DESERET EVENING NEWS: FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

THE AWAKENING AT ALTA, ONCE THE MOST FAMOUS MINING CAMP IN UTAH.

LTA WAS the scene of some of the big events of the year in the way of mining development. In this famous old camp, won. derful progress has been made since the end of 1902. It once laimed the distinction of being the most important camp in Utah, if not in the west; its prestige

15

was lost for a time, but the way things have moved along recently it is rapidly coming into prominence again and is once more ranked among the "400."

The successes recorded at the Columbus Consolidated mines have attracted wide attention; the result has been that new energy has entered the camp; properties which have lain dormant for 20 years, or more, are being dressed up again for a vigorous and active campaign of development. More activity was displayed in Alta this year than was even dreamed of 12 months ago. Then, the Columbus was a first class prospect-little more, while today it is a mine of most generous proportionswith cre in sight to the value of \$3,000,-000. Much prospecting has been done in every part of the camp; a number of deals have been effected, shipments of ore have materially increased, improve-ments have been made in the way of installation of new and expensive equipment and plans are completed for the expenditure of many thousands of dollars in this manner during the coming year.

ENTRANCE OF CON. ALTA.

One of the most important transfers of properties in Alta during the year was the one consumated by Henry M. Crowther, M. E., who was afterwards instrumental in the organization of the Continental Mines & Smelting corpora-tion. The ground involved in the transaction being the Grizzly, Lavinia, Reg-ulator and other properties which are not without a shipping record. The Superior Alta is another new organiza-tion, backed by local and eastern capital, which has acquired territory near the Columbus Consolidated. The Bingham-Centennial company, with other mines at Bingham, has secured a foot-

hold there, besides several others. The Albion company has kept devel-opment work going and is engaged in driving a long tunnel to tap the main ore bodies. The Peruvian company has ore bodies. The Peruvian company has also been performing exploratory work and at the Oxford a small force b. been engaged. On the Big Cottonwood side the Mountain Lake, Scottish Chief, Wheeler & Wilson, Kennebec, Maxfield and others have been busy, some of the number recording frequent shipments. In American Fork canyon numerous In American Fork canyon numerous properties have been in steady operation, but shipments from that source have not been extensive. The old tramway between Sandy and

Alta was leased recently to a local syn-dicate and may be fitted up for operation next year. As the output from the mines will be greatly increased then and employment furnished for several hundred men.

DISCOVERY OF EMMA LODE.

The discovery of the Emma lode was in 1868 some say in 1869, by two pros-pectors who went into Little Cottonwood canyon in search of something good. They prospected the country as good. They prospected the country as they journeyed along, but found noth-ing to attract them seriously until they reached the upper end of the canyon where they came across the croppings on ground which they located as the Emma claim

corded history but as passing from mouth to mouth, that the highest valuation ever placed on the Emma previ-ous to the advance made on the fore-igners was no more than \$250,000. But Park and Baxter induced the foreign-ers to "put up" much more and it can be said that after the Emma had brought this region into prominence as a country favorable to mining they ame near destroying the infant industry and inflicting upon the territory, for

brighter apparently. There was a re-port from Frof. Silliman of Yale dialating with technical exactness on the richness of the ore he had seen during a careful inspection of the property. Mr. Park reported in his official capacity that there were ore and accrued



The "Second Discoverer" of Alta Who is fast Becoming a Bonanza King.

it was a territory then, one of the most supervised in the initial initiality initial initial initial initial initial initial initial

JOBBED ON EVERY TURN. Not only were the Englishmen "jobin stock transactions but in the bed' operation of the mine as well. It is alleged that the men sent here from the east, and who had active charge of operations on this end, were in the swindle and the mine was worked in the interests of someone other than the stockholders. The property produced some unusually rich ores and they were "gouged" out with no atthey were "gouged" out with no at-tempt made at systematic development When the end came a congressional investigation followed and it was the subject for many heated discussions in the legislative halls at Washington,

