the future tourist, who will soon get to Crested Butte by rail, when he is informed that to arrive at Leadville (about forty-five miles in a straight northeast line from Gothic City) involved a trip back to Gunnison City, across Marshall Pass, by Poncho Springs, Buena Vista, and Granite, to California Gulch, and took five long, hard days' driving? As to the latter adjective, no one who now rolls on the iron road comfortably into Leadville can have the faintest idea of what that road was when the "freighters" carried all that came to Leadville up the valley of the Arkansas. No picture of the character of that road seems likely to convey so good an idea of its true inwardness as that of the slag-pile of a large iron furnace, over which suppose human beings not higher than an inch had to carry looking-glasses, canned goods, whisky, and all the necessities for an enlightened city of 8500 inhabitants.

Leadville has been so very much more than quite too awfully written upon that I shall confine my remarks to a few points taken at random from stacks of notes, and which were interesting to myself. Of the value of the mines in Carbonate Hill, of the present barrenness of Yankee Hill, and the resumed riches of Iron and Breece hills, every one who takes an interest in mines already knows. While leaving this trodden field, I can not refrain, however, from stopping to express my admiration at the skill shown in the workings of the Iron. In most respects, it is the most admirably planned and conducted operation I have ever seen. The gentle slope is dry and commodious, the levels are broad, roomy, and trim, and the outside works are as perfect as the ingenuity of the best mining engineer can make them. We would not deter Mr. W. S. Keyes from attempting to improve, but merely state our convictions as at present advised. Among the best mines of Breece Hill, there seems to be less said about the Highland Chief than its able management would warrant. This is the mine to which to bring students when one wishes an illustration of the perfect stope without gobbing. As one looks upward at the many-storied timbers, and notes their regularity and symmetry, one is reminded of the beautiful wood-cuts in the text-books

(not Gaetschmann's chalk illustrations), of which, as students, we tried in vain to see the semblance in real mines.

The main discovery-shaft is about 300 feet from the top. Mineral was struck at about 100 feet, said (by Mr. Neils Larson, who, I trust, will exonerate me from a charge of larceny in thus quoting his figures) to be low-grade soft carbonates, averaging from 53 to 60 ounces. After passing through about 18 feet of this, the shaft struck a decomposed siliceous, iron-stained rock 16 feet thick. After this, came rich soft carbonates with nodules of antimonial silver, from the size of the ever-recurring hen's egg to that of a man's head. One specimen assayed 68 per cent silver (pure stephanite has only Ag 69.7 + per cent). The carbonates that contained these nodules are said by the same authority to have run from 300 to 400 ounces. This rich portion of the deposit just touched one corner of the shaft. Its extent is not known, as only a prospect-drift was run into it. Between this and the next (third) level, the rock was mainly like the iron-stained siliceous stuff mentioned above. This level is about 60 feet below the tunnel-level, and upon it the copper vein was struck. This is said to be a true fissure-vein, swelling and pockety, from 6 inches to 4 feet. The foot-wall is described as a conglomerate of granite fragments and soft materials with clay, while the hanging-wall is a true granite. Near the bottom of the shaft, is the lowest level; the foot-wall is quartzite, and the hanging-wall is composed of this iron-stained siliceous stuff. This is the richest large vein they have struck. Mr. Larson gives its width as 7 feet (whether this is meant as an average, I can not say), and reports it as carrying both silver and gold (of the latter, from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces). Its gangue is described as quartzite, but distinguishable from the foot-wall by the lighter color of the latter.

In my next I shall give some of the notes of an examination of Billing & Eilers's Smelter, the Grant Works, and the works at Argo. Meantime, I send the present basis of the latter establishment for the purchase of ores, which will be of interest to some of your readers:

Until further notice, the Boston & Colorado Smelting Company will pay for gold and silver ores delivered at their works at Argo (near Denver), on the following basis:

For ore assaying under \$400 per ton, deduct 10 per cent of the value of the gold (figuring gold at \$20 per ounce); 15 per cent of the value of the silver (figuring silver at the market rate in New York), and \$20 per ton.

For ore assaying from \$400 to \$600 per ton, deduct 9 per cent of the gold, 14 per cent of the silver, and \$20 per ton.

For ore assaying from \$600 to \$800 per ton, deduct 8 per cent of the gold, 13 per cent of the silver, and \$20 per ton.

For ore assaying over \$800 per ton, deduct 7 per cent of the gold, 12 per cent of the silver, and \$20 per ton.

For the copper contents of any gold or silver ores coming under the foregoing schedules, \$2 will be paid for each per cent, as shown by the dry assay.

Special rates given for matte and other furnace products.

No charges will be made for crushing, sampling, and assaying ores purchased by this company.

On the foregoing basis, ore assaying 5 ounces gold, 10 ounces silver, and 2 per cent copper, would be figured as follows (present price of silver in New York \$1.15):

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|
| 5 ozs. gold at \$20.00 = | \$100.00 | less 10 per cent = | \$90.00 |
| 10 ozs. silver at 1.08 = | 10.80 | 15 per cent = | 9.18 |
| 2 per cent copper at \$2.00 | | | 4.00 |

| | |
|-------------|----------|
| | \$103.18 |
| Deduct..... | 20.00 |

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Amount paid..... | \$83.18 |
|------------------|---------|

Ore assaying 100 ounces silver would be figured as follows:

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|
| 100 ozs. at \$1.08 = | \$108, | less 15 per cent = | \$91.80 |
|----------------------|--------|--------------------|---------|

| | |
|-------------|-------|
| Deduct..... | 20.00 |
|-------------|-------|

| | |
|------------------|---------|
| Amount paid..... | \$71.80 |
|------------------|---------|

NEW MEXICO VS. LAKE SUPERIOR AS A COPPER PRODUCER.

By F. M. F. Cazin, M. and C.E.

(Concluded from page 88.)

As conditional to the economical value of the deposit in general, the most important question to decide is, the percentage of ore in the total rock of the deposit. The density of the ore being about double that of the sandstone, the percentage of weight of ore (not copper, but ore of 44 per cent copper), therefore, would be about double the percentage of its volume. Therefore $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in volume of ore would represent $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in weight of ore; and the ore considered as of 40 per cent copper, this $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent in volume would represent 1 per cent in metallic copper. There are many places exposed, especially those most broken up, where the ore in volume appears to be 1 in 50, or in weight 4 per cent, which, at 40 per cent copper in the ore, would make 1.6 per cent of copper; and if the poorer parts of the stratum are neglected, and some four meters carrying the two seams heretofore mentioned are considered separately from the rest of the bed, this percentage undoubtedly will be exceeded in actual operation. Being intimately connected with New Mexican enterprise, I prefer here to communicate an estimate of the percentage of copper in the Nacimiento deposit, concerning not a part thereof, but its totality, by Mr. Aug. Raht, M.E., well known as the superintendent of the copper works at Ducktown, Tennessee, a gentleman whose experience certainly enables him to judge of ore. Mr. Raht says:

"The ore is scattered through the sandstone mostly in the shape of sticks, varying in thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 2 inches (some of them flattened), and in length from 3 inches to 18 inches. I noticed one piece, however, which must have been, before it was broken, nearly one foot thick and several feet long. Almost all these sticks show the woody texture quite distinctly, and some are made up partly of coal (lignite).

"There are two thin strata (combined thickness less than 4 inches) within this sandstone ledge, in which the pieces of copper-glance occur so close together that probably one half of their body consists of ore. Throughout the balance of the ledge, averaging about 40 feet in thickness, they are, however, so much scattered that, if you would imagine them all concentrated into a layer of the same richness as the two thin strata and

including these, then this imaginary layer would not be over one foot in thickness. A number of assays made of the chalcocites, as they occur, shows their average to be about 44 per cent of copper. The above imaginary layer would therefore yield about 22 per cent of copper. Thus the average yield of the whole 40 feet of sandstone ledge would be $\frac{22}{50} = .55$ per cent of copper; or, in other words, it would require about 200 tons of sandstone to produce one ton of copper."

In considering the total thickness of 40 feet, it may be safe not to estimate a probable higher percentage than .55 per cent, or $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of copper in the rock. If the petrifications occupy on the stratified faces only the thickness of $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, there need be only one layer in 50 inches of rock to produce such percentage. A local inspection is sufficient to determine that practical operation will not fall short of this, but will have a good margin to go on besides. I have visited on the stratum here described twenty-four locations. The massive, coarse yellow sandstones, forming hills and cliffs of considerable height (Newb.), are exposed in these twenty-four claims (36,000 feet longitudinally); but no prophetic ability is required to foretell that, in part on the west side of the Nacimiento Mountain range on the exposed cliffs, in part on the same stratum lying horizontally (as at Mechernich), but bare and exposed, some 50 miles of this rock will hereafter be speedily located. In order to arrive at an estimate of contents, a single claim may be considered. In 450 meters length, 150 meters height, and 12 meters thickness, there are, per claim, 810,000 cubic meters of rock, of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons weight each, or a total of 2,025,000 tons of rock, supposed to contain 10,125 tons of copper. The 24 claims at present located are supposed to contain 243,000 tons of copper (a value of about eighty million dollars); and as before stated, these claims may soon find a considerable multiplication. Whether the value thus exposed may be utilized, rests solely on the expense required in its production. This matter of cost, involving some 600 million dollars more or less, must not be disposed of in an offhand manner by summing up big, round figures, without entering into an examination of the peculiar conditions, but we must go to the proper source for experience and information. The copper is there, and ways and means to utilize it can be found. One fourth its value, in the same natural condition, can be utilized in Europe.

If, in New Mexico, operations could not be carried on except by three-fold or even five-fold the expense of moving 16,000 tons per day at Mechernich, a margin of profit would still be left. We have seen that by analogy, all economic conditions being supposed equal, 1000 tons of rock might be moved at Nacimiento for one ton of copper, and yet four-fold the margin of profit might be obtained at Nacimiento which is obtained at Mechernich (1,556,345 marks in 1879). But at Nacimiento not one ton in four will have to be treated, but only one in twelve; and not 1000 tons will have to be treated for one ton of copper, but presumably only 200 for one. Water, stone-coal, timber, dumping-ground, and manual labor are abundant, and the latter, in New Mexico, offered at lower rates than anywhere else on the North American continent.

Abandoning comparison, I may be permitted to specify figures for cost of production, as they suggest themselves by analogy with quarries and furnaces operated on this continent.

By analogy with quarries operated in the East, as well as in California, a cost of 8 cents per ton may be adopted as covering quarrying expense, using mechanical hand-drills, and with convenient dumping-grounds for waste. I myself worked for three consecutive years quarries of sand-rock carrying galena, in one of the Western States, and found the cost to fall within 8 cents per ton for quarrying proper, and 50 cents extra per ton of ore picked out of the rock by hand. All other items are taken by analogy from generally known figures.

For the production of one ton of copper are required:

| | |
|--|----------|
| Blasting of 200 tons of rock at 8 cents per ton..... | \$16.00 |
| Hand-picking of one ton of clean ore of 40 per cent copper..... | .50 |
| Hand-picking of about 10 tons of ore of from 6 to 7 per cent of copper..... | 5.00 |
| Mechanical concentration of 10 tons of ore, including transport to dressing-mill and the concentrates ($1\frac{1}{4}$ tons) to furnace..... | 20.00 |
| Smelting of $2\frac{1}{4}$ tons, including eventual roasting at \$25 per ton..... | 62.50 |
| Refining on the premises..... | 30.00 |
| Freight of copper to New York..... | 36.00 |
| Administration and extras..... | 30.00 |
| Cost per ton of copper..... | \$200.00 |

or \$1 per ton removed, of which 1 in 12 is metallurgically treated; while at Mechernich, the removal per ton of crude material and the metallurgical treatment of 1 in 4 are done for $33\frac{3}{4}$ cents (40 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents product less 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents margin of profits), or at a total expense of \$67.50 for 200 tons of crude material, in this case required for one ton of copper. Copper so produced would cost at the rate of 10 cents per pound laid down at New York. What deposits I have seen with my own eyes as yet may produce at the rate of 80 tons of copper per day, without practical difficulty. Whether, under such circumstances, it be probable that New Mexico may take position at the side of Lake Superior in the production of copper, may be left to the judgment of your readers. The influence to be exercised on prices will evidently depend on the adequacy of arrangements, on competency of managers, and, above all, on amount of capital invested, or on the scale of operations, and on these alone, nature leaving an enormous margin for economy and extension.

BERNALILLO, N. M., June 23, 1880.

THE COLUMBIA MINE, LEADVILLE, COLO.

EDITOR ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL:

SIR: A large body of ore has just been uncovered in the Columbia mine, on California Gulch, by a tunnel at a distance of about 200 feet from surface. A cross-cut of 40 feet has been run near the end of the tunnel, showing the ore to be in place and in solid formation. The end of the cross-cut shows about three feet of solid ore, very rich; and for 30 feet along the side of the cross-cut, the ore is exposed, varying from three to four feet in thickness. About 200 sacks are now ready for milling. The dip of the vein into the mountain is very regular, and I consider it a development of the most importance to this camp of any made within the last eighteen months.

The Columbia is located about 2000 feet below the Dome mine, one of the Iron Silver Mining Company combination, and in a locality where all the knowing ones of the camp have insisted there was no mineral. Many

assays have been made, and they run from five to thirteen hundred and a fair per cent of lead. A great many of the shafts in favorable localities are worked of late, and owners of claims who closed down last fall, hoping to sell before developing, have concluded that they must develop, and are acting accordingly, which, in my opinion, is the only true course to pursue.

LEADVILLE, COLO., Aug. 7.

PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Technology.

Chemistry of the Thomas-Gilchrist Process.—From an elaborate paper, by Herr von Erhenwerth, upon the theory of this well-known metallurgical process, we glean the following points respecting the chemical operations involved: The author concludes that the silicon eliminated by combustion combines with the bulk of the manganese present to form a silicate of the protoxide of manganese; the surplus of silica uniting with protoxide of iron. This iron silicate is decomposed by the lime present in the basic converter, and the iron protoxide set free is reduced either wholly or in part, according to circumstances, by the carbonic oxide formed in the Bessemer process by the combustion of the carbon in the pig. The silicate of manganese enters into combination with the silicate of lime, forming a double silicate; by reason of the formation of this stable silicate, the decomposition of the phosphates of lime and iron by the silica of the cinder is prevented. The elimination of phosphorus occurs as phosphate of protoxide of iron, which compound, meeting with an excess of lime, is converted to phosphate of lime. The iron protoxide set free is reduced to metallic iron so long as reducing gases pass through the converter. When these become oxidizing, the iron oxide remains in the cinder as magnetic oxide. The phosphorus, though partly eliminated in the earlier stages of the blow, is not wholly removed until both silicon and carbon are out. The author holds that actual "overblowing" only takes place within very narrow limits; otherwise, the cinder should contain larger quantities of magnetic oxide than it does.

Edge-Laid Belts are recommended by certain mechanical experts as being preferable, for broad belts, to the usual method of flat double-leather belts, joined as is the usual practice. Mr. Leigh, a mechanical writer, gives the following method by which edge-laid belts may be made with great ease, of any thickness or width, quite equal in texture throughout, and alike on both sides. He recommends cutting the leather into straps, each being as wide as the thickness of the intended belt; these straps to be set on edge, and to have $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch holes punched in them about one inch apart. Nails made of round wire, clinched up at one end for a head, and flattened at the other, are to be used for fastening the leather straps together. Each nail should be one half the width of the intended belt, and after the straps are all built, with broken joints, upon the nails, the latter are turned down, and driven into the leather, making a firm belt, without cement, splicings, or similar treatment. When it is found necessary to tighten a belt made in this manner, it is only necessary to take it asunder at the stop lines of the splice, cut off from the end as much as may be required, and fasten up again as before.

The Value of the Eucalyptus in allaying the unwholesomeness of the malarial districts is very positively affirmed in a recent number of *London Nature*. The testimony in support of the efficacy of Eucalyptus in this respect the writer asserts are too convincing to be doubtful. In marshy districts, where the fever-tree abounds, fevers are unknown, and in Algerian Corsica, where the experiment of planting the trees on the strength of their reputed virtues was systematically made some years ago, malarial fevers have entirely disappeared. From Algeria, especially, the evidence of its virtues is very convincing. Consul Playfair reports, for example, that large tracts of land have been transferred by the agency of the fever-tree, and that, wherever it is cultivated, fevers are found to diminish in frequency and intensity. M. Gimbert recently made a report of like tenor to the French Academy. The pestilential district about the city of Rome, known as the Campagna, had, until lately, a world-wide reputation as a veritable hot-bed of deadly fevers. It is now affirmed to have vastly improved in wholesomeness, in consequence of the presence of large numbers of eucalyptus introduced some years ago by order of the Italian government.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

ARIZONA.

SILVER PRINCE.—The Prescott *Miner* says of this mine: As work progresses, this mineral deposit of silver ore continues to reveal richer and richer strata, which places it in the first rank of silver mines on the Pacific coast or elsewhere. Some time since, we mentioned a fine prospect of ore at a depth of 180 feet. Now, at 72 feet nearer the Chinese kingdom, a foot of solid ore, assaying over \$2000 to the ton, is found, while two or three feet of other metalliferous quartz exist, assaying two hundred dollars to the two thousand pounds of quartz. There are on the dump at the mine immense quantities of ore, sufficient to pay back to the present owners all they expended in its purchase and development. The mine is handled with a view to test its merits, and it has sustained its former high standing as a Prince among the silver-bearing lodes of Arizona. The ore is of a black sulphuret character, rich and beautiful, and, according to careful assays, would pay to transport to the other side of the continent for reduction, if the emergency demanded.

THIRTY-FIFTH PARALLEL.—A new invoice of laborers was recently brought from the East over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad to Albuquerque, where they joined the forces of the workmen employed on the 35th parallel route, and are now busy grading, laying ties and track, westward from the Rio Grande in the direction of the silver and gold treasures of Arizona.

TOMBSTONE.—The *Citizen* says: The Sunset Company has begun grading for its 20 stamp mill. The site selected is at Contention City, just below the Contention mill. The Grand Central Company has selected a site just below the Sunset, and it is expected that grading for the Grand Central mill will begin about the 10th of August. The Boston & Arizona mill is about three miles above Contention City. From present indications, there will be from 100 to 130 stamps operating on Tombstone ore by the close of the present year. The building of the Tombstone Railroad would be a godsend to the mills, as it would enable them to move their ore from the mines to the mills for about half the price they now are paying.

HARSHAW.—The *Epitaph* says that the new mill will be running in about ten days. The stamps are heavy, motors powerful, and every thing has a first-class,

workman-like appearance. The company's mine (the Hermosa) is looking exceptionally well; and when Superintendent Gillett starts those twenty stamps, the Harshaw bullion will constitute an important item in Pima County's products. The shaft on the American mine is now down 100 feet, from the bottom of which a cross-cut has been started toward the ledge. At forty-five feet, a cross-cut was run through the ledge, which discovered about twenty feet of ore of the same promising character as the surface. Two shifts of men are now pushing the developments, but do not expect to reach the ledge for several days, as the rock is very hard. Affairs generally about the camp have a brisk air, and indicate a prosperous future soon to be realized.

ORION.—The *Citizen* says that the Orion Company's 10-stamp mill is loaded on wagons, and would probably leave Tucson on the 30th ult. This is the first mill which has gone into Oro Blanco District.

GLOBE DISTRICT.

The *Silver Belt* of July 24th has the following mining items:

IRENE.—The vein shows about 13 feet good ore in the cross-cut, and face of cut still in ore. The width can not even be guessed, and can only be determined by reaching the east wall. Suffice it to say, that the vein is a wide one. It is entered from the west by a tunnel 330 feet in length, and 248 from the surface. The vein has been sunk upon 135 feet, and all in ore.

MEXICAN.—The working-shaft of the Mexican, which is 200 feet deep, will be pushed to 400 feet as soon as steam hoisting-works can be erected.

MAC MORRIS.—The richest ore in the winze, at a depth of 150 feet, is four feet wide. Four tons of ore taken from the entire width of the vein and milled by raw amalgamation as a test, and worked to 90 per cent of its pulp value, gave \$336 per ton. The impress of the assayer showed it to be 954 fine.

TOWNSAND.—Development is pushed as rapidly as possible, with good results, every opening showing a fine body of ore. There is enough ore in sight to keep the mill running twelve months. The mill is inclosed and a portion of the machinery in place.

CALIFORNIA.

THE BODIE DISTRICT.

We condense from the *Free Press* of the 3d inst. notes of interest regarding the mines of this district:

BELVIDERE.—The work of hauling ore to the Syndicate mill was begun yesterday. It is intended to commence crushing as soon as cleaned up of Standard ore. Forty tons of ore per day are required to keep the mill going regularly, which it is expected to do for some months to come.

BODIE AND MONO.—The *Free Press* says that one of the most notable events of the week past is the starting of a new joint shaft on the part of the Bodie and Mono companies. The location of the new shaft, which will be three-compartment 6 x 18 in size, is east and south of the Double Standard, which is itself an extreme eastern location. The hoisting-machinery of the Mono is to be erected over it temporarily, with room and place reserved for one of the very finest and largest pumps ever erected on the coast. The Mono hoist has power sufficient to sink 1000 feet, which will be a good start toward the solution of the mother or single-ledge problem.

BOOKER.—The east cross-cut on the 500-foot level has reached nearly 300 feet, and is in more promising ground.

CONSOLIDATED PACIFIC.—The station started at the 600-foot level is more than half completed. Seam and stringers of clay and quartz are found of a new and encouraging character. As soon as the station is completed, cross-cutting and drifting will commence.

DOUBLE STANDARD.—The south drift, 410-foot level, is in 78 feet; progress for the week, 16 feet. The ledge in the face is 14 inches wide of good ore. The north drift has been extended since last report 18 feet; total length, 79 feet, showing a ledge about 10 inches wide of good ore.

DUDLEY.—The west cross-cut on the 500-foot level is in 686 feet, in more favorable ground, carrying vein-matter. This week's work promises well. The south drift on the Dudley ledge, same level, carries vein-matter giving low assays. Length of drift 54 feet. The north drift, same level and ledge, is in 116 feet.

GOODSHAW.—The work of development on the 600 level is going on well. The south drift on No. 4 vein has been advanced the past week 15 feet. The ledge looks well and gives good average assays. The winze on No. 3 vein is down 70 feet; a cross-cut has been started east to cut No. 4 vein at this level. It is now in 35 feet, and will cut the vein during the coming week. An upraise has been made on No. 3 vein of 15 feet. Some very rich ore has been encountered.

JUPITER.—The winze on the 500-foot level, south, to connect with the 600-foot level, is down 30 feet. It is on a ledge which possesses a width of two feet, assaying at the bottom from \$20 to \$60; ore extracted, \$75 to \$100 per ton. The only work on the 600-foot level is in the main south drift, which has been turned a little west, to intersect the winze from the 500-foot level. The rock is harder.

LAST CHANCE.—On the 300-foot level, for the past week, a drift has been run 20 feet; total length, 132 feet. On the 300-foot, a drift has been run 96 feet; work for the week, six feet.

NOONDAY.—The main south drift, 312 level, has been advanced 14 feet during the week; total length of drift, south of combination shaft, 724 feet. The vein looks well and is yielding good ore. The No. 1 south drift, 312 level, has been advanced 14 feet during the week; total length of drift, 381 feet. This drift is in a large body of quartz.

TIOGA CONSOLIDATED.—The weekly report says: The main shaft is now 858 feet deep, having been sunk and timbered 10 feet during the past week. The west cross-cut has been advanced 15 feet, and the east 6 feet from the 800-foot level, and without material change in either working.

SUMMIT.—The south drift, 520-foot level, has been run since last report 10 feet; total length, 454 feet. The ledge here is 3 feet wide. The south drift on east Summit is in 18 feet, where the ledge is 8 feet wide. The north drift has been run 17 feet. The ledge is about 6 feet wide.

COLORADO.

CLEAR CREEK COUNTY.

BOULDER NEST.—The *Courier* of the 5th inst. says: A vein of nice-looking ore from one to four feet in thickness was struck in the breast of the Cleary adit, between the sixth and seventh levels of the Boulder Nest mine, last week. The third and fourth levels of the White mine are also looking finely at present.

DIAMOND TUNNEL SILVER MINING CO.—The late contract to drive the tunnel-work is vigorously pushed with double shifts, day and night, in order to reach the well-known Corry City lode (now owned entirely by this company).

DUNDEBERG.—The *Courier* says: A small lot of selected ore—352 lbs. in weight—brought down from this mine last Saturday, sold at the rate of a dollar per pound. The general grade of the ore showed a decided improvement over last month, and the production was in excess of that of a corresponding time for many months previous. It is gratifying to note that the improvement in quality is determined by the ore in the lower levels. Work is vigorously pushed ahead, and the general outlook is brightening.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE MINING CO.—The *Georgetown Miner* says: The property of the company consists of a number of lodes. The company is now engaged in driving its tunnel, which has reached 900 feet, and some nine lodes have been cut, all carrying the characteristic ore of the district, namely, galena, gray copper, iron pyrites, and bismuth, which is rich in silver, and bears some gold. The Baltic is pushing forward from the tunnel line. They are also sinking the Baltic shaft from the tunnel line, and it is here where the richest ore is taken out. A great deal of mineral is shipped to the company's works, which are situated some four miles down the gulch, at the settlement of Astorville.

STEVENS.—The *Courier* says this mine is owned by the Stevens Mining Com-

pany, of Cincinnati, Ohio. This mine was discovered in 1868, and since then it has been steadily worked. It is opened by ten levels 50 feet apart, and the work is conducted through a tunnel 320 feet long that intersects the lode at the ninth level. A peculiar feature of the mine is, that the ground is frozen to a depth of from 200 to 250 feet. The most important work that is progressing at present is sinking the main shaft below the 13th level, the cre-vein at this point being 20 inches thick and improving in quality with depth.

CUSTER COUNTY.

The Silver Cliff *Republic* says the Plata Verde mill is rapidly approaching completion. On account of the uncertainty of freights from the East to this point, it is uncertain when the wheels will be set in motion; yet we feel justified in saying that the line is not far remote when we shall hear the clatter of the stamps in this mill. The lateries, pans, and settlers are in place; the buildings all but ready for foundation for the boiler completed, and the boiler will be rearing on it before the close of the week. The work of setting the shafting in place is progressing finely, while other machinery is on the ground, and more on the road, all of which will be placed in position as soon as they arrive.

GILPIN COUNTY.

Late issues of the *Register-Courier* have the following: The superintendent of the Cashier stamp-mill brought up from Black Hawk, on Saturday last, a gold refort weighing 24 3/4 ounces, the result of a clean-up from three cords of ore from the Leavenworth lode, Russell District, worked under lease to McKeay. The lessee received \$218 per ton for the last smelting-ore sold by them.

John Johnson, of the Hidden Treasure Mining Company, deposited at the same bank 140 ounces of gold refort from the Hidden Treasure mine. This firm also purchased, the same day, 100 ounces of gold—miscellaneous lots.

Connection for air has been made with the main shaft of the Arctic mine, on Bobtail Hill. The smelting-ore is of high grade, bringing at the smelters from \$200 to \$300 per ton.

The Trust Mining Company, recently organized on the Kansas lode, and which purchased the English-Kansas property, has its machinery up and running, and is now recovering the main shaft of the accumulated water and debris. It is the intention to sink the main shaft 100 feet deeper before maturing any more levels.

The recent outpouring of rain necessitated the closing down of the New York Company's stamp mill, until such time as the accumulation of sand can be removed from the main water-course. This will be done at once.

The Wyandotte Company is driving its 250-foot level from the Wyandotte shaft, and will cross-cut from this level to intersect the Leavenworth north of the Wyandotte. The 222 foot level west has passed the main shaft of the Crawford County lode, and a cross-cut for air has been inaugurated from the Crawford County shaft to the former. The ore is in proof as depth is attained.

The Republic Mining Company has a strong force of men employed in exploiting the Kawaback lode. It has been exceedingly rich on the surface. The developments thus far made have proved very satisfactory.

South of the Pawnee, the Illinois Mining and Milling Company is raising a fair quality of mill-dirt and smelting-ore, from the Kingston lode. Quite an amount of the latter vein is a rich one.

The Richmond Mining Company is sinking the main shaft, now down to a depth of 100 feet. It has passed through quite a body of mineral.

CUNNINGHAM COUNTY.

The Elk Mountain *Int.* says that Senator Chaffee and Lieutenant-Governor Taylor employed not long since an experienced miner to examine the Lead-peace mine in that camp, and on his report being made, the above gentleman paid \$65,000 in cash for a half-interest.

The same paper states that a two-thirds interest in the Belle of Titusville lode was sold a few days ago to Denver parties for \$60,000 cash. This property is located on the west side of Rock Creek, near Cloud City.

The Forest Queen shaft is timbering, and large quantities of high-grade ore are sacked and shipped to the Iowa Smelting-Works, Crested Butte.

LAKE COUNTY.

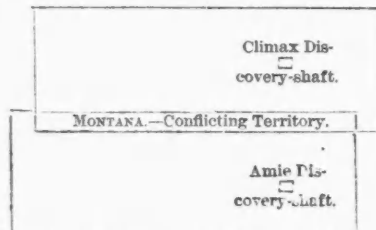
The Leadville *Herald* and the *Democrat*, of late dates, have the following: AMIE.—At the Amie, all is progressing as usual, and the mine never looked better than at the present time, nor had more ore exposed. The working force consists of 125 men.

ERECE IRON.—Appearances do not indicate the activity prevalent before the strike; still quite a number of men are employed and ore-shippments continue to a considerable extent.

CHRYSOLITE.—The *Herald* of the 3d says: W. S. Keyes, who sent in his resignation as manager of the Chrysolite Company, has received a telegram from New York to continue in charge of the mine and to push work vigorously. The shipments of ore yesterday amounted to 122 tons, and the grade for the past few weeks has been far ahead of what the mine formerly averaged. The mine is doing exceedingly well, and Mr. Keyes will undoubtedly prove whether there are other ore-bodies to be found, in an exceedingly short space of time. He does not propose to take the permanent management, but will remain for a few weeks.

The same paper of the 5th inst. says that at the Chrysolite a large number of men have been discharged, but a force of nearly three hundred is still employed. The mine has for the past few weeks produced a greater amount of rich ore than has been the case for several months.

CLIMAX.—The *Democrat* says: Since the publication of the news that a portion of the Climax mine is enjoined from taking out ore, by the owners of the Montana lode, there seems to be some interest to know where the Montana lode is located, and what it is. As it is not given on the map of Leadville mining claims, and has never been heard of before, it may be news to many to state that it is a strip of ground 60 feet in width on the west side of the Climax, and extending its entire length. Two years ago, when the original locators struck mineral and surveyed their respective claims, the surveys ran the location over something after the following diagram:



Property on Fryer Hill at that time was not as valuable as now, and there was not the abominable disposition to jump property and steal it by a sly march manifested, as frequently as at the present day. When it was brought to the notice of the Amie owners that they had surveyed their east side-line 180 feet from their discovery-shaft, they readily agreed to re-locate their claim, and divide equally with the Climax the strip of land lying within 150 feet of their discovery-shaft, and included also in the Climax location. In conformity with this agreement, both parties re-located their claims and effected an amicable settlement. When the mines were stocked, quit-claim deeds were executed by the companies, that no difficulties might arise at any future time in regard to the

disputed property. When the Amie re-located, some Aleck thought he had found a good opportunity to bleed the owner of the Climax, and jumped the sixty-foot strip of land conceded by the Amie owner to the Climax. On the 29th of July, knowing that Judge Hallett would leave for the East the next morning, they applied and succeeded in obtaining an injunction against the Climax Company, restraining them from taking out ore in sixty feet next their west line. The effect of this order on the Climax for the present is only to oblige it to hold an immense body of ore in reserve for the time being; but as this body extends a considerable distance beyond the sixty feet, the mine will continue its production uninterrupted.

CATALPA.—The *Everold* mining reporter visited this mine on the 5th, and reports as follows: The first station is at 205 feet. Here a large excavation has been made, and from it extend the level to the various parts of the mine yet explored. The main level extends northwest toward the Evening Star lode. The developments yet made from this station are almost entirely to the north, northeast and northwest. Through this portion, no stopping has yet been done, and large blocks of ore are standing, propped up by numerous drifts and cross-cuts. An immense deposit of ore has just been found in this portion of the mine, east from the main level, and some one hundred feet from the shaft. The ore-body is from nine to ten feet in thickness at this point, and the extent of the body is not yet determined, as the drift only extends into it yet some fifteen feet. The entire face of the drift, about eight feet high, is a solid mass of sand carbonates. Returning to the shaft, a descent of seventy feet farther was made to the second station. From this level, a large drift, or rather incline of fifteen degrees, has been started, running due east. The pitch is such that Captain Slawson expects to cut the ore-body at some 200 feet east from the shaft. Raises will be made from time to time to the ore, and, after a short time, the principal mining will be done through this level. Returning to the surface, a visit was made to the other shaft, the original discovery-shaft of the mine, which is 250 feet to the west. This is fifty feet deep, and is worked by a windlass. From the bottom of this shaft, an incline extends in a direction a little north from east for 100 feet, and is pushed forward as rapidly as possible to connect with the other workings. The incline follows a well-defined vein its entire distance, and from it considerable ore of value is taken. Captain Slawson, the manager of the Catalpa, says that at the mine has shipped over 200 tons of ore this month, and it has been of good quality.

DENVER CITY CONSOLIDATED.—The *Democrat* reporter says that when he visited these premises on the 5th inst. he found about fifty mining engineers, assayers, and experts congregated about the shaft-house; the object was to establish the correctness of the survey and the fact that the Marcus O'Brien shaft contained mineral between the two walls of porphyry, about 500 feet from the surface. At this point, a large mass of matter was encountered, which assays showed to contain some mineral, but not in paying quantities. Quite a long drift was driven in on this matter; but lately the work has been commenced of sinking the shaft, and it is now through this contact matter, and has again entered a body of porphyry. The other claims of this company are chiefly secured by patents which have been granted. The Denver City shaft is rapidly improving in quality of ore, which is iron, and for fluxing purposes said to equal any in the camp. The shaft has now penetrated the body of iron for a depth of twenty-five feet. When first entered, the iron ran very low in silver, but has gradually increased until now it will assay forty ounces. Messrs. Eddy & James have made mill-runs, and have offered to do dollars a ton for the ore.

LUNKIN.—The Durkin mine, during the month of July, shipped 326 tons of ore, ranging from 42 to 150 ounces to the ton. The product of this mine is shipped to Billing & Ely's smelter and Aug. R. Meyer's sampling works. The main part of it is steadily rushed ahead, and is now in porphyry with indications of iron striking iron. The new shaft on the southern portion of the claim has reached a depth of 156 feet, and is in iron ore carrying some silver. Manager Ford reports the property looking exceedingly well, and states that the prospect-work is way ahead of the mining of ore.

EVENING STAR.—The *Herald* says: In the second level, at a depth of 135 feet and 140 feet southeast from the shaft, the largest and richest ore-body ever found in the mine has recently been discovered. This extends to the Catalpa line, and two drifts are running upon it, one on the line between the two properties, and the other, running west also, which is a short distance more to the north. The vein is here pitching sharply to the northeast. Mr. Ward, to test the extent of the ore-body, a short time since commenced work on the upper level, or only 113 feet from the surface, a long distance to the west and also near the Catalpa line. This drift has opened into a fine body of ore, some five feet in thickness, which is beyond doubt the same ore-body extending through to the second level. This develops a large block of ore that will prove a mine of wealth to the mine. The ore shows by mill-run from 120 to 140 ounces of silver to the ton.

LITTLE CHIEF.—At the Little Chief, nearly 250 men are on the pay-roll, and the mine has never at any time been taking out such large quantities of ore, or of as high average grade. About 150 tons of ore daily are taken from the mine. Connection was made some time ago from the Dry shaft with the old workings, but a great deal of work remained to be done. That has been completed, and a large portion of the ore is now carried through that shaft.

LITTLE PITTSBURG.—The *Herald* of the 3d says of this company: For a long time past, the Little Pittsburg mine has been working on an ore-body and the product has far exceeded the expenses. It is reported an important strike of mineral was yesterday made in the mine, that promises again to bring the property to the front.

The same paper of the 5th, says: At the Little Pittsburg, over a hundred men are employed. Four shafts are worked, and a large amount of ore is mined. The prospects are far brighter for the company than they have been in months.