PLOT A DEEP ONE. An eastern paper which professed to

It is related, not as a matter of re-corded history but as passing from mouth to mouth, that the highest valu-tion ever placed on the Emma previ-bus to the advance made on the fore-gners was no more than \$250,000. But Deck and Baxter induced the foreign. preparing the ore for shipment was less than 16 shillings, thus showing a tidy little profit. The net yield per annum, acording to his figures, would not be far from £700,009, and, if they could erect smelters, which they should do as a matter of business, it could be made to yield £800,000, Dividends of 18 per cont on the senticl stock were 18 per cent on the capital stock were paid for over a year when they sud-denly ceased and the crooked manipulations came to the surface."

CAMP WENT TO PIECES.

Of course, when the actual conditions came out, the camp went to pieces and it remained in idleness until recently. But in the meantime English capital purchased other properties, including the famous Flagstaff mine.

STILLWELL'S EARLY HISTORY.

Probably no one knows more about Probably no one knows more about the early history of Alta than John G. Stillwell, who was a resident of the camp of Alta during its earliest his-tory and istoday the postmaster and leading merchant of the town. Mr. Stillwell worked behind a hammer and drill in the Emma, also in the Flagstaff mines and while the district was the busiest in the 70's he served the Flag-staff as bookkeeper and held that po-sition up to the time of the eclipse. Many mines were operated then in the Little and Big Cottonwoods and a great deal of expensive machinery was Installed at the principal properties. Only ruins are left to tell of the exis-tence of these costly works and many of them have been swept off the face of the earth by snow slides. BUSIEST IN 1872.

Alta was probably the liveliest, ac-cording to what Mr. Stillwell says, in

lots were cast, so Alta proper, and the contiguous camps, contained a popu-lation of probably 2,500 people.

The principal producing mines located along the Emma lode were the Emma, Flagstaff, Valejo and North Star, South Star and Nabob, and they are credited with an output conservatively estimat ed, Mr. Stilwell says, of \$16,250,000, apportioned as follows:

Name Produced. South Star 1,000,000 Nabob 250,000

of Alta from the of the canyon up on to the adjacent side hill, there has been but little heard and less written concern-ing this once celebrated mining camp, which formerly counted its population by the thousands and produced dollars by the millions. by the millions.

"So far as the writer is aware, that which has been written in regard to the this rection, applies in a general way to the whole range and not to any par-ticular locality. The report of the Em-ma mine investigation affords some light, but is not broad enough in its scone acops

GOVERNMENT GEOLOGISTS.

The government has had engineers The government has had engineers in the field making a critical study of the district comprising Park City, Alta, and the vicinity surrounding both, but the result of their investigations will not published for some time to come. When it is issued it will undoubtedly show a very bytimate relation between show a very lutimate relation between the two camps, and, to some extent, de-velop the fact that within 25 miles of Sait Lake City lies another district that extends the greatest promise to the miner and prospector.

SIMILAR TO PARK CITY.

"According to the observation of the writer, Alta and Park City might well be treated under one descirption, for be treated under one descirption, for what applies to one camp can usually be said of the other be said of the other. Although Alta is somewhat higher than the Park, an somewhat night that the rais, and nearer the divide that separates them, and for this reason has been probably somewhat more disturbed by the gra-nitic core that forms the backbone, yet in general the formations are similar, though erosion has had greated effect on them at Alta, where they were more broken off

broken off, "In earlier geologic times, after the great Wasatch fault was made. Alta and Park City, or the locality where they now stand, probably constituted, disregarding minor irregularities, a great inclined plane, sloping eastward Subsequent erosion, together with the other disintegrating forces of nature, have materially altered the aspect, and today a water shed separates the dis-tricts, and Little Cottonwood canyon has been carved out, where the strata are exposed, in a splendid manner.

SEDIMENTARY ROCKS.