The first tour of the underground workings of the property that has been made by an outside party for months past, was made by the mining reporter of the *Democrat* on the 4th inst. In saying that the visit included all the prominent workings of the mine, we do not wish to convey the impression that the great labyrinth underlying the tract of land owned by this company was trod by the reporter; but all the newer workings, and especially those in which work is now prosecuted, were inspected, and the indications and improvements noted. The tour was a very gratifying one, as many of the prospect-drifts showed up well and give promise of some rich discoveries, and speak well for the judgment of Manager Carda, and his able foreman. The first descent was made into No. 4 shaft, located on the Little Pittsburg proper, a short distance east of the Little Chief shaft-house No. 4. Explorations carried on from this point have been particularly gratifying, and have discovered several very fine bodies of ore, which give great promise of developing into something more than little pockets that can be worked out in a few weeks. South and east of this shaft some little distance, is a comparatively unexplored piece of ground, into which prospect-drifts have been driven energetically and have been rewarded with success. About 130 feet southeast of the shaft and some distance above and beyond the old workings, a good pay-streak of lead carbonates was encountered some time since. This has been followed with very gratifying results, as the face of the drift now shows a fine body of ore extending from roof to floor and fully three feet in depth. The mineral is incased between two solid walls of iron, and has every indication of proving extensive and running out into the undeveloped territory beyond.

Another good body of ore has been uncovered under some of the old workings, east of the shaft about 100 feet. This body of ore is from eight to ten feet in thickness of good grade (a sand), and shows in the entire face of the drift. The body has been but lately opened up, and speculation as to its probable extent would be ill-advised and premature; however, indications are flattering. A third good body of ore, though less in extent than the other, has also been opened near this place, and looks fair to produce largely before exhausted. It has been traced for quite a distance as only a small thread, but has now developed into a two-foot

body, and apparently quite rich in both silver and lead. One encouraging fact in connection with the exploration-work now in progress from No. 4 shaft is that ore-bodies, now in sight, though not developed so that any correct idea may be formed of their extent, are so located that there is no doubt that they extend below the old workings or into the unexplored territory of the Winnemuck, and large space between the shaft and Amie line.

The New Discovery shaft was next visited, and the workings extending from it explored. The drift running northward is continued, though it does not show up very promising at the present time, but will be pushed on until the great mass of iron in the northwest corner of the New Discovery is fully explored. Occasionally this drift shows up very well, and gives promise of early success, and then again presents a very discouraging aspect. A fair body of mineral was found on the east side of this drift, about sixty feet from the shaft, and followed across the old drift in a western course, where it opened out into a body ten feet in thickness, but gradually pinched out, leaving a small streak running north, which is now followed with varying success. Another streak of good ore, some distance north of this last-mentioned streak, is pursued in its meandering course through the iron, sometimes opening up into a fair-sized pocket, then again reduced to twelve or eighteen inches. From the southern extremities of the old workings, a drift has been commenced, running south, intended to connect with a north drift from No. 5 shaft. About fifty-six feet yet remain to be driven to effect the connection. Except driving the north drift from No. 5 shaft, no work of importance is doing in this, the most southern of the Little Pittsburg shafts.

The No. 6 shaft, located north of No. 4, on the Little Pittsburg, is as yet but a prospect-shaft, no mineral having ever been found in it or any of its connections. The shaft is down 200 feet, and has three drifts. The most prominent of these is the northwest drift, which has attained a length of 141 feet, and lately crossed over into the Dives property. The face of the drift yesterday morning was in far more encouraging material than it has been at any time heretofore, and indications are, that iron will soon be encountered. Thus far, the drift has been run altogether in porphyry. The next in importance is the west drift, which tapped the workings of the Little Chief the other day. This drift is in black iron, badly broken, with some decomposed porphyry interspersed. It will now be turned south, leaving the Chief line a little to the right. The third drift runs nearly north a distance of 72 feet, and, showing no favorable indications, work on it has been temporarily suspended. There is little doubt but that all the drifts radiating from No. 6 shaft are too high; but as they had been pushed in a considerable distance, and a large amount of work done on them, Mr. Canda concluded to complete them to the side-lines, when winzes can be sunk and the territory thus explored at a less expense, rather than to commence the work over again lower down. The Little Pittsburg's pay-roll at present contains about 130 names, and the expenses per month are about \$14,000.

The ore-shipments continue to average twenty tons per day, the bulk of which is first-class ore, and there is no doubt that the surplus fund of the company is receiving additions weekly.

SILVER CORD.—The workings of the Silver Cord combination of mines are finally getting into good shape, whereby a large and steady yield of ore may be expected. Under the new superintendency of Arthur B. Litchfield, the mine manager, it was found that, after passing through the supposed bed-rock in the Silver Cord main incline, the ore-body already exposed is thirty feet in thickness, with the foot-wall not yet reached, and carrying mineral of high grade. The mineral immediately above the supposed bed-rock, and through which over 300 feet of drifts and levels have been run, gives an additional thickness of from 20 to 25 feet before the hanging-wall appears, and contains hard gray carbonates, assaying 90 ounces to 257 ounces in silver and 58 per cent in lead. The thickness of the contact-matter between porphyry and lime shows this to be an extraordinary deposit; and when stoping ground is fairly opened up, following the true bed-rock, the yield of paying ore from these mines will be a material addition to the general output of first-class ores.

PARK COUNTY.

The Fairplay *Flume* of the 5th inst. notes the following:

BIG CHIEF.—The Big Chief Mining Company, operating in Buckskin, is taking out some of the prettiest lead ore ever shown in Alma, from the Fielding Steele. This claim is in the Big Chief group and lies near Timberline town in the gulch. The ore is taken from a tunnel run into the hillsides and will assay fully 65 per cent in lead. The Hart lode, belonging to the same group and lying right at the old town of Buckskin, is the best developed and best looking of the company's property. The mine has been worked without cessation since March last and has shown some good ore. They have a 120-foot drift and a 30-foot shaft on the claim, and are going on with the work of development, leaving the ore in place in the mine.

DOLLY VARDEN.—The Dolly Varden Company, summing up the result of the year's work, ending June 27th, shows that during that period it has sold to the Boston & Colorado Smelting-Works here, 554'64 tons of ore from its mine. During the past four months, very little work has been done on the mine, the largest part of the force being engaged on the lower tunnel driving into the mine. The actual value of this ore as computed at the market price is \$86,317.88.

SACRAMENTO.—Late events indicate the presence of a bonanza in the Sacramento Company's property on a lower level than any of the present workings. It has from the first start-out been the intention to prosecute development at greater depths; but with a splendid vein of sulphuret ore to follow on almost a level, this object was for a short time lost sight of. The presence of a porphyry dike in the breast of the Lark tunnel caused a revival of the subject, and a winze was started to explore it. This winze was less than 30 feet deep last week, when the workmen struck a mineral vein that is now eighteen inches thick, and is of the highest grade ever taken out of the mine.

SAN JUAN COUNTRY.

SAN JUAN & N. Y. CO.—A correspondent of the *Denver Tribune*, writing from Silverton, says: Greene & Co. erected the first smelter in this part of the State, in 1875, under serious difficulties, freighting material and machinery over roadless mountains. The brick used in furnace and stack cost \$1.15 each. The ores treated running high in lead, the bullion was necessarily quite bulky, increasing the expense of transportation, hence low prices were paid for ore; yet, with a ten-ton furnace, \$400,000 worth of silver and lead were sent out in about twelve months of actual work. The smelter is now the property of the San Juan & New York Mining and Smelting Company, which also owns the Hazleton group of mines, three miles above town. A majority of the trustees are Denver & Rio Grande railway men.

The Aspen mine, of this group, has been the largest silver producer in the San Juan. The new company starts out well, having \$150,000 of working capital; and the early completion of the railway to an accessible point, and the fact that the mines are in a proprietary position to receive special favors, the cost of reducing ores will be reduced from an exorbitant rate to about \$24 per ton, the old price having been about \$50. The yield of the Aspen—the oldest mine in the district—up to 1880 has been \$178,558. One thousand feet of levels, shafts, and tunnels, and 1768 fathoms of ground had been excavated, with an average value or return of \$60 per fathom, up to the autumn of 1878. The vein is about four feet wide, having a pay-streak of two to eight inches. This company owns also the Mammoth, McGregor, Victor, Legal Tender, and the Ingersoll and J. L. P. tunnels, which intersect. It has about 4000 feet of development. The veins dip under the summit of the mountain. The upper or Ingersoll tunnel is now in 1400 feet, and is actively worked by a large force. A large room is clearing for a steam-engine, at a point 800 feet from the surface of the Ingersoll tunnel. A new tunnel is starting on a level with the Ingersoll.

SUMMIT COUNTY.

The *Leadville Herald* has the following items from Ten Mile: On the White Quail, a number of cross-cuts and drifts are running. The ore-body in all the ground above the main level is looking exceedingly well, and a large amount of galena has been exposed. Shipments of ore to the Pittsburg smelter have been stopped and the furnace has been compelled to close in consequence. In the Snowbank, at a depth of 106 feet, drifts are running both north and south. The former is 27 feet in length and has reached the Tiger line. It is in a large body of pyrites of iron. The south drift is 50 feet in length and has developed a good body of galena. The Forest group closed down, awaiting new machinery. The Champion and Rambler, belonging to McDonald and Fisher, are working well. Open cuts are running on these properties, and a large amount of ore has been taken out. A streak of galena has been found in the Cozzens lode, one of the Wabash group. In the Raven group, on Elk Mountain, the tunnel is in 200 feet, and the breast of the tunnel is looking well. The Ten Mile & Clifton Gulch Mining Company has completed the ditch, which is a mile in length, and the water has been turned in. Parties from Chicago have recently purchased a half-interest in this property. A test just made of this ground returned an ounce and a half of gold from two and a half days' shoveling of two men. It will thus be seen that by hydraulic work a large return is provided.

The *Kokomo Times* says: The Summit smelter is progressing rapidly, the framework being all out and the process of erection to begin in earnest. It is said that the works will be in complete running order in eight or ten days. Three thousand cords of fine wood are already delivered, and from 150,000 to 200,000 bushels of charcoal have been burned for its use. Mr. Brown has recently made a change in the manner of working the Robinson. He now employs every man by contract, and not by the old method of so much per day. The manager considers this arrangement much more satisfactory both to the laborers and stockholders. The mineral is looking much better than ever before. The ore-body is widening out at the bottom, and in the cross-cut at this place the last assays showed 260 ounces in silver and 38 per cent lead. The manager also employs a greater number of men than at any former time.

CANADA.

LEGISLATION.—The prospectus of the Beauce Gold Mining and Milling Company (Quebec) contains the following reference to the legislation of last session on this subject, contrasted with the previous state of affairs:

About the year 1864, a strong mining excitement had sprung up, and a large population flocked to the district, particularly to the Gilbert River, as being the place most prospected, and therefore the best known. Although the capital which came in at this time was mostly speculative, the richness of the mines was such that great developments would have been made but for the regulations of the district, which ground the mining industry to ruin, between oppressive government laws and seigniorial monopolies. As a result, the whole business was paralyzed and dropped, and the poorer miners driven out as thieves by the mounted police. A more thorough smothering of a rich mining region was never seen. But of late, these matters have been done away. The government has made a reasonable code of mining regulations, amounting to simply a small per capita license-fee on the owners, and the seigniorial claims have also been greatly modified, and will probably soon be done away with altogether. As the matter now stands, mining may be prosecuted with facility and cheapness.

SHERBROOKE DISTRICT, NOVA SCOTIA.—Fifty-five men are employed at the Wellington and Palmer gold mines, Goldenville, on the Dewar lead, at a depth of 500 feet. The monthly yield is 150 ounces of gold. The Meridian mine is paying well, the output of 264 tons of quartz in June yielding 169 ounces of gold. Messrs. J. W. Glencross and D. W. Crockett are negotiating with the Toronto owners for the purchase of this mine. The price is stated to be \$1000. The other mines are all paying well.

DAKOTA.

STANDBY.—The *Deadwood News* says: Reliable information reaches us to the effect that another 60-stamp mill is to be put up on the Como mine, property of the Standby Mining Company. It is understood that grading is to be commenced immediately between the town of Rochford and the Standby mill. This is the best evidence that the Standby has fully met the expectations of its stockholders, and we shall expect to see with the coming year a half-dozen more enterprises of like character making headway toward milling operations. The bodies of ore in and about Rochford are not to be excelled in extent in this country.

GOLDEN KEY.—The *Rochford Miner* says that day and night shifts are steadily pushing the Golden Key tunnel to completion. It is now 380 feet in length, and must be run at least 50 feet farther before the ledge will be tapped.

IDAHO.

The *Avalanche* has the following mining items:

The Black Jack Company is hauling ore to Leonard's mill.

A rich quartz discovery has been made between Kennedy's Ranch and Antelope Springs, about sixty miles from Blackfoot.

The company owning the Rising Sun mine, Shaw's Mountain, has recently made some valuable strikes in the way of finding the ledge in two or three new places.

The Bonaparte mine, near Rocky Bar, is doing well. The new 20-stamp mill is perfection itself. The Reeser mill is running night and day on Wide West rock, turning out a large amount of bullion.

About 10,000 pounds of ore will soon be shipped from the Columbia mine, in Sawtooth District, to be tested. The ore assays from \$900 to \$1500 per ton, and there is a good vein of it.

The Clearbrook mine has been leased to two different companies—one to work the first and second levels, and the other working above the third level. Work will shortly be started at other points. The last crushing of 17 tons at the arrastra went nearly \$60 per ton. The lot crushed at the Ellmore mill, consisting of 205 tons, yielded over \$31 per ton.

ALTURAS.—The *Bonanza City Herald* says: The Vienna, Alturas, and other mines purchased last winter of Bonanza parties, are developing. The superintendent is shipping ore from the Vienna to Salt Lake.

PANAMINT.—The *Idaho World* says: The report that the Panamint mine, at Banner, was sold the other day for \$22,000 is confirmed. The money has not yet been paid over, but will be in a short time. Colonel Rogers, who made the purchase, is a well-known quartz expert, and represents Messrs. Hurst, Haggart & Tevis, one of the richest companies of San Francisco.

SALMON RIVER.—The *Blackfoot Register* of the 24th says: Seven tons of machinery for the Salmon River Mining and Smelting Company started out last night. A large lot of freight had been received for the company, that will leave in a few days.

MONTANA.

From the *Butte Miner* of the 1st inst. we extract the following:

ALICE.—The levels are all in excellent shape for producing ore, though at present none is taken out, except what has to be removed in order to extend the drifts. Even this output, however, is more than enough to keep the mill supplied, and several thousand tons have already accumulated at the new mill, now in process of erection. The 700-foot station in the main shaft has been put in. When the sump is finished, upon which the men are now busily engaged, the cross-cut will be run and the 700-foot level started. Judging from the inclination of the vein, as opened up on the No. 5 level, it is thought that the cross-cut will require to be extended 150 feet north before the ledge is tapped.

ANSELMO.—During the past week, important developments have been made. In the bottom of the new shaft, which is down 60 feet, a two-foot ledge of ore very similar to that produced from the whim-shaft has been uncovered. It is separated into two classes on the dump, the first class assaying 112 ounces and the second 66 ounces. In the main shaft, sinking has been resumed at an incline depth of 95 feet. In the bottom, at present, the ore is fully three feet across, and in quality the richest that has yet been produced. The face of the east drift is not advancing at present, though a stope is actively worked. In the west drift, however, a vein of high-grade ore fully two feet wide is in process of extraction. The face is 70 feet from the shaft.

BELL.—The drift just started west from the 100-foot or whim-shaft ran into the ledge on Friday, and opened up a body of magnificent-looking ore, the dimensions of which have not yet been ascertained. Assays made yesterday show it to contain 60 ounces in silver and 55 per cent copper. The east drift from the middle shaft has reached a length of 55 feet and continues to be pushed forward on the hanging-wall side of the ledge. It is producing about five tons of shipping-ore per diem besides some of a lower grade. The west drift, also on the hanging-wall side, is in 35 feet; but as the ore in the face is not as rich as formerly, a cross-cut has just been started south to the foot-wall, to see whether or not the location of the pay-streak has been shifted.

LEXINGTON.—Within the past few days, the extraction of ore has been commenced in the west level, where heavy reserves are in sight. The stopes of the east level, 100 feet from the shaft, are in ore and producing well, considering the limited number of men employed. Fifteen tons is the average daily output, which might easily be doubled were there any means for treating the ore. The new shaft is pushed downward day and night, and when the whim starts up, will speedily be sunk to water-level, after which heavy hoisting-machinery will be placed in position.

STAR WEST.—During the past week, fifty tons of first-class ore have been shipped to the Colorado smelter. The whim-shaft is down 105 feet. Yesterday, the miners were putting in a station, and when a 20-foot sump shall have been dug out, drifts east and west will be started. The vein in the bottom is between two and a half and three feet wide.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The new Colusa shaft is down thirty-five feet. The main shaft on the Magna Charta has attained a depth of fifty feet. The bottom of the Modoc shaft is getting squared up, and a cross-cut will be started to-morrow night. The rock is very hard. Work in the Stevens is confined to the east drift of the old shaft, from which about 18 inches of \$75 ore is coming. It is said that four feet of \$100 ore has been struck in the Columbia. The shaft on the west end of the Volunteer is down 48 feet, and ore of uneven value is taken out. It assays from \$50 to \$175. The Self-Riser continues to produce 15 tons of base ore per day. The Salisbury has not yet been started up. The ore in the bottom of the Diamond shaft is changing and improving in quality.

NEVADA.

PIOCHE.—The Record of July 31st says: The Hillside refinery started up last Monday, running through bullion.

The drift running east on the 125-foot level of the Mendha is still improving. The large roaster of the Bristol S. M. Company was set in place last week, and it will not be long before the mill will be ready to commence crushing.

The Day mine is shipping about five tons of ore daily to the Hillside furnace.

THE COMSTOCK LODE.

The summary of the Gold Hill News for the week ending the 14th inst. is as follows:

It would seem that the beginning of the end of the present depression in mining matters on the Comstock had been reached. Dealers and the market have been waiting for a development, and it has been made, not where and as expected, perhaps, but it is all the more encouraging because in a measure unexpected. At present, the indications are, that in the connection between the Union shaft and the 2500 station of the Sierra Nevada incline there are 35 feet of good ore. The probabilities were that none would there be found. The workings each way have not yet been connected, but both are in ore, and that from the Union shaft has been in ore for 15 feet. The last blast in the face of this drift was the best.

The situation on the 2500 of Union increases in interest. This is the lay of the level: First, distances. From the Union shaft, it is 340 feet east to winze No. 1. To the Sierra Nevada incline from the Union shaft, is 260 feet; from winze No. 1 to the incline, 160 feet. From winze No. 1 to winze No. 2, is 270 feet; direction, almost exactly south.

The drift south on the 2500 level from the Union shaft is not aimed, as is generally supposed, at winze No. 2, but at the joint Union-Mexican winze farther south. This drift is to connect with that run north through Ophir and Mexican on the 2500, and is for a general thoroughfare.

Now the ore-body on the 2500 has been struck between the Union shaft and the Sierra Nevada incline, where it is likely to show more or less of value (probably more) for about 35 feet. It feathers out in stringers of good ore, and shows itself for 15 feet between winze No. 1 and the Sierra Nevada incline. It also shows promising material between winzes Nos. 1 and 2. Stringers of low-grade quartz and clay reach out to the drift south from the Union shaft. Thus the ore-body of Union is displaying itself in four different places; yet the chances are, that all this will be forgotten before the level can be opened up by cross-cuts, as that work is still somewhat in the future.

Other points of interest just now are: Savage bulkheads, which will allow, doubtless, of the resumption of prospecting from the C. N. S. shaft before another report is made; completed connection between Yellow Jacket and Crown Point and Belcher; the working on the 3000 of Crown Point for connection on that level with Belcher preparatory to the resumption of prospecting at that depth by the latter mine, and operations in Overman, Benton, Alta, and Silver Hill.

COLUMBUS DISTRICT.

We take the following notes from the True Fissure of the 31st ult.:

MOUNT DIABLO.—The north drift from the 243 station has been advanced during the week 25 feet. The total length of this drift is 63 feet, and it is expected that an ore-body will be cut in it in the next 15 feet. The formation at present is looking favorable. A station has been completed at the third level, and a drift advanced north 14 feet during the week. The total length of this drift now is 21 feet. The main shaft has been sunk 10 1/2 feet below the third level. The winze below the first level is down 89 feet and is in high ore. A drift has been started southeast from the drift on the first level, to connect with the west drift from the bottom of the first incline from the old tunnel. This drift is now in 11 feet. The stopes and drifts in ore on the first level are looking and producing well.

NORTHERN BELLE.—During the past week, the drift on the shaft, fourth level, has been advanced 15 feet, and is still in ledge-matter of a favorable-looking character. The cross-cut between the second and third levels looks very promising, and from it considerable ore of good quality is taken out. The sixth level is yielding as usual. In the level above the adit, the ore-stopes are looking well. All work has progressed well during the week, both at the mills and mine. The aggregate output of ore is 104 tons per day. For the week ending July 26th, the shipment of bullion was \$33,775.98.

MOUNT POTOSI.—The extraction of ore has been resumed and additional men put on. There are 390 tons of ore at Belleville awaiting milling facilities, and there are also 175 tons on the dump awaiting transportation. The average milling assay of the lot of ore is \$75. The mill at Belleville will be started on this ore about the first week in next month.

PROPOSALS.

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.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Fuel for Capitol, State Court-House, Governor's Mansion, etc.; J. M. Brockenbrough, Commonwealth of Va. Land Office, Richmond, Va. | Aug. 14, 1880. |
| Improvement of Grand Marais Harbor; U. S. Engineer's Office, 99 1/2 West Third street, St. Paul, Minn. | " 14, " |
| Improvement of Duluth Harbor; U. S. Engineer's Office, 99 1/2 West Third street, St. Paul, Minn. | " 14, " |
| Three hundred tons (or more if required) of Red Ash Anthracite; W. B. Simpson, Collector of Customs, Custom-House, Montreal, Canada. | " 16, " |
| Coal for Public Buildings, Ottawa; Department of Public Works, Ottawa, Canada. | " 16, " |
| Ordnance Supplies; S. C. Lyford, Ordnance Department U.S.A., Frankford Arsenal, Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 16, " |
| Construction of Bridge over Passaic River at Newark; James Owen, Engineer, 721 Broad Street, Newark, N. J. | " 16, " |
| Two Elevators; O. H. Irish, Chief of Bureau Engraving and Printing, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. | " 16, " |
| Improvement of Erie Harbor; J. M. Wilson, U. S. Engineer's Office, Cleveland, Ohio. | " 17, " |
| Improvement of Cleveland Harbor; J. M. Wilson, U. S. Engineer's Office, Cleveland, Ohio. | " 17, " |
| Improvement of Delaware River, near Petty's Island; J. N. Macomb, U. S. Engineer's Office, 1619 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 17, " |
| Improvement of Ashtabula Harbor, O.; John M. Wilson, U. S. Engineer's Office, Cleveland, Ohio. | " 17, " |
| Construction of Sewers and Drains, etc.; Office of the Board of Public Works, Cincinnati, O. | " 17, " |
| Dredging 70,000 Cubic Yards; J. M. Wilson, U. S. Engineer's Office, Cleveland, O. | " 17, " |
| Improving Vermillion Harbor; J. M. Wilson, U. S. Engineer's Office, Cleveland, O. | " 17, " |
| Building U. S. Landing Pier at Lewes, Del.; J. N. Macomb, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 17, " |
| Construction of Piers in Marcus Hook Harbor, Delaware River; J. N. Macomb, Colonel of Engineers, U.S.A., U. S. Engineer's Office, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 17, " |
| Improvement of Wicomico River, Md.; W. P. Craighill, Major of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, Baltimore, Md. | " 17, " |
| Dredging at Elk River; W. P. Craighill, U. S. Engineer's Office, 70 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md. | " 17, " |
| Coal, Wood, etc. for Brooklyn Jail; Supervisors' Committee on Jail, Room 10, County Court-House, Brooklyn, N. Y. | " 17, " |
| Improvement of Delaware River at Mifflin Bar; J. N. Macomb, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, 1619 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 18, " |
| Annual Supplies for the Department of Charities and Correction of King's County, N. Y.; Clerk of the Board of Charities and Correction, Flatbush, King's County, N. Y. | " 18, " |
| Improvement of Wilmington Harbor, Del.; J. N. Macomb, Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 18, " |
| Improvement of Susquehanna River; W. P. Craighill, Major of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, Baltimore, Md. | " 18, " |
| 20,000 Bushels Best Second Pool Youghiogheny Coal (80 lbs. to the bushel); W. S. Cappeller, County Auditor's Office, Commissioner's Department, Cincinnati, O. | " 18, " |
| Improvement of Schuylkill River, Pennsylvania; J. N. Macomb, U. S. Engineer's Office, 1619 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. | " 19, " |
| Dredging Outer Harbor at Chicago, Ill.; G. J. Lydecker, Engineer U.S.A., 25 Honore Building, Chicago, Ill. | " 19, " |
| Grading, Bridging Structures, Track-laying, Ties, etc. for the New Orleans Pacific Railroad, for about 140 miles; G. M. Dodge, Pres. American Railway Improvement Co., 80 Broadway, New York. | " 20, " |
| Building an Iron Sidewalk, to be hung on brackets, about 140 feet long, more or less; Commissioners of Northampton County, Pa. | " 20, " |
| Wagons and Horses for the U. S. Army; D. H. Rucker, A. Q. M. General U.S.A., Depot Quartermaster's Office, Philadelphia. | " 26, " |
| Dredging 1,200,000 cubic yards of Material, more or less, in Mobile Bay, Ala., for less than \$225,000; A. N. Dannel, Capt. Engineers, U.S.A., U. S. Engineer's Office, Mobile, Ala. | " 26, " |
| Steam Fire-Engines, with Hose, etc.; Rufus Ingalls, Col. and A. Q. M. General U.S.A., Office C. Q. M., Chicago, Ill. | " 28, " |
| Improvement of Harbor at New Orleans, La., amount appropriated, \$75,000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers, U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Tangipahoa River, La., amount appropriated, \$5000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Oriente River, La., amount appropriated, \$8000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Bayou Teche, La., from W. Martinsville to Leonville, amount appropriated, \$6000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Vermillion River, La., amount appropriated, \$5000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Pearl River below Jacksonville, Fla.; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Bayou Terrebonne, La., amount appropriated, \$10,000; C. W. Howell, Major of Engineers U.S.A., P.O. Drawer 432, New Orleans, La. | " 30, " |
| Extension of Oswego Breakwater; W. McFarland, Major of Engineers U.S.A., U. S. Engineer's Office, Oswego, N. Y. | " 30, " |
| Improvement of Shrewsbury River, N. J.; N. Michler, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, New York. | " 30, " |
| Extension of Buffalo Breakwater; W. McFarland, Major of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, Oswego, N. Y. | " 30, " |
| Constructing Jetties at the Mouth of the St. John's River, Fla.; Q. A. Gilmore, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, U. S. A., Army Building, New York. | " 31, " |
| Construction of Jetties at Sullivan's Island, S. C.; Capt. J. C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Charleston, S. C. | " 31, " |
| Improvement of Elizabeth River, N. J.; N. Michler, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, New York. | " 31, " |
| Five Thousand Tons Australian Coal; Secretary of the Bombay Gas Company (Limited), 6 Draper's Gardens, Throgmorton avenue, E. C., London, Eng. | " 31, " |
| Improvement of Rahway River, N. J.; N. Michler, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, New York. | Sept. 1, " |
| Pumping-Engines; Water Commissioners, No. 1 City and County Hall, Buffalo, N. Y. | " 2, " |
| Dredging Norfolk Harbor, Va., North Landing River, Va., and N. C., and Currituck Sound, N. C.; Charles B. Phillips, Captain of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, 59 Main street, Norfolk, Va. | " 4, " |
| Fire-Engines; Den Burgermeisteramt, Colmar, Germany. | " 5, " |
| Coal to be delivered at Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.; J. Adams Smith, Pay Inspector, U. S. Navy Pay Office, Washington, D. C. | " 7, " |
| Proposals for Building Lock on Great Kanawha River, West Va.; W. P. Craighill, Major of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office 70 Saratoga street, Baltimore, Md. | " 7, " |
| Excavating 270,000 Cubic Yards of Material from the Channel through Lake George, in the St. Mary's River, Mich.; G. Weltzel, Major of Engineers, U. S. Engineer's Office, 26 Washington avenue, Detroit, Mich. | " 10, " |
| System of Water-Supply; T. P. Newell, City Clerk's Office, Joplin, Mo. See advertisement in another column. | |
| Designs for the Manufacture and Erection of the Bridge over Franklin Square; W. A. Roebling, Chief Engineer, 21 Water street, Brooklyn, N. Y. | |

FINANCIAL.

Gold and Silver Stocks.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Aug. 13.

Leadville mines continue to attract most of the attention, the dealings in the past week having been mostly in these stocks. The market has shown slight indications of weakness, but withal has been very well maintained. There is a general feeling and certain indications that the worst has been seen, although it will be impossible to establish that confidence which is likely to move up the price of stocks rapidly. One feature in favor of the recovery of the market is, that a number of really meritorious mines have suffered from the decline in the price of those stocks which were entirely too high. The former have such strong claims to public confidence that it will be impossible to keep them down, and their advance in price will largely help to restore public confidence; especially in good mines well managed. The San Francisco system has lost its popularity. It has, however, representatives who have not yet been brought prominently to the front, but who will undoubtedly claim to be the exception to what we have already had to contend with. The public, however, will find these new candidates no better than those with whom they have had to deal.

There have been liberal dealings in the Comstock shares at fairly maintained prices. California records sales of 585 shares at \$1.80@\$.2. Consolidated Virginia has been fairly active, but quite irregular, the sales amounting to 6410 shares at \$.45@\$.3.10@\$.3.30@\$.3.20. The dealings in Hale & Norcross amount to 100 shares at \$.90. Sierra Nevada has been dealt in to the extent of 120 shares at \$12 1/4. Consolidated Imperial has been more active than of late, and somewhat irregular. The sales amount to 11,400 shares at 38@20@35c. The sales of Leviathan amount to but 100 shares at 4c. Union Consolidated has received a fair amount of attention, the sales amounting to 330 shares at \$29 1/4@27 1/2.

The Bodie stocks have been quiet, and, in most cases, inclined to weakness. The sales of Bodie aggregate but 100 shares at \$.5. Standard has been very quiet but steady, the sales amounting to 885 shares at \$27 1/4@27. Bechtel, with a moderate business, has been weak, the sales amounting to 1040 shares at \$1.40@\$.1. Bulwer has been moderately active and stronger, the sales aggregating 1580 shares at \$2.20@2.40. Consolidated Pacific has been more active than for a long time past, but shows continued weakness. The sales amount to 1970 shares at 85@60c. Goodshaw has been irregular and moderately active, the sales amounting to 2350 shares at \$1.05@1.40@\$.1. May Belle only records 100 shares at 20c. South Bodie has had a moderate business at steady prices, the sales amounting to 1300 shares at 16c. South Bulwer has been quiet and steady, with sales of 900 shares at 55@50c. Tioga records sales of 550 shares at \$1.10@\$.1.

The Tuscarora stocks have shown no marked activity and but little feature. The sales of Belle Isle amount to 550 shares at 75@80c. Independence, on a small business, has shown some strength, the sales amounting to 855 shares at 15@30c. Navajo only records 500 shares at 50c. Tuscarora, with a moderate business, has ranged between 26@20c., with sales of 2000 shares. The dealings in Grand Prize amount to 55 shares at \$1.50@1.25, and in Martin White to 200 shares at 80c.

In the miscellaneous San Francisco stocks, we only note sales of 550 shares of Caledonia (B. H.) at \$1.10@1.70.

The dealings in the regular lists of the New York Stock Exchange and the New York Mining Stock Exchange have been as follows: Amie has been quite active and fairly steady, the sales amounting to 63,780 shares at 79@83@87c. Chrysolite, although active, has not been so largely dealt in as in some previous weeks. The price of the stock has been somewhat irregular, but is a little stronger than a week ago. The new management has had practically nothing to say since it took hold, and the public appears to be waiting developments. The sales amount to 25,515 shares at \$7.25@8@7.50. Climax, with a moderate business, has been quite weak, the sales amounting to 37,200 shares at \$2.25@1.50. Deadwood only records 10 shares at \$15, and Excelsior 50 shares at \$16 1/4. Findley is again attracting some attention, and shows an improvement, the sales amounting to 17,500 shares at 20@27c. Great

Eastern, under a moderate business, has been a little strong, the sales amounting to 9900 shares at 51@59c. Green Mountain is receiving fair attention at strong prices, the sales amounting to 2500 shares at \$3.55@3.50. Homestake shows a small business at improving prices, the sales amounting to 130 shares at \$33 1/2@34 1/4. There are rumors that this company will soon increase its dividend. Horn-Silver has been very quiet, the sales amounting to but 200 shares at \$16 1/2. Hukill has been moderately active, and although at one time showing some strength, it has since lost it. The sales aggregate 16,450 shares at \$1.30@1.50. La Plata records sales of 550 shares at \$4.75@5.25. Leadville has been quiet and steady at 48@51c., with sales of 2377 shares. Little Chief has been fairly active but weak. The sales amount to 7105 shares at \$5.50@3.90. Little Pittsburg has been very quiet and weak, the sales amounting to 567 shares at \$4.75@4.30. Moose has been quiet but steady, the sales aggregating 1800 shares at 60@64c. Plumas records 100 shares at \$1.80. Rising Sun, which has been dealt in for the first time this week, records sales of 4300 shares at \$1.80@1.90@\$.2. Robinson Consolidated, which is also new to the list, has been dealt in to the extent of 1460 shares at \$10 1/2@9 1/2. Calaveras has been very active and strong, the sales amounting to 78,700 shares at 38@60c. Central Arizona has been quite active but weak, the sales aggregating 15,760 shares at \$10 1/2@7 1/2. Durango has had a moderate business at steady prices, the sales aggregating 5100 shares at 45@41c. The Quicksilver stocks have been quiet. The sales of Preferred amount to 600 shares at \$49 1/2@51, and of Common 500 shares at \$14 1/2. Rappahannock has been quiet but steady, the sales aggregating 7200 shares at 32@29c. Silver Cliff has been quiet and a shade weak, with sales of 1100 shares at \$4.75@4.15. South Hite, with a moderate business, has been stronger. The sales amount to 3800 shares at 90c.@1.20@1.10. Sutro Tunnel has been fairly active and steady, the sales aggregating 21,282 shares at \$2@1 1/2.

The dealings in the fancies have been as follows: American Flag, 6000 shares at 35@41c.; Buckeye, 9600 shares at 30@29c.; Dahlonga, 13,400 shares at 9@13c.; Granville, 7100 shares at 11@14c.; Lucerne, 5800 shares at 14@15c.; and Lacrosse, 21,000 shares at 33@30c.

The dealings at the American Mining Stock Exchange for the week have been as follows:

| AMERICAN MINING STOCK EXCHANGE. | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------|-------------------|
| STOCKS. | Open- ing. | High- est. | Low- est. | Final. | Sales- shares. |
| Amie..... | .80 | .84 | .77 | .81 | 69,600 |
| Auburn & Rock Creek..... | 1.25 | 1.30 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 6,000 |
| Battle Creek..... | 4.50 | 4.50 | 3.25 | 3 3/4 | 6,900 |
| Barbee & Walker..... | 5.00 | 5.25 | 4.50 | 5 1/2 | 7,800 |
| Bassick..... | 7.37 1/2 | 7.37 1/2 | 7 1/4 | 7 1/4 | 200 |
| Best & Belcher..... | 9.00 | 9.00 | 8.87 1/2 | ..... | 600 |
| Bodie..... | 4.75 | 4.75 | ..... | 4.75 | 200 |
| Boston..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bulwer..... | 2.25 | 2.25 | ..... | 2.25 | 100 |
| By-and-By..... | 1.05 | 1.50 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 3,500 |
| California..... | 1.90 | 2.00 | 1.90 | 2.00 | 2,000 |
| Central Arizona..... | 9.50 | 9.50 | ..... | 9.50 | 200 |
| Con. Pacific..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Con. Virginia..... | 3.00 | 3.50 | 3.00 | 3.30 | 650 |
| Climax..... | 2.30 | 2.30 | 2.25 | 2.25 | 500 |
| Columbia..... | 4.00 | 4.00 | 3.10 | 3.10 | 700 |
| Cosette..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Crowell..... | .13 | .13 | .16 | .13 | 3,500 |
| Chrysolite..... | 6.75 | 7.75 | 6.50 | 7 1/4 | 18,750 |
| Copper Knob..... | .32 | .33 | .30 | .32 | 11,100 |
| Durango..... | .41 | .45 | .40 | .44 | 12,500 |
| Eureka Con..... | 15.25 | 15 1/2 | .15 | 15 1/2 | 160 |
| Glynn Dale..... | .09 | .09 | ..... | .09 | 200 |
| Girard..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Goodshaw..... | 1.10 | 1.10 | ..... | 1.10 | 100 |
| Great Eastern..... | .58 | .58 | ..... | ..... | 100 |
| Hukill..... | 1.30 | 1.45 | 1.25 | 1.45 | 18,600 |
| Horn-Silver..... | 17.00 | 17.00 | 16 1/4 | 16 1/4 | 400 |
| Iron-Silver..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Leadville..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Little Chief..... | 5.12 1/2 | 5.12 1/2 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 1,545 |
| Mexican..... | 8.00 | 9.25 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 560 |
| Mayflower..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mineral Creek..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mono..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ophir..... | 6.75 | 7.50 | 6.75 | 7.50 | 360 |
| Robinson Con..... | 9.87 1/2 | 9 3/4 | ..... | 9 3/4 | 100 |
| Silver Nugget..... | 1.40 | 1.55 | 1.30 | 1.40 | 17,800 |
| Silver Cliff..... | 4.55 | 4.55 | 4.30 | 4.30 | 400 |
| Standby..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Silver Isle..... | 37.00 | 37.00 | ..... | 37.00 | 10 |
| Standard..... | 26.87 1/2 | 27.50 | 26.87 1/2 | 27.50 | 200 |
| Sutro Tunnel..... | 1.75 | 1.80 | 1.70 | 1.75 | 1,200 |
| South Bulwer..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sierra Nevada..... | 11.37 1/2 | 11.75 | 11.25 | 11.75 | 150 |
| Tombstone..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vandewater..... | .80 | .80 | ..... | .80 | 2,100 |
| Union Con..... | 26.00 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 60 |
| Total sales..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 189,045 |

The Denver Inter-Ocean is authority for the statement that Governor Tabor has sold all of his stock in Chrysolite, and that the company is indebted to him to the extent of \$200,000.

Boston expects to have a mining exchange about Sept. 1st.

A consolidation of the two mining exchanges is again receiving serious consideration, the new exchange not having proved as successful as the promoters anticipated.

The following is an extract from a recent letter from Mr. George Daly, manager of the Little Chief mine: "I have been ordered by telegraph to stop giving these warnings. I have written to General Ames declining to do so, and reiterating my former statement concerning the suicidal policy which the new management are pursuing. I can and will produce the ore necessary to pay the dividend as the directors order, and am taking out the ore from our best reserves—in fact, I am literally gutting the diggings." There is probably more truth in this statement than in some of the more glowing ones which preceded it when the stock was being forced off at a much higher figure, and before certain parties had unloaded.

The Empire mine, of Utah, has levied an assessment of \$1.50 per share, aggregating \$150,000. The company, it is alleged, is in debt to the amount of \$90,000.

The following stocks have been listed at the American Mining Stock Exchange: Alta—Montana, Alice, Bassick, Breece, Bull-Domingo, Bald Mountain, Dunderberg, Dunkin, Bonanza Chief, Central Arizona, Eureka Consolidated, Father de Smet, Great Eastern, Goodshaw, Homestake, Hibernia, Horn-Silver, Harshaw, La Plata, Little Pittsburg, Ontario, Silver Islet, Red Elephant, and Robinson Consolidated. Robinson Consolidated, Dunderberg, and Iron Silver have been put on the temporary list at the old Board.

OFFICIAL LETTERS.

Amie.—Telegrams from the superintendent of this mine are as follows:

Aug. 5th.—Shipped 24 tons second-class ore. Mine looking unusually well. Prospecting drift north of present workings shows large body of good ore.

Aug. 11th.—Shipped 15 tons. Large accumulation of ore on hand. Will double shipments from this on, commencing to-morrow. No change in mine.

Chrysolite.—Manager Keyes writes from this mine under date of the 2d inst. as under:

Herewith please find tracing of work done during the past week.

The number of feet driven was 141. No prospecting whatever was done except sinking Chrysolite shaft 6 and the line drift on section A 32. I have ordered resumed the cross-cut east in section 18 and the north drift on section F 34. The rock in the bottom Chrysolite shaft 6 shows signs of changing to-day.

First Level.—The stopes on G and H 30 are looking well, and are still improving. H 29, in the old stope, shows 3 feet of fine mineral. D 27, cross cut south, in the iron connecting E and W drift, shows a seam of extra ore which has widened to 2 feet.

Second Level.—A 30 and 31 are looking particularly well, and show large faces of very high-grade sand ore. B 32 shows in the face over 10 feet of extra high-grade sand. E 30, up over main level, shows over 4 feet of good ore. The weekly record of ore settled for, some \$54,000, has already been forwarded.

The ore statement of this company, for the week ending the 31st ult., was as follows:

Ore delivered but not paid for as per last week's statement: tons, 477; lbs., 1091; ore delivered this week, tons, 475; lbs., 660; total ore delivered, tons, 1520; lbs., 155; ore paid for this week, tons, 664; lbs., 1430; total ore paid for this month, tons, 1735; lbs., 1845; balance delivered but not paid for, tons, 287; lbs., 1721; cash received this week from sale of ore, \$54,012.42; total cash received this month, \$131,750.70; average per ton, \$75.89, net.

The telegrams received during the week are as under:

LEADVILLE, COLO., Aug. 10th.—Shipped 80 tons to smelters to-day (Tuesday).

LEADVILLE, COLO., Aug. 11.—W. S. Ward's full report on Chrysolite goes forward to-day. The mine is looking much better, the average daily output being eighty tons and the net value \$80 per ton.

Little Pittsburg.—Over one hundred men are now employed at this mine. Four shafts are worked and a large amount of ore is mined. The prospects are far brighter for the company than they have been in months. It is reported that an important strike was made by this company on the 2d inst.

Little Chief.—This company, at latest advices, continues the enormous output noted in our last. The ore now raised comes principally from the new or Daly shaft; 400 men are employed by this company.

Green Mountain.—The face of No. 5 tunnel in this mine continues in good ore. The raise toward No. 4 tunnel above is up 200 feet, all in excellent ore, and

having 200 feet more to go. The mill is running regularly, and the new mill is going up rapidly.

Harshaw.—TUCSON, A. T., Aug. 6.—The 20-stamp mill of the Hermosa, Patagonia, started up yesterday. This mine is one of the best in the territory, and large shipments of bullion will certainly follow the completion of the mill, which is the best in Arizona. The bullion shipments from the Contention mine, Tombstone, for the month of July amounted to \$192,000. The purchase-money (\$50,000) on the Hardshell group of mines, Patagonia, has been paid.

Madre.—The superintendent of this mine, writing under date of the 3d inst., says:

Since writing on the first of this month, ore in main tunnel has much improved both in quality and quantity. I have started another cross-cut 70 feet beyond the last on the east side, in same direction, and where some rich ore occurred.

While we are in such a mass of ore, I deem it good policy to follow up and explore all seams and stringers of high-grade ore. Ore in Joe Williams shaft is much more regular and defined. The main tunnel is now in about 390 feet, and cross-cut to west side is run 29 feet, while the east side cross-cut is in about 40 feet. Ore gives an average value of \$98.30 per ton. Faces of tunnel and east cross-cut still in ore.

North Hite & Yosemite.—The agent of this company telegraphs under date of the 4th inst. as follows:

Surveyor commenced making his surveys on the 2d. We shall have extracted by the 7th of September about 1200 tons of ore, which will mill \$20 per ton.

Rappahannock.—We are advised by the secretary of this company of the receipt to-day of 240 ounces of amalgam from the mine, having a value of between \$1100 and \$1200. This was the result of 10½ days' run of the mill. Work on the new shaft is progressing favorably. This shaft is located 500 feet on the vein north of the present shaft, and when completed will open a large body of ore.

Resumption Mining and Smelting Co.—We are in receipt of the following communication from the president of this company, Mr. Charles H. Tompkins:

At a meeting of the trustees of this company, held this day at their office, Miami V. Carr was elected secretary, vice S. M. Hamilton, removed.

Sacramento.—The superintendent of this mine writing under date of the 3rd inst., says:

Extended for week 8½ ft. The contact is still very wide, filled with hard quartz, sand and galena, and the rich streaks of mineral reported already. We draw a fair quantity of shipping mineral from this point. Average grade, sand 90 ozs. *West Drift*—Extended 6½ feet. The vein at this point became narrow and then we cut another cave or deposit of clay in roof of level, and again found vein large and strong in the roof also, immediately under the deposit. The sand which forms the greatest portion of the vein will yield from 25 to 30 ozs. *Frue's Shaft*—Depth from surface 37½ ft. Yesterday, we cut some ore which looked very encouraging, lime and porphyry being the rock in the bottom of the shaft. *Stoping*—We are making fair progress. In block G, the ore is still making down and the vein looks strong and wide. In block D, north side, ore is making northward nicely, and is yielding well. In block B, vein a little contracted, but ore is good. In Saco No. 2, vein wide and has both high and low-grade ore. In old Saco got several tons good ore and found contact that promises well—is part of old vein, and may lead to good results.

Stormont.—The superintendent of this mine telegraphs, under date of the 11th inst., that the new discovery-shaft had attained a depth of 61 feet, and every thing is in fine condition. The secretary reports on that date receipts of bullion amounting to nearly \$9000.

Spring Valley.—The superintendent telegraphs, under date of the 9th inst., as under:

We estimate amalgam in safe will yield fully \$80,000. Welch tunnel and main line of stuccos below untouched—reasons by letter. Clean-up is good, considering disadvantages we have labored under. The next will be much better. A large amount of work done brings no return, but will come in splendidly next winter. I will ship bar Saturday.

Sutro Tunnel.—The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company received, on the 11th inst., Report No. 405 of progress and details of work of this company for week ending August 1th: Progress for the month of July in north lateral 304 feet; total length of north lateral 3760 feet; in south lateral, progress for July, 120 feet; total length of south lateral, 1417 feet. The north lateral tunnel is nearly through the Ophir, and in about two months will be at the Union Consolidated.

Standard Consolidated.—The following letter, fully explaining the condition of this mine, was received on the 2d inst.:

During the week ending July 31st, we employed 85 miners; 22 carmen, 4 skipmen, 3 tramway men, 3 station-tenders, 5 watchmen, 3 firemen, 3 blacksmith helpers, 6 laborers, 1 woodman, and 1 timkeeper at \$4; 2 shaft bosses, 7 engineers, 3 blacksmiths, and 7 carpenters at \$5; 9 ore-pumpers, and 2 woodmen at \$3.50; 1 chief engineer, 7 carpenters, and 1 blacksmith at \$6; 9 shaft miners at \$4.25, and 3 at \$5 per day; 1 foreman at \$2.50, and 1 clerk at \$1.50 per month. We extracted and shipped to the mills 1150 tons of ore from the 300, 385, and 550-foot levels. The average pulp assay for the week is \$39.40, the amount of crude bullion received is 4432 ounces, and the amount shipped to the company, \$25,397.29. The main shaft has reached a depth of 904 feet; progress for the week, 10 feet, with no

change to note in the character of the rock passed through. The north drift from the west cross-cut, 700-foot level, has been run since last report 12 feet; total length, 140 feet; the ledge here is six feet wide. The east cross-cut, 500-foot level, is in 144 feet; progress for the week, 12 feet; the rock in the face is very hard. The north drift from the west cross-cut, 500-foot level, has been run during the week 15 feet; total length, 139 feet; the ledge at this point is 7 feet wide. North upraise, 385-foot level, has reached a height of 125 feet; progress since last report, 15 feet; the ledge is 4 feet wide. Upraise No. 1, south drift, has been run during the week 10 feet; total height, 213 feet, showing a ledge 6 feet wide. Upraise No. 2 is up 160 feet; progress for the week, 15 feet; the ledge in this place is 4 feet wide. The work of timbering the south drift, 550-foot level, is now finished. The west cross-cut from the 300-foot level of incline is in 82 feet, showing a progress since last report of 17 feet. During the week, connection was made between the north drift, 500-foot level, and the winze from the 385-foot level; this winze, which was sunk along the course of the ledge, is 300 feet deep. In the north stopes, 35-foot level, the ledge continues about 20 feet wide, and in the south end the ledge is 7 feet wide. W. IRWIN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividend No. 8 (for July), of 25 cents per share, has been declared by the Deadwood Mining Co., payable at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, on the 20th. Transfers close on the 14th.

The Rising Sun Gold Mining Company has declared its second dividend of five cents per share, payable on the 23d inst. This will bring the aggregate dividend disbursements of the company up to \$13,000.

The dividend of 4 per cent, due Nov. 1st, on the preferred stock of the Consolidated Batopolis Silver Mining Company will be paid September 1st, to stockholders of record August 24th.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8.—The Western (Contention) has declared a dividend of 75 cents, payable on the 10th inst. Consolidated Virginia has also declared a dividend of 50 cents, and the Idaho, Grass Valley, one of \$5.

The Stormont Silver Mining Company, of Utah, has declared its second dividend of 30 cents per share, aggregating \$45,000, payable on the 16th inst.

The trustees of the Green Mountain Gold Mining Company have declared monthly dividend No. 14 of 5 cents per share, payable August 25th, to stockholders of record August 17th.

The Homestake Mining Company declares its regular dividend, No. 20, of 30 cents per share, for July, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst.

The trustees of the Little Chief Mining Company to-day declared dividend No. 7 of \$100,000, being 1 per cent on the capital stock of the company, or 50 cents per share, payable at the office of the company August 18th, to stockholders of record August 12th.

The New York Hill Mining Company has declared a dividend of 25 cents per share, payable August 10th. The Northern Belle Mining Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share.

During the first six months of the present year, the Richmond paid \$202,500 and the Eureka Consolidated \$130,000 in dividends.

July Dividends.—The following mining companies paid dividends in San Francisco in July:

| Company | Per share. | Amount. |
|-----------------------|------------|-----------|
| Consolidated Virginia | 50 | \$270,000 |
| Deadwood | 25 | 25,000 |
| Eureka Consolidated | 50 | 25,000 |
| Excelsior Water | 25 | 25,000 |
| Father de Smet | 30 | 30,000 |
| Homestake | 30 | 30,000 |
| Idaho | \$5.00 | 15,500 |
| Northern Belle | 50 | 25,000 |
| Natoma Water | 1.50 | 500 |
| Ontario | 50 | 50,000 |
| Standard Consolidated | 75 | 75,000 |
| Western | 75 | 75,000 |
| Total | | \$446,000 |

The *Mail* says: There are fair prospects of large additions to the dividend list during the next 60 days. Of the above there are only five companies whose stock is not largely held in the East. These are the Natoma, Idaho, Northern Belle, Eureka Con., and Western (Contention), of Tombstone, Arizona. The Idaho does not bring much grist to the San Francisco hopper; the Western is certainly closely held; and of the other two, Eureka and Northern Belle, the general interest is small. Of Con. Va., certainly one third of the stock is held this side of the Lakes. Deadwood, Homestake, and Ontario are now to all intents and purposes New York properties. A good slice of Father de Smet is held here. Excelsior is almost wholly held in this city. It seems probable that the Eureka, Homestake, Deadwood, Ontario, and Excelsior—mines controlled in great part, personally or conjointly, by Messrs. J. B. Haggin and Lloyd Tevis, of San Francisco—are to be all brought and reincorporated here. San Francisco is no longer to be the one or the chief center of mining investments, stock operations or dividend disbursements. The fact slowly dawning upon the consciousness of that community, will probably prove its salvation, as it will distribute into a hundred remunerative channels, including a more individualized and wide-spread system of mine working, the capital still at the disposal of California, which heretofore has been concentrated in so few hands, and has been manipulated so as to make them fewer and more powerful. The decline of the Comstock may yet be hailed as the salvation of California, financially, industrially, and socially.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Daily Range of Prices for the Week.

| NAME OF COMPANY | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. | | | | | | Open Aug. 13. |
|-----------------|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | Aug. 6. | Aug. 7. | Aug. 8. | Aug. 9. | Aug. 10. | Aug. 11. | |
| Alpha | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4¾ | 5½ | 5½ | 6¼ |
| Alta | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Argenta | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | 2½ |
| Bechtel | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Belcher | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Belle Isle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Belvidere | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Best & Bel. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Black Hawk | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Bodie | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Boston Con. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Bullion | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Bulwer | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Caledonia | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| California | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Cal. B. H. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Chollar | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Con. Imp. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Con. Pacific | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Con. Va. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Crown Point | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Dudley | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Eureka Con. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Exchequer | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Goodshaw | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Gould & Cur | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Grand Prize | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Hale & Nor. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Hillside | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Indep'dnce | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Jackson | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Julia Con. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Justice | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Kentuck | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Lady Wash | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Leads | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Leopard | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Leviathan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mammoth | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Manhattan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| May Belle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mar. White | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| McClinton | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mexican | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Mono | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Navajo | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| North Belle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| N. Bonanza | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| N. Standard | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Noonday | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Ophir | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Orig. Kys'e | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Overman | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Potosi | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Ray & Ely | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| R. de Monte | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Savage | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Scorpion | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Seg. Belcher | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Serra Nev. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Silver Hill | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Silver King | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| So. Bulwer | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Summit | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Syndicate | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Tioga | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Tip Top | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Trojan | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Tuscarora | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Union Con. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Utah | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Wales | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |
| Yel. Jacket | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3½ |

* This quotation is probably an error.

REVIEW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

The San Francisco market has a decidedly better appearance than we have noted for some time past. An improvement is observed all along the line, and particularly in those stocks that have attained the lower or 3000-foot levels. The *Evening Post* of the 10th says:

The San Francisco market shows some signs of strength, which may result in a temporary rise in stocks shortly. The harvest is over in California, and farmers are now shipping their wheat to San Francisco, which causes a plentiful circulation of money among all classes throughout the State. A sharp advance in stocks can be created by reports of rich discoveries on the Comstock and strong backing in the market, which will induce people to rush in and hand over their money to the speculators.

The flurry in stocks of the north end Comstock mines has subsided, and prices have settled down to their former level. No real substantial improvement has been shown as yet, but it is more apparent than ever that the control of the Comstock stocks and of the San Francisco market is centered in a few hands.

We append telegrams received during the week, which are of interest in this connection:

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—An unexpected change took place in the market here Friday, and there was brisk street-trading long after the boards adjourned. Union made a still further advance yesterday, and most other shares sympathized. The frequent fluctuations are thought to indicate the presence of master manipulators in the market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9.—The market opened active and strong this morning, something unusual for a Monday. Brokers and operators came in from summer resorts by early trains, and intimated that news from the Comstock was important. Union touched 30 during the morning, and settled again on regular call to 27. The rapid change creates great excitement in Pine street, and old observers consider it indicative of a growing market, whether for purposes of a deal or on development is not known. Mr. Deane to-day expressed himself more confident than ever that his predictions regarding the three bonanzas of the Comstock are nearing the point of fulfillment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 11.—Evidence that old operators

GENERAL MINING STOCKS.

Dividend-Paying Mines.

Table with columns: NAME AND LOCATION OF COMPANY, Feet on Vein, Capital Stock, SHARES (No., Par Val), ASSESSMENTS (Total levied to date, Date and amount per share of last), DIVIDENDS (Total paid to date, Last Dividend), HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PER SHARE AT WHICH SALES WERE MADE (Aug. 7-13), SALES.

Non-Dividend-Paying Mines.

Table with columns: NAME AND LOCATION OF COMPANY, Feet on Vein, Capital Stock, SHARES (No., Par Val), ASSESSMENTS (Total levied to date, Date and amount per share of last), DIVIDENDS (Total paid to date, Last Dividend), HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES PER SHARE AT WHICH SALES WERE MADE (Aug. 7-13), SALES.

g. Gold. s. Silver. l. Lead. c. Copper. * Non-Assessable. † Assessment paid. Ex dividend. Total shares sold during the week, 431,166.

are again entering the market was shown to-day in a movement of Gold Hill shares.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8.—Judge Sullivan to-day rendered a decision overruling the demurrer in the case of John H. Burke against James C. Flood and others, allowing the defendants twenty days to answer the plaintiff's complaint. This action was begun about eighteen months ago to recover \$10,420,000, value of Consolidated Virginia stock alleged to have been appropriated by the defendants while directors of the Consolidated Virginia Company.

Sierra Nevada opens to-day at \$12 1/2. This stock has been well sustained during the business of the week, and considerable interest is centered in the drift which is now running on the 2500 level of this mine. It is stated that this drift shows vein-matter thirty feet in width, twenty feet of which is said to contain milling ore. This drift is being run north, in anticipation of encountering the formation of ore struck by the diamond drill, which was run north and west; an upraise is also to be made on the ore-body struck on the 2300 level, 1000 feet north of the incline.

Union Consolidated sustains its price very well, and while the opening quotation to-day is not the best of the week, yet it is fully up to the quotations of the last five days; later advices show a marked improvement in this price. A telegram dated the 9th inst. says:

This morning, the drain in the drift connecting the Union shaft with the 2500 level station of the Sierra Nevada incline was completed, and water from the incline flows to the Union pumps in the 2500-level. Savage yesterday closed its bulkheads against water on the 2300 and 2400 levels, and now Chollar will resume prospecting on the latter level, and run south into the Potosi ground. The bulkheads save the pumping of 800,000 gallons of water per day.

Belcher is gradually advancing, opening to-day at \$3 3/8 as against \$2 1/2 a week ago. The principal operations of this company are mostly south of the 3000 level, where it is said a fine body of quartz has been struck, but of low grade. Work in the lower level of this mine as well as in those of the Yellow Jacket is prosecuted with the greatest energy.

Savage, in sympathy with the market, shows an advance, and opens to-day at the best price of the week. It is stated that this company has successfully bulkheaded from the incline on the 2400 level, leaving Chollar and Potosi free to continue prospecting on that level. California opens at \$2, a slight advance on our last. This company is extracting about 600 tons of ore per week, from the 1650 level. The average assay is a little above \$40 per ton. Recent advices from this mine state that the ore on this level is improving.

Eureka Consolidated shows but little change, and that little change is probably influenced by the general tenor of the San Francisco market. The latest published official letter from the superintendent of this mine shows no change in the operations. The new shaft on the 1st inst. had attained a depth of 230 feet.

Coal Stocks.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Aug. 13.

The market for these stocks, during the past week, has been dull and devoid of feature; prices have fluctuated lightly, and in most cases the lowest price of the week is embodied in to-day's quotations.

The transactions in the stock in this market have amounted to 28,870 shares at \$24 3/4 @ \$20 1/2.

The dealings in Delaware Lackawanna & Western comprise 93,620 shares at \$87 1/2 @ \$83 1/2. Delaware & Hudson records sales of 13,201 shares at \$81 1/2 @ \$79 1/2.

New Jersey Central has been active, the sales amounting to 68,700 shares, at prices fluctuating between \$77 and 73 1/2.

The dealings in the minor stocks have been moderate, on declining prices.

Gas Stocks.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, August 13.

There is reported an auction sale of People's (Brooklyn) Gas-Light Co. stock at \$35 1/2, and \$200 scrip of the same company at \$94 1/2. It will be seen by a reference to our table that the stock of the Fulton Municipal, the new Brooklyn company has advanced 5 per cent.

Lighting Quebec.—A dispatch from Quebec, dated the 11th says: At a meeting of the City Council last night, the mayor was empowered to make arrangements to have the city lighted with coal-oil and gas, as hitherto, by to-night if possible, or, at any rate, at the earliest possible moment. The decision occasions much rejoicing here, as the dark streets led to many burglaries.

Manitoba Gas.—The Toronto Monetary Times says: The Manitoba Electric and Gas-Light Company, for which a charter was obtained last session, has been organized and stock-books have been opened. The necessary stock has,

COAL STOCKS.

Table with columns: NAME OF COMPANY, Capital Stock, Shares, Par Val., Last Dividend, Rate per Ann., Quotations of New York stocks (Aug. 7-13), Philadelphia prices, SALES.

BOSTON MINING STOCKS.

Table with columns: NAME OF COMPANY, Shares, Par, Aug. 6-12, SALES.

c Copper. s. Silver. * 2,000,000. † 1 11-16. ‡ 1 13-16.

we understand, been subscribed to build the works for which the contract has been let; probable cost, \$100,000. Election of officers is to take place shortly; the stock was subscribed for, we are told, chiefly by Eastern capitalists.

The following list of companies in New York and vicinity is corrected weekly by GEORGE H. PRENTISS, Broker and Dealer in Gas Stocks, No. 19 Broad street, New York. Quotations are based on the equivalent of \$100.

Table with columns: COMPANIES IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY, Capital Stock, Par, Dividends (Rate, Am. of last, Date of last), Quotations (Bid, As'd).

Copper and Silver Stocks.

Reported by C. H. SMITH, Commission Stock Broker, No. 15 Congress street, Room 3.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.

The market for copper stocks the past week has been fairly active, although prices show a slight falling off in a few instances from the highest point. There is, however, a good undertone to the market, while the firmness in ingot tends to strengthen the belief that higher figures may be looked for in the near future. Silver stocks have been generally very strong, notably Silver Islet, which, on favorable reports from the mine, advanced nine points from the closing price of last week, followed by a slight reaction, but closing strong at \$35 1/2. The rest of the market has partaken more or less in the advance, and the whole outlook is decidedly more favorable.

Calumet & Hecla.—The transactions in this stock have been unusually large, nearly all the sales being at \$237 1/2 an advance of \$6 1/2 for the week.

Copper Falls continues in demand at \$13 1/2 @ \$13 3/4. Franklin.—This stock opened very strong at \$18, but a good deal of stock coming out which was bought at the low prices, caused a reaction to \$17, at which it held steadily until yesterday, when it further declined to \$16, and closes to-day at \$15 1/2, sales and bid.

Quincy, in the early dealings, was fairly steady at \$29 3/4 @ \$30 1/4, ex dividend; it also partook of the declining tendency of the market, and sold down to \$28 3/4, closing to-day at \$28 bid.

Pewabic advanced from \$25 to \$26, which proved the highest point, and was followed by a steady decline to \$22 yesterday; to-day it was in better request, and advanced to \$23 1/2, closing offered at \$23 3/4.

Huron opened at \$8 1/2, which was a little too much for it, and it gradually settled until it touched \$7 yesterday; it was, however, in good demand to-day, and sold up to \$7 3/4, closing at \$7 1/2.

Atlantic advanced from \$18 to \$19 1/4, and is fairly steady at \$18 @ \$19.

Allouez steady but dull at \$4 1/2 @ \$4 1/4. Blue Hill sold at \$4 3/8, but heavy buy at \$4 bid.

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

National declined from \$3 3/4 to \$2 3/4, but was not offered at less than \$3 to-day at the close.

Star.—An assessment of \$1 per share on this stock advanced the price to \$2 3/4, assessment paid; and it closes at \$2 3/4 @ \$3.

Ridge sold at \$6 3/4, but closes at \$6 @ \$6 1/4.

Aztec sold at \$1 1/4 @ \$1 1/4.

Winthrop sold at \$ 3/4.

Pontiac sold at \$ 3/4.

Mesnard sold at \$ 2.

Douglass sold at \$4 3/4 @ \$4 1/4.

Brunswick Antimony, which has been ruling dull at \$24 for some time past, suddenly became active, and advanced to \$32, closing strong at \$32 3/4 bid.

SILVER STOCKS.

Catalpa advanced on large sales from \$1 1/2 to \$1 13-16.

Contentment steady at \$1 3/4.

Duncan dull at \$2 1/2 @ \$2.

Harshaw steady at \$3 1/2 @ \$3, and closes offered at \$4.

Sullivan sold early at \$10 3/4, declined to \$9 1/2 bid.

Waukeag sold early at \$5, declined to \$4 1/4, and closes at \$4 @ \$4 1/4.

Silver Islet opened at \$31, advanced to \$39, declined to \$34 1/2, and closes strong and in active demand at \$35 1/2 bid.

Great Basin sold at \$3 1/2, and advanced to \$4 1/2 and bid.

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 13th inst., are given in the following tables. The Philadelphia quotations will have a * affixed. The Baltimore quotations are indicated thus †

Table with columns: Stocks, Par Value, High'st, Lowest, Closing, Sales: Shares. Includes entries for St. L. I. M. & S. R. Co., Cambria Iron Co., etc.

Table with columns: Bonds, Price, When Due, Int. est. When Due, High'st, Lowest, Amount. Includes entries for D. L. & W., 7s, conv, M. & E., 1st con., 7s, etc.

THE BULLION MARKET.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, August 13.

The market in London for silver, and the rate for sterling exchange here, have each weakened since our previous notes, leaving silver rates heavy and nominal.

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 Aug. 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13.

BULLION SHIPMENTS.

We give below a statement showing the latest published bullion shipments, in addition to those announced in our issue of August 7th:

Table listing bullion shipments from various locations like Milton, North Bloomfield, Bell, Northern Belle, etc., with columns for location, quantity, and value.

(a) Received at Florence, Ariz. (b) Received at Salt Lake City. (c) Shipped from Salt Lake City. (d) Received in this city. (e) Received in San Francisco.

ARIZONA.

A dispatch from Tucson dated the 9th inst., says: The Boston stamp-mill is nearly ready to run, and the Sunset mill is being rapidly erected. The Contention Company of Tombstone, in four months (twenty stamps), yielded \$531,000, and the Tombstone Company in thirteen months, \$627,000. The Scaymore Water-Works are running the water into the town, and the enterprise is considered a success.

Mack Morris.—The Mack Morris Mine shipped, from July 1st to July 24th, nine bars of silver bullion, valued at \$15,657. The Mack Morris mill, Globe, Arizona, running five stamps, is reported as turning out an average of one bar, valued at \$1700 per day.

Silver Nugget.—The shipments of bullion from the Silver Nugget mine for the week ending July 24th, amounted to about \$3000.

Arizona-Mexican.—The Arizona-Mexican Mining Company shipped, from July 1st to July 24th, 12 bars of silver bullion, value at \$20,000.

Globe.—The bullion shipments from Globe City for the week ended July 24th amounted to \$17,661.

Tombstone.—The bullion shipments from the Contention mine, Tombstone, for the month of July amounted to \$192,000. The Tombstone Company is now shipping from \$5000 to \$10,000 in bullion daily from their two mills.

CALIFORNIA.

Bodie.—Dispatches report products for the week ending August 7th as follows: Standard shipped 782 tons ore; pulp assay, \$35.55; bullion received, 2145 ounces; shipped to company, \$19,649. Bulwer shipped 400 tons ore; pulp assay, \$13.95; bullion, 1410 ounces; shipped, \$14,876. Bodie Consolidated shipped \$6964; average of ore, \$67 per ton.

During the month of July, the mines of Bodie shipped bullion as follows:

Table listing Bodie mine shipments: Standard Consolidated (\$145,018), Bodie Consolidated (28,632), Noondays (61,493), Bulwer Consolidated (8,691), Scattering (6,900).

Total \$250,736

Nevada County.—Following is the July output of some of the mines in Nevada County:

Table listing Nevada County mine outputs: Godfrey (\$3,500), Idaho (44,500), Milton (36,096), North Bloomfield (33,700).

COLORADO.

Leadville July Product.—The Leadville Herald's summary of July shipments is as follows:

Table listing Leadville July product shipments: Grant Smelting Company (\$398,869), Eddy, James & Co. (55,639), La Plata Mining and Smelting Company (159,545), etc.

Total \$1,054,439

The Democrat gives the following:

Table listing Democrat's shipment statistics: Pounds of bullion produced (4,598,738), Ounces of silver produced (676,227), Tons of ore shipped (624), etc.

Total valuation of shipment \$1,041,185.15

Chrysolite.—The Chrysolite ore-statement for the week ended July 31st shows that the ore delivered but not paid for, as per last report, was 477 tons; ore delivered during the week, 475 tons; cash received from sale of ore, \$54,012.42; ore delivered but not paid for, 287 tons; total cash received during month, \$131,750.70. The average per ton was \$75.89 net.

Silver Cliff.—The Silver Cliff mill treated about 900 tons of ore in June; the product realized was over \$31,000, or about \$34.50 per ton. The current costs for all ordinary expenses at the mine and mill were about \$8500, leaving a profit of \$22,500, or \$25 per ton.

Clear Creek.—From the 12th of July to the 8th inst., Hu-kill shipped to smelters fifteen cars of concentrated ore and three cars of coarse first-class ore, averaging nine tons to the car. The net value of the concentrated ore was \$50, and of the first-class, \$100 to \$110 per ton. Forty tons of ore remained on the dump. The ore sales of the Dun-derberg during July amounted to \$15,462.99. The workings of this mine are generally yielding a better class of ore.

IDAHO.

The Alturas Company announces that the first shipment of gold, about \$6000, is expected here by the 20th.

MONTANA.

It is expected that the 60-stamp Alice mill will start up not later than December 1st.

The Alta-Montana produced forty-one bars of bullion, weighing 4074 pounds, and valued at \$1464.71, during twenty-four hours last week. The foundation for the new 40-ton smelter is completed.

The San Francisco Bulletin's statement showing the June product of reporting mines is as follows:

Table listing June product of reporting mines: Black Bear Quartz, Cal. (\$13,000), Bodie Consolidated, Cal. (31,600), Bulwer Consolidated, Cal. (13,500), Wyoming, Cal. (4,500), Fresno Enterprise, Cal. (20,000), Godfrey Gravel, Cal. (3,500), Idaho, Cal. (41,500), Independence Hill, Cal. (8,000), Milton Gravel, Cal. (36,600), North Bloomfield, Cal. (33,700), Noondays and North Noondays, Cal. (56,100), Oneida, Cal. (12,700), Standard Consolidated, Cal. (\$11,200 silver) (163,100).

Total \$438,800

The following is the product of the Black Hills mines, in part owned in California:

Table listing Black Hills mine products: Caledonia (\$16,000), Father de Smet (52,000), Golden Terra (5,900), Homestake (80,000).

Total \$153,000

Total gold product, less \$11,200 silver (Standard), 560,600. The silver producers reported by the Bulletin for June are as follows:

Table listing silver producers for June: Christy, Utah (\$19,100), Leeds (6,800), Ontario (185,500), Manhattan, Nevada (50,000), Northern Belle, Nevada (100,000), Paradise Valley (18,100), Richmond (1,000), Star (21,300), Tombstone, Arizona (90,000).

Total \$650,400

The mines producing both gold and silver were, for June as follows:

| | Gold. | Silver. | Gold. |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| California, Nev..... | \$54,800 | \$36,500 | \$91,300 |
| Consolidated Virginia, Nev..... | 134,700 | 100,600 | 235,000 |
| Eureka Consolidated, Nev..... | 38,800 | *85,700 | 124,500 |
| + Western, Arizona..... | 18,500 | 85,500 | 104,000 |
| Totals..... | \$246,800 | \$308,300 | \$554,800 |

* Including a value of \$27,500 for lead.
+ This is the incorporation name of the famous Contention mine.

The total product of the foregoing mines for June compares as follows with the same month last year:

| | 1879. | 1880. |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Gold..... | \$863,800 | \$823,300 |
| Silver..... | 867,500 | 942,100 |
| Lead..... | 49,200 | 27,500 |
| Total..... | \$1,780,500 | \$1,797,900 |

For the same month in 1878, the Bulletin reports from 36 mines an aggregate amount of \$2,550,200. The reports for June, 1879, were from the same number of mines, while for June, 1880, they were from only 30 mines.

The yield of mines reported for the first half of the year has been as follows:

| Months. | No. | Product. | No. | Product. |
|---------------|-----|--------------|-----|-------------|
| January..... | 35 | \$1,060,000 | 29 | \$1,532,200 |
| February..... | 32 | 1,811,900 | 28 | 1,367,900 |
| March..... | 35 | 2,564,300 | 23 | 1,487,400 |
| April..... | 39 | 2,437,300 | 25 | 1,240,400 |
| May..... | 36 | 1,884,600 | 29 | 1,385,800 |
| June..... | 36 | 1,780,500 | 30 | 1,797,900 |
| Totals..... | | \$12,439,500 | | \$8,811,600 |

NEVADA.
The Comstock.—During the week ending the 31st ult., Consolidated Virginia raised 1089 tons ore of average assays of \$24.60; bullion in the office amounts to \$48,417.19, in addition to the \$55,497 shipped. California raised 503 tons of ore of average assays of \$41.50.

Eureka.—During the month of July, the Richmond Company shipped, by Wells, Fargo & Co., \$190,701 in silver bullion, making \$19,000 more than was shipped during the month of June. There were also shipped by Wells, Fargo & Co., during the month of July, \$33,482 in passing bullion.—Eureka Sentinel, August 1.

Northern Belle.—The Northern Belle mine produced \$118,164 bullion in July.

Star.—The Star mine produced \$25,600 bullion during July.

UTAH.
The bullion production of the territory for the month of July aggregates the sum of \$704,484. Of this amount, the Horn-Silver Mining Company produced over \$300,000, and the Ontario over \$190,000.

Horn-Silver.—For the month of July, the daily production of the Horn-Silver mine averaged about 75 or 80 tons. The average for the month was: Lead ores, 44-45 per cent lead, 30-7 ounces silver; milling ores, 12-3 per cent lead, and 255 3 ounces silver. The milling-ores constitute about one third of the production.

Ontario.—Product of the Ontario mine, for ten days ending July 31st, \$75,612.99, making \$195,299.35 for month of July.

Silver Reef.—The bullion shipments from Silver Reef during the month of July amounted to \$94,678.

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 \$480,358.88, as against \$305,960.42, reported in our last.

Free Shipment of Coin.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following order relative to the shipment of United States coin was issued by the Treasury Department to-day:

Upon receipt at this office of a certificate, issued by any Assistant Treasurer or National Bank Depository, that a deposit of currency has been made, or upon the receipt at this office of United States notes, fractional currency, fractional silver coin, or National Bank notes, or upon the receipt and collection of a check on New York payable to the order of the Treasurer of the United States in sums of \$500 or any multiple thereof, standard silver dollars will be sent from the mint of the United States, at the expense of the mint, to any point accessible through established express lines reached by continuous railway communication.

Standard silver dollars will also be sent from this office free of postage by registered mail in sums of \$65.

Fractional silver coin will be sent from this office for deposits as stated in the first paragraph above.

The Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., purchased to-day (August 12th) 375,000 ounces of fine silver, to be delivered at the Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans mints.

The Treasury Department has transferred \$5,000,000 in gold bullion from the New York Assay Office to the Philadelphia Mint for coinage into eagles and half-eagles to supply the demand for gold coin of those denominations.

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The *Soir* of this evening refers incredulously to the rumor that the Russian Ministry of Finance contemplates the step of replacing the paper ruble note by new silver rubles, which shall be worth only sixty kopecks each.

The Gold Flood.—We note the arrival of \$952,000 in gold from abroad, in addition to that announced in our last.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The steamers City of Berlin, from Queenstown, and the Westphalia, from Hamburg, took \$100,000 in gold for New York.

The Herald of to-day says: "Imports of gold from abroad are generally expected to replace the funds to be sent from this city to the Northwest, and it is true that the balance of trade has been greatly in our favor, amounting probably to \$17,000,000 for the month of July. But it is, notwithstanding, extremely improbable that specie will come over in any such amount as last year. The conditions have changed. Our imports are just now increasing very rapidly; the Bank of England holds in coin and bullion only \$145,000,000, or \$32,000,000 less than a year ago, and it has no American coin, whereas the coffers were then stuffed with double eagles; the Bank of France was then depleted of its new full-weight coins to pay for our breadstuffs, and now holds only worn and light pieces, which circulate freely, but would not yield nominal

value in our smelting-pot. All these things will materially retard shipments of specie. The amount received thus far is about \$1,000,000, and there are afloat between \$3,000,000 and \$4,000,000 more. Mr. Mertens, of L. von Hoffman & Co., who were the heaviest importers last summer, thinks the influx of this year will not exceed \$30,000,000, against \$75,000,000 in 1870."

Cable dispatches say that 5,000,000 francs (\$1,000,000) gold were shipped from Paris to New York on the 12th inst.

The Hamburg-American steamship Gellert, which sailed from Hamburg on the 4th inst., took the sum of £275,000 in specie for New York. The London Standard in its financial article on the 11th inst., states that "it is expected that the steamer sailing from Havre this week will take out the sum of £320,000 in specie."

Exports of Gold and Silver from New York.
Week ending Aug. 7th..... \$72,400
Corresponding week last year..... 55,000
Since Jan. 1st..... 5,214,736
Corresponding period last year..... 11,519,278

Gold Interest Paid Out by the Treasury.
Week ending Aug. 7th..... \$3,052,002
Corresponding week last year..... 2,526,696
Since Jan. 1st this year..... 40,314,687
Corresponding period last year..... 42,943,001

The Ledger says: "The annual settlement of the accounts of the United States Mint in this city for the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1880, has just been completed, and the report forwarded by Col. Snowden to the department. The results of the operations for the past year have been most gratifying. The amount of gold and silver handled is enormous, and worthy of more than passing notice. In the melter and refiners' department, there were received, refined, and melted into ingots over 135 tons of gold and 915 tons of silver. In the coiners' department, there were received, rolled, annealed, cut, etc., over 127 tons of gold and 903 tons of silver, making an aggregate operated upon in these two departments of over 262 tons of gold and 1818 tons of silver. To this may be added 172 tons of nickel copper and bronze alloy contained in the minor coin issued. The value in dollars of the whole amount of gold and silver operated upon and minor coin issued and reissued would be \$204,809,663.57. The further interesting and creditable fact is presented that while the legal allowance for wastage on the gold and silver operated upon within the period named was over \$185,000, the actual wastage was \$14,281, showing that the gold wastage was 1-24th of the legal allowance, and the silver wastage 1-44th. These figures will give some idea, not only of the magnitude of the operations of the mint in this city for the past fiscal year, but of the care and skill exercised in its administration."

METALS.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, August 13.

A fair amount of business has been transacted in the metal markets during the past week, and the strength mentioned in our last has been fully maintained. If this steadiness is only preserved during the next month or two (and we think it will be, with occasional unimportant breaks), it will lead to a permanent and fair advance in prices, which will be in proportion to the legitimate demand. The markets close firm but quiet, at present quotations, with a large consumptive demand.

Copper.—Since the large sale mentioned in our last, this metal has been quiet and somewhat nominal in price, although it does not appear to have lost its place at 19c. We understand the companies are asking 19½c. per lb.; but in the open market it is being offered at 19½c.; and in round lots could probably be bought at 19c. We quote Lake, 19@19½c. per lb.; Baltimore, nominal at 19c.

Our English advices by mail date up to August 3d.: Our English advices by mail are up to August 3d.

July 29th. The Banca sale of 20,200 slabs (mentioned in cable news in our issue of July 31st) averaged 57½ fl., equal to about £96 in warehouse in London. To depress prices, "stuff" was offered and sold at 91½s. for September delivery, which produced a strong demand; a fair quantity of metal changing hands at from 92½@93s. cash and short prompt; closing rather buyers at higher figure.

July 29th. Attempts to depress values were again made, but orders being tolerably plentiful, cash and short prompt metal changed hands at 92s., more extended delivery 92½s.; market closing rather buyers.

July 30th. The market was weak and irregular in consequence of three months' "stuff" being offered in small lots below cash value. Market opened with purchasers at 92s. cash, afterward selling down to 90s.; closing rather buyers than sellers at 90½s.; forward stuff receded from 91½s. to 90½s.

The English metal markets were closed from the evening of July 30th to morning of 3d inst.

July 28th. Chili Bars, market steady, with transactions in g. o. bs. at £61¼ cash; £61¾@£61½ extended prompts; closing buyers at £61¼; sellers £21½ cash.

July 29th. No appreciable change to report.

July 30th. Chili Bars quiet at £61@61¼ cash. Wallaroo, £72@£74; Burra Cake, £70@£71; English, steady; Tough Cake, £65@£67; Select Ingot, £65½@£67½; India Sheets, £70; Yellow Metal Sheets, 6@6½d. per lb.

August 3d. Chili charters for last fortnight of July, by cable this day, are given as 1600 tons, of which there are for England 650 tons Bars and Ingots, 650 tons furnace material; for France, 300 tons Bars. Prices are supposed to be the same as last advice. At Swansea ticketing, 1427 tons ore sold at an average price of 11s. 3¼d. per unit, average produce, 7¼ per cent. There was little or no business, holders refusing £61½.

CHARTERS.

| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. | 1877. |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| January 1st to July 31st..... | 28,756 | 31,351 | 26,218 | 25,746 |
| July only..... | 3,500 | 5,347 | 3,850 | 3,446 |

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

| | July 1st to 31st.— Imports, Deliveries, Tons. | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Fine foreign, chiefly Australian..... | 745 | 575 London. |
| Chili Bars and Ingots..... | 880 | 2,071 Liverpool |
| Chili { In Ores and Regulus..... | Nil | 160½ & Swansea. |
| Totals, England..... | 1,625 | 2,806 |
| Fine foreign, chiefly American..... | Nil | Nil |
| Chili Bars, Ingots, and Barrilla..... | 790 | 725 } France. |
| Tons..... | 2,415 | 3,531 |

| | Stocks July 31st. June 30th. Tons. | |
|---------------------------------------|--|------------------|
| | Tons. | Tons. |
| Fine foreign, chiefly Australian..... | 6,288 | 6,118 London. |
| Chili Bars and Ingots..... | 31,073 | 32,264 Liverpool |
| Chili { In Ores and Regulus..... | 1,076 | 1,236 & Swansea. |
| Totals, England..... | 38,437 | 39,618 |
| Fine foreign, chiefly American..... | 633 | 633 |
| Chili Bars, Ingots, and Barrilla..... | 4,606 | 4,541 } France. |
| Tons..... | 43,676 | 44,792 |
| Chili, chartered by Mail..... | 11,652 | 10,125 |
| and afloat..... | 3,650 | 2,800 |
| Tons..... | 58,978 | 57,717 |
| Chili G. O. Bs..... | £61¼ | £59¼ |
| Wallaroo Cake..... | 73 | 72 |

| | Jan. 1st to July 31st.— Imports, Deliveries, Tons. | | |
|--------------------|--|--------|--------|
| | 1880. | 1879. | 1878. |
| Imports..... | 26,299 | 28,820 | 29,944 |
| Deliveries..... | 6,403 | 10,117 | 7,527 |
| Tons..... | 32,702 | 38,937 | 37,471 |
| Deliveries..... | 26,352 | 24,924 | 23,320 |
| Other foreign..... | 4,929 | 9,471 | 6,379 |
| Tons..... | 31,281 | 34,395 | 39,699 |

By cable, from London, the market is quiet. Chili Bars, nominal at £62@£62 10s.

Tin.—Although there has been little doing in this metal during the week, prices have been fully maintained, and the market closes firm at 20½@20¾c. for Straits; Australian and Billiton ¼c. to ½c. per lb less. Our English advices by mail are up to August 3d.

Aug. 3d.—Market opened steady at 90¾s. for cash metal; in the afternoon some sales were made with "short prompts" at from 90¼s., down to 89¾s., closing buyers at lowest.

Imports, London, for July, 1329 tons, of which 368 tons for America; London deliveries, 789 tons, stock this day, 7103 tons; Dutch deliveries for July, 567 tons.

By cable, at the Billiton sale (half of which is reported to be for American account), mentioned in our last, the average price realized was 58 62 fl., equal to about £93 in London, or 20½c. c. f. i. here. Straits and Malacca are quoted in London by cable at £92 10s., exchange at 3s. 10½d. 6 month bills.

Tin Plates.—In these, a heavy business has been transacted during the week, and the market shows firmness, with slightly higher tendency. Early in the week, we hear sales were made of about 15,000 boxes, mostly Charcoal and Terns, at prices which were higher than those we quoted last week.

The market closes quiet but firm. We quote Charcoal, Tin Plate, third cross Melyn grade, \$6¼@6½; Allaway \$6½@6¾. Coke, Tin Plates, B. V. grade \$5½. Charcoal, Terns Dean grade, \$6@6½; Allaway \$5¼@5½. Coke Terns, B. V. grade, \$5½.

At a meeting of tin plate manufacturers, held at Swansea, July 23d, Mr. William Lewis attended on behalf of the tin plate workers, and produced a list of fifty-four works, comprising 212 mills, that had agreed to restrict their output from August 2d. This will reduce the make of tin plates by 30 per cent on present production, and would have the effect of rectifying the trade without recourse to a reduction of wages. It was agreed that the restriction should be continued and meetings be held from time to time until the demand overtakes production. Mr. Lewis was impressed

to advise the men not to teach any new-comers the trade, so as to prevent the building of new works.

It was agreed that the number of boxes in mills for ten hours should be 120 boxes; mill working twelve hours, 144 boxes.

Messrs. Robert Crooks & Co., under date of Liverpool, July 29th, say of Tin and Terne Plates:

Anticipations of higher quotations have been verified; and prices to-day show an advance of quite 6d. all round, the chief cause for which has been, not any increase in buying, but the definite decision arrived at by a large majority of the works to close absolutely two days in the week. So far, buyers appear to think stocks and what we may call the dormant power of production (ready to open into full swing directly there is the slightest margin of profit) over-balance this, and accordingly don't seem in any hurry to advance their limits. If, however, the raw material market holds, they are wrong, taking any view of it, as present prices show undoubtedly a lost, on cost.

By cable to-day, Tin Plates were firm and higher at 17s. @ 17s. 6d. per box.

Lead.—During the week, sales are reported to have been made amounting to about 1000 tons at from 4 1/4 c. to 5c. Higher prices are looked for on the other side the Atlantic in this metal, which tends to improve the position here. We quote at close 4 1/4 c. asked, with some business done at 4 1/2 c. @ 4 3/4 c.

Spelter.—Quiet with little doing, quotations same as last week. In sheet zinc, the prices are well maintained at 7 1/2 c., with good business doing.

Antimony.—We quote Johnson & Hallett's at 16c.; Cookson's, 17c.

Quicksilver.—The San Francisco Commercial Herald of August 5th says:

Exports continue to be light. The City of Peking, hence for Hong Kong, carried only 230 flasks. The Australia, for New Zealand, 50 flasks. The price at the moment is quite nominal, say 38 1/4 c. Receipts for the week, 464 flasks.

IRON MARKET REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Aug. 13.

During the week under review, the market has increased in firmness, although there has really been less doing than last week. Stocks of foreign iron are larger now than they were thirty or sixty days ago. This, however, is largely counteracted by the announcement that 58 out of 117 furnaces that were in blast in Scotland two weeks ago are now idle, owing to the miners' strike. The cause of the lack of buying is, that buyers are unwilling to pay the current prices. Their necessities, however, are such that they will soon be compelled to come into the market; and when they do, even higher prices than now rule may be looked for.

American Pig.—Sales of about 6000 tons of various grades and brands are announced. No. 1 Foundry iron is much scarcer than either No. 2 Foundry or Forge, and bears a relatively higher price. The makers are generally very firm, and think the outlook a good one. We quote, No. 1 Foundry at \$27 @ \$28; No. 2, \$23 @ \$24; and Forge at \$21 @ \$22.

Scotch Pig.—The sales of this article aggregate about two thousand tons of various brands. In addition to this, 2200 tons of Middlesbrough iron are reported to have been sold in Philadelphia in bond. The blowing out of half of the furnaces in Scotland will probably have a beneficial effect upon the market. We quote: Coltness, from dock, \$25.50; Glengarnock, from yard, \$25; Gartsherrie, from dock, \$24; from yard, \$25; Summerlee, from dock, \$25; Carnbroe, from yard, \$24.50; Eglinton, from yard, \$24, and to arrive, \$23.

Messrs. John E. Swan & Co., of Glasgow, under date of July 30th, report 118 furnaces, against 90 at the same time last year. The quantity of iron in Connal & Co.'s stores was 454,004 tons, an increase of 1883 tons for the week. The shipments show an increase of 136,605 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 5414 tons. The following are the quotations of the leading brands of No. 1 pig-iron: Gartsherrie, 58s.; Coltness, 59s.; Langloan, 59s.; Summerlee, 57s. 6d.; Carnbroe, 57s. 6d.; Glengarnock, 56s.; Eglinton, 55s. 6d. Middlesbrough pig-iron was quoted as follows, f. o. b.: No. 1 Foundry, 49s.; No. 2, 47s. 6d.; No. 3, 44s.; No. 4, 43s. 6d.; No. 4 Forge, 43s.

Rails.—There are considerable negotiations under way but we learn of no business since the date of our last. We quote steel rails at \$65 for delivery this year, and \$60 for delivery next winter. English iron rails are quoted at \$47.50 @ \$48, and American at \$47 @ \$52 at the mills East and West.

Old Rails.—The inability of the buyers and sellers to meet, checks business in these. D. Hs. are quoted at \$28 @ \$29, and Ts. \$27.50 @ \$28.

Wrought Scrap is quiet and quoted at \$27 @ \$28 from dock and \$30 from yard.

We publish the following letters from our regular correspondents:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.
The demand for iron continues active, and prices very firm at about the following rates:
Balt. Char. \$40.00 @ \$45.00 | Mot and Wh. \$21.00 @ \$22.00
Va. " " 40.00 @ 45.00 | Cl. C. B. Blo'm 68.00 @ 70.00
Anth. No. 1. 26.00 @ 27.00 | " " Billets. 70.00 @ 72.00
" " 2. 24.00 @ 26.00 | Refined Bl'm 55.00 @ 60.00
" " 3. 23.00 @ 24.00

R. C. HOFFMAN & Co.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.

The demand during fore part of past week was light, but prices held firm during latter part of the week; the demand has been quite brisk, and is now almost entirely from actual consumers.

We quote for cash as below:

| FOUNDRY IRONS. | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| | No. 1. | No. 2. |
| Hanging Rock Charcoal | \$29.00 @ \$30.00 | \$27.00 @ \$30.00 |
| Southern Charcoal | 25.00 @ 27.00 | 24.00 @ 25.00 |
| H'g Rock, Stc'l & Coke | 28.00 @ 27.00 | 24.00 @ 25.00 |
| Southern Stonecoal & Coke | 26.00 @ 27.00 | 24.00 @ 25.00 |
| "Amer. Scotch" | \$25.00 @ \$26 | Silver Gray \$22.00 @ \$24.00 |
| Scotch Iron | 30.00 @ 31 | |

| MILL IRONS. | | |
|--|-------------------|--|
| No. 1 Charcoal, Cold-short & Neutral | \$23.00 @ \$25.00 | |
| No. 1 Stc'l & Coke, Cold-short & Neutral | 23.00 @ 24.00 | |
| No. 2 Stc'l & Coke, Cold-short & Neutral | 22.00 @ 23.00 | |
| No. 1 Missouri and Indiana, Red-short | 27.00 @ 28.00 | |
| White & Mottled, Cold-short & Neutral | 20.00 @ 21.00 | |

| CAR-WHEEL AND MALLEABLE IRONS. | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Hanging Rock, Cold Blast | \$45.00 @ \$50.00 | |
| Alabama and Georgia, Cold Blast | 49.00 @ 45.00 | |
| Kentucky, Cold Blast | 40.00 @ 43.00 | |

GEORGE H. HULL & Co.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.

PIG-IRON.—The market for pig-iron rules firm; has not the look of a new boom that has been the leading feature for some weeks; and the top, for the present, has been reached. There have been some sales, but only for small amounts, for immediate consumption. We quote: No. 1, \$26 @ \$28; No. 2, \$24 @ \$26; Gray Forge, \$21 @ \$22; all Philadelphia delivery.

MANUFACTURED IRON.—The demand for bars continues, and most mills running have all the orders they care to take at present. We quote: 2 1/2 @ 2 5/10, Philadelphia. In Plates and Tanks, the orders are urgent, and it is almost impossible to place orders for prompt delivery at any price. We quote: Plate and Tank, 3 @ 3 1/4; C. H. No. 1, 3 3/4 @ 4 1/2 c., as to quality; Fire box, 5 1/4 @ 6 c.; all Philadelphia.

RAILS.—The demand for steel rails continues good, and larger orders have been placed this week. We quote \$60 @ \$65. The demand for iron rails is also good. There is reported a sale of 5000 tons at \$47. We quote \$45 @ \$47, all at mill.

OLD RAILS.—The demand for old rails is very active, but consumers do not seem willing to pay prices asked, hence only moderate sale, but this, it is thought, will give place to some large sales, as consumers are badly in want. We quote \$27 @ \$28, Philadelphia.

SCRAP.—The demand for scrap is good and some sales are being had at \$18 @ \$20 for cast, \$25 @ \$28 for wrought.

JUSTICE COX, JR., & Co.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 10.

The metal market is quiet but very firm. The outlook is encouraging, with upward tendency for good grades of iron. Quotations are:

| 4 mos. | | | 4 mos. | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--|--|
| No. 1 F dry | \$26.00 @ \$27.00 | M. & White | \$19.00 @ \$22.00 | | |
| No. 2 | 24.00 @ 26.00 | Hot Blast Ch. | 30.00 @ 37.00 | | |
| Gray Forge | 22.00 @ 25.00 | Cold Blast W. | 50.00 @ 60.00 | | |

A. H. CHILDS.

RICHMOND, Aug. 10.

Prices remain as last quoted, and are firm. Transactions for the week have been larger than the weekly average for several months past.

ASA SNYDER.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.

There has not been any change in the market here during the past week. The demand continues fair at about the same figures.

| HOT BLAST CHARCOAL. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|--|
| Missouri | \$27.00 @ \$28.00 | |
| Southern | 24.00 @ 26.00 | |
| Hanging Rock | 28.00 @ 30.00 | |

| COKE AND COAL. | | |
|----------------|-------------------|--|
| Missouri | None offering. | |
| Southern | \$24.00 @ \$25.00 | |
| Ohio River | 26.00 @ 28.00 | |

| MILL IRONS. | | |
|-------------|---------------|--|
| Cold short | 23.00 @ 24.00 | |
| Red short | 26.00 @ 28.00 | |

| CAR-WHEEL IRONS. | | |
|------------------|---------------|--|
| Missouri | 40.00 @ | |
| Southern | 40.00 @ 41.00 | |
| Ohio | 40.00 @ 47.00 | |

| IRON ORE. | | |
|----------------|---------------|--|
| For fix | 10.00 @ 12.00 | |
| Furnace | 6.50 @ 7.50 | |
| Brown hematite | No market. | |
| Nominal | | |

CARD & HOFFER.

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

LONDON, E. C. July 29.

STEEL RAILS.—Very firm, and the general quotation for ordinary sections, etc. £6 10s. per ton; but the sharp advance in prices, and the apparent inability of makers to give early delivery, prevent business for the moment.

IRON RAILS.—A good inquiry set in at the close of last week; but as makers quickly advanced their quotations to £5 7s. 6d. and £5 10s. per ton, very little business resulted.

BAR IRON.—Quiet at £5 10s. per ton.

OLD RAILS.—In fair inquiry, but holders are asking 80 @

85s per ton, f. o. b., for O. D. Hs., consequently business lingers.

HEAVY WROUGHT SCRAP-IRON.—Nominally; 65s. per ton, f. o. b.

BESSEMER PIG-IRON, Nos. 1, 2, and 3.—Very firm at 70 @ 75s. per ton.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON.—Excited market; constant fluctuations at 55 @ 58s. 3d.

MIDDLESBROUGH PIG-IRON No. 3.—Follow Scotch at 44s. 6d. @ 45s.

THE COAL TRADE REVIEW.

Anthracite.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Aug. 13.

The trade in this class of coal continues to improve. There is a better demand, larger sales, and higher prices. The public realizes that it has necessities which must be supplied soon, and it is now beginning to anticipate them. The revival in trade comes largely from the East and inland, the local trade being still pronounced very quiet.

In addition to the improved condition of trade, the only other subject receiving attention is the proposed advance of prices. Where this is at all marked, it is mostly favored by the managers of companies whose financial necessities apparently lead them off from the true interests of their companies and the trade. The present prices of coal should be, and are, quite remunerative on a large business, and are accepted by the public with as little complaint as could be expected. Any marked advance would bring forth the cry of "monopoly," and the business would be reduced to a considerable extent, while wages at the mines would have to be advanced. The anthracite coal trade is in a more healthy condition to-day than it has been for years, and if left alone, is more likely to take care of itself from this time, than to be benefited by the experiments of the doctors who have been operating on and afflicting it for several years past. The greatest cause for distrust of the companies by the public has come from the fact that coal could always be purchased for less than the circular rates. If the situation will warrant it, there will be no necessity of a "meeting" to advance prices. If the salesmen see that they can get more for their coal, they can demand it; but this will be when there is difficulty in getting it anywhere at circular rates, and not until then will the demand warrant an advance.

Mr. F. A. Bassler, formerly connected with the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co., has, as will be seen in our advertising columns, entered into business as a wholesale dealer in coal. We wish him success, and commend him to the public.

The production of anthracite coal last week was 409,717 tons as compared with 427,193 tons the previous week, and 540,716 tons the corresponding week of 1879. The total production from January 1st to August 7th was 12,347,573 tons, as against 14,843,245 tons for the like period of last year, showing a decrease this year of 2,495,672 tons.

Bituminous.

This trade is very quiet, and without any other feature worthy of note. The Cumberland District has been furnished with the excitement of a boatmen's strike, but there are indications that this will soon be brought to a close. In addition to this, the local press has been furnished with a few news items on the contest between the Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad and the Cumberland & George's Creek Railroad, the former doing all in its power to prevent what must some day become a powerful competitor from extending its line to some independent connection.

Messrs. Gosline & Barbour, under date of August 7th, say:

At present writing, the mines throughout the Shawnee, Straitsville, and Shawnee district are on a strike, owing to the refusal of the drivers to accept a reduction of 25 cents per day. This naturally makes quite a scarcity of the bituminous coal most tributary to this market. Lake freights high and vessels scarce, owing to large demand for grain shipments.

| Ton of 2000 lbs. | | | |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Lackawanna | Grate. | Egg. | Chest. |
| On cars | \$5.18 | \$5.18 | \$5.43 |
| Retail delivered. | 6.50 | 6.50 | 6.50 |

BITUMINOUS—WHOLESALE ON CARS AT TOLEDO.

| Ton of 2000 lbs. | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--------|
| Straitsville lump | | \$2.80 |
| " nut | | 2.25 |
| Shawnee lump | | 2.80 |
| " nut | | 2.25 |
| Hocking Valley lump | | 3.10 |
| " nut | | 2.50 |
| Walston lump | | 3.25 |
| Fall Brook and Morris Run Coals | | 3.90 |
| McIntyre Blossburg Coal | | 3.90 |
| Cumberland Blossburg | | 4.40 |

Lehigh lump..... 6.90
Connellsville coke..... 5.40
F. o. b. prices for Straitsville and Shawnee lump coal,
\$2.75 per ton, and for nut, \$2.20 per ton.

PITTSBURG, August 12.
COAL.—The river coal trade is still without movement, being embargoed by continued low water. But the mines whence the products are marketed by rail are unusually active, at 3 cents a bushel pay for mining. Along the Monongahela River mines, out of between sixty and seventy collieries, only three are in operation at present, and these at irregular wages, though 3 cents is all the operators are willing, or can afford, to pay; it is probable that this will finally settle down as the pay for mining during the fall. Last Saturday, fifty barges loaded with coal got out of the Kanawha on a small rise, and are on their way to, or have arrived at, Cincinnati. There has been as yet no change in the price of coal in that market, nor is it likely that this arrival from Kanawha will have any other effect than to weaken prices a little. Quotations are unchanged in all the lower markets; the low prices appear to satisfy customers, and the producers are getting used to them and submit with resignation to what seems to be inevitable. No combination has hitherto succeeded in establishing fair rates; it is probable the dealers from this quarter are held down by the Kanawha coal, which has an advantage of having 250 miles less transportation than the Pittsburgh:

PRICES AT PITTSBURG.
Wholesale, on board, 5@6 cts. per bushel, \$1.59 per ton
Retail, delivered, 8@9 " " 2.39 "

AT CINCINNATI.
Wholesale, on board, 8 cts. per bushel, \$2.12 per ton
Retail, delivered, 10@11 " " 2.65 "

AT LOUISVILLE.
Wholesale, on board, 8 cts. per bushel, \$2.12 per ton
Retail, delivered, 10@11 " " 2.65 "

AT NEW ORLEANS.
Wholesale, on board, 32½ cts. per barrel, \$3.83 per ton
Retail, delivered, 50 " " 4.15 "

Bushels are rated among dealers here at 76 lbs.—26½ bushels make a ton of 2000 lbs. nearly.

STATISTICS OF COAL PRODUCTION.

This is the only Report published that gives full and accurate returns of the production of our Anthracite mines.

Comparative statement for the week ending Aug. 7th, and years from January 1st:

| Tons of 2240 lbs. | 1880. | | 1879. | |
|---------------------------|---------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Week. | Year. | Week. | Year. |
| Wyoming Region. | | | | |
| D. & H. Canal Co. | 43,411 | 1,675,566 | 69,177 | 1,931,935 |
| D. L. & W. RR. Co. | 57,430 | 1,894,407 | 85,227 | 2,154,833 |
| Penn. Coal Co. | 20,175 | 574,821 | 25,153 | 841,807 |
| L. V. RR. Co. | 17,402 | 576,513 | 27,417 | 582,995 |
| P. & N. Y. RR. Co. | 913 | 19,050 | 372 | 19,187 |
| C. RR. of N. J. | 34,648 | 864,672 | 48,887 | 1,095,916 |
| Penn. Canal Co. | 13,058 | 221,724 | | 210,783 |
| | 187,037 | 5,826,753 | 256,233 | 6,837,456 |
| Lehigh Region. | | | | |
| L. V. RR. Co. | 63,680 | 1,784,089 | 56,447 | 1,901,887 |
| C. RR. of N. J. | 38,255 | 1,114,268 | 45,510 | 1,213,174 |
| S. H. & W. B. RR. | | 6,831 | 79 | 16,067 |
| | 101,935 | 2,905,188 | 102,036 | 3,131,128 |
| Schuylkill Region. | | | | |
| P. & R. RR. Co. | 98,852 | 3,155,665 | 157,012 | 4,328,655 |
| Shamokin & Lykens Val. | 20,986 | 435,295 | 24,866 | 516,312 |
| | 119,838 | 3,590,960 | 181,878 | 4,844,967 |
| Sullivan Region. | | | | |
| St Line & Sul. RR. Co. | 907 | 24,672 | 569 | 29,694 |
| Total | 409,717 | 12,347,573 | 540,716 | 14,843,245 |
| Increase | | | | |
| Decrease | 130,999 | 2,495,672 | | |
| Total same time in 1875 | | | 8,945,136 tons. | |
| " " " 1876 | | | 9,014,224 " | |
| " " " 1877 | | | 11,073,809 " | |
| " " " 1878 | | | 9,199,021 " | |
| " " " 1879 | | | 14,843,245 " | |

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, and years ending Aug. 7th:

| | Week. | Year. | Year. |
|--|-------|---------|---------|
| | 1880. | 1880. | 1879. |
| Coal for shipment at Coal Port (Trenton) | 955 | 21,590 | 7,024 |
| Coal for shipment at South Amboy | 9,840 | 250,889 | 281,506 |
| Coal for distribution | 8,052 | 273,547 | 187,676 |
| Coal for company's use | 1,649 | 60,152 | 53,694 |

Coals Cleared on the Canals of the State of New York for the week ending Aug. 7th, and year from the opening of navigation:

| Tons of 2000 lbs. | 1880. | | 1879. | |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Week. | Year. | Week. | Year. |
| Anthracite | 21,588 | 285,057 | 34,019 | 459,318 |
| Bituminous | 9,282 | 119,894 | 6,213 | 78,711 |
| Total amount cleared | 30,870 | 504,951 | 40,232 | 538,029 |

The Production of Bituminous Coal for the week ending Aug. 7th was as follows:

| Region | Week. | Year. |
|----------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Tons of 2240 lbs. | Tons. | Tons. |
| Cumberland Region, Md. | 36,805 | 1,224,187 |
| Barclay Region, Pa. | 7,766 | 263,868 |
| Broad Top Region, Pa. | 1,980 | 117,498 |
| Huntingdon & Broad Top RR. | | |

FREIGHTS.

Coastwise Freights.

Per ton of 2240 lbs.

Representing the latest actual charters to Aug. 13th, 1880

| PORTS. | From Philadelphia. | | From Elizabethport, Port Johnson, South Amboy, Hoboken and Weehawken. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| | From Baltimore. | From Philadelphia. | |
| Alexandria | 70 | | |
| Annapolis | 1.05 | | |
| Baltimore | 60* | | |
| Bangor | 90@1.00 | | |
| Bath, Me. | 1.00* | | |
| Beverly | | | |
| Boston, Mass. | 70@1.15* | | |
| Braintree | | | |
| Bridgeport, Conn. | | | |
| Brooklyn | | | |
| Cambridge, Mass. | 1.10† | | |
| Cambridgeport | 1.15 | | |
| Charleston | | | |
| Charlestown | | | |
| Chelsea | | | |
| City Point | | | |
| Com. Pt. Mass. | 1.15 | | |
| E. Boston | | | |
| East Cambridge | | | |
| E. Gr'nwich, R. I. | 1.17 | | |
| Fall River | 1.15 | | |
| Fredericksbg, Va | 85 | | |
| Georgetown, D. C. | 70@75 | | |
| Gloucester | 1.15 | | |
| Hartford | | | |
| Hackensack | 87‡ | | |
| Lambertville | | | |
| Marblehead | 1.20@1.35 | | |
| Medford | 1.15 | | |
| Milville | | | |
| Milton | | | |
| Mystic River | | | |
| N. Brunswick, N. J. | | | |
| New Bedford | | | |
| Newburyport | | | |
| New Haven | | | |
| New London | | | |
| New Orleans | | | |
| Newport | | | |
| Norfolk, Va. | 75‡ | | |
| Norwich | 50 | | |
| Norwalk, Conn. | | | |
| Petersburg | 80 | | |
| Philadelphia | | | |
| Portland | | | |
| Portsmouth, Va. | | | |
| Portsmouth, N. H. | 1.10 | | |
| Providence | 1.10@1.15 | | |
| Quincy Point | | | |
| Richmond, Va. | 60@70 | | |
| Rockland | | | |
| Rockport | | | |
| Roxbury | | | |
| Saco | | | |
| Sag Harbor | | | |
| Salem, Mass. | | | |
| Saugus | | | |
| Savannah | | | |
| Somerset | | | |
| Staten Island | | | |
| Trenton | | | |
| Troy | | | |
| Wareham | | | |
| Washington | 75 | | |
| Weymouth | | | |
| Wilmington, N. Y. | | | |
| Wilmington, Del. | | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | | | |

* And discharging. † And discharging and towing. ‡ 3c. per bridge extra. § Alongside. ¶ And towing up and down. †† And towing. ** Below bridge.

LEADVILLE MINING REGION.

A large and handsome map of Leadville and the mines in its vicinity, from actual surveys by Page, Nichols & Co., of Leadville, is now ready. The only complete map of the Leadville region published. Shows the location of every claim (several thousand in number), and is indispensable to all who deal in Leadville property or stocks. Price, mounted, \$5; unmounted, \$4; all booksellers; wholesale by all News Companies and Jobbing Houses; by mail of Page, Nichols & Co., Box 205, Leadville, Colo., or Jesse Haney & Co., 119 Nassau Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GREEN MOUNTAIN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 18 Wall street, New York, Aug. 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 14.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared the fourteenth monthly dividend of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this company, payable on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 17th, and reopen on the 27th of August.
L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, 18 Wall Street.

NEW YORK, August 12, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The regular monthly dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share has been declared for July, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., 65 Broadway, on the 25th inst. Transfer-books close on the 20th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DEADWOOD MINING COMPANY, 18 Wall street.

NEW YORK, August 9, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 8.

The monthly dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER SHARE has been declared for July, payable at the office of the Transfer Agents, Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, on the 20TH INST. Transfer books close on the 14th inst.
H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE RISING SUN GOLD MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 18 Wall street, NEW YORK, August 10, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of FIVE CENTS PER SHARE on the capital stock of this company, payable on the 23d inst. Transfer-books close on the 19th, and reopen on the 26th of August.
L. D. CORTRIGHT, Secretary.

OFFICE STORMONT SILVER MINING COMPANY,

11 GREAT JONES STREET, NEW YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this company have declared a dividend of thirty per cent (30 cents a share, on the par value of their stock (\$1), payable at the National Broadway Bank, August 16, 1880. Transfer-books close August 13th, and reopen August 18th, 1880.
WILLIAM W. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY, No. 137 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Aug. 9, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of ONE PER CENT, being \$100,000 on the capital stock of this company, or 50 cents per share, payable at the office of the company, 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, on or after 18th inst. Transfer-books will close on 12th inst. and reopen on 19th inst. ABRAHAM L. EARLE, Secretary. Transferring of stock and paying of dividends will hereafter be done at the office of the company.

OFFICE OF THE TOMBSTONE MILL AND MINING Co., 432 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1880.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of \$50,000; being ten cents on each share of the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after August 16th, at this office. Transfer-books closed from 12th to 16th, inclusive.
GEORGE BURNHAM, President.
W. J. CHEYNEY, Secretary.

ASSESSMENTS.

GLYNN-DALE

Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.
Location of works, Bodie District, Mono County, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of July, 1880, an assessment (No. 2), of twenty-five (25) cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation now outstanding, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, room 9, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal., or at Mining Trust Company, No. 115 Broadway, New York City.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the FIRST (1st) day of SEPTEMBER, 1880, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on FRIDAY, the FIRST (1st) day of OCTOBER, 1880, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.
FRANK B. LATHAM, Secretary.

Office: Room 9, Safe Deposit Building, No. 328 Montgomery street, San Francisco, Cal.

STEEL CASTINGS
From crucible steel of absolute purity; made under intelligent scientific direction; adapted in strength and hardness to any duty; will forge and weld like bar steel. Our product is crucible steel, and NOT decarburized cast iron. Also, Agricultural wrought steels of every description.
WORKS:
North and Irwin Ave's, and P. F. W. & C. R'y, Allegheny.
READ & THAW, PITTSBURGH, PA.