"Beginning at the mouth of Little Cottonwood, with your face eastward, and traveling up the canyon, one pas-ses between high granite walls for sev-eral miles before the sedimentary strata are encountered, they having been thrown far to the eastward by the great 250,000 granite mass that now forms the west

of quartzite. At a distance its weathered surface has the appearance of a black volcanic lava, the coloring being due to a large percentage of pyrites of iron. It is highly silicious, as are all the limestones of the district, and is

"At the east base the same strata are dipping at an angle of about thirty almost as hard as the quartzite with which it contacts. "Passing on eastward over the edges of white and blue lime strata, and the contacts on which the Emma, Flagstaff, Lone Star, and other noted properties are located, one appreciates the great granitic reef, standing near the head and just at the south of the main canyon, which has thrust itself up through the strata and thrown them in a manner beyond description. On its west slope the quartzite and iron-cop-per-bearing schist ore dipping under the granite, which would indicate a fault or a complete fold of the strata. Indications on the north side of the

canyon incline one to the former the-SYSTEM OF FISSURES.

At the east base the same strata

The Columbus Consolidated Mines.

Some of the notable achievements of the year are credited to the manage-ment of the Columbus Consolidated of Alta. The developments at this property have been most important; a year ago it was a mere prospect, while today it is a mine of great proportions and has a right to be classed among property have been most important; a year ago it was a mere prospect, while today it is a mine of great proportions and has a right to be classed among the big bonanzas of the state. The result has been a triumph of energy and pluck displayed by men who are master miners; men who have received their training in a practical way and who are thoroughly competent and experienced, as their work already shows. To Manager Tony Jacobson belongs much of the glory for the foregoing accomplishments. It was he who planned the organization of the Co-

lumbus and the rejuvenation of an old camp which, years ago, received almost international fame; but in later years had become about as dead as any camp could be. KNEW SOMETHING ABOUT CAMP.

But Alta was not entirely a stranger to Mr. Jacobson. He had been there before-in the days of the Flagstaff and the Emma-when he calloused his hands behind the hammer and drill. Naturally, he obtained some knowledge of the character, location and trend of the veins in the camp and knowing that the early work done on them, lacked system, he went back there for the purpose of getting a foothold. He secured a bond and lease on the Columbus ground. But then he was confronted with another problem, the most serious of all; that of raising money for the payments that were to be met according to the conditions of the bond, and for the development of the ground. Mr. Jacobson's own bank account did

Arr, Jacobson's own bank account did not permit of him carrying the burden on his shoulders for any great length of time, but, undaunted, he set out to enlist the assistance of others. He apchance. The treasury of the company soon contained a balance sufficient to start work in a small way; so opera-tions at the Columbus began. Sub-sequently, the stock of the company was placed upon the market with good inaguration of work that ore of a suffi-cient grade to ship to a profit was taken 'ottonwood canyon. will go into commission some time in January. Its cost is placed at about out and sent down to the valley smelt-\$45,000; the initial plant will generate 600 horsepower, with foundations pro-This was continued and the com pany realized enough to more than pay 600 horsepower, with foundations pro-vided for a generator to develop twice that power. At present only one 300 kilowat generator will be installed. The machine generating the current will be driven by water power. The pipe line is 4,500 feet in length and is built of heavy 20 and 22-Inch steel pipe. From the intake to the power house the water will have a fall of 496 feet, giving a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch. The transmission line is 4.6 miles in length, built of heavy copper wires. operation expenses. Other properties were added to the group and these have been paid for, so now the Columbus Consolidated company has clear title to its ground, embracing 275 acres, with 12 patented claims. CREATED A SURPLUS. It is a remarkable fact that no ore

the least calculation, \$2,000,000 worth of ore in sight. These workings are at a depth of about 300 feet from the AMOUNT OF ORE IN SIGHT.

Another large body of ore was en-countered 100 feet from the mouth of the tunnel mentioned; this vein aver-ages about eight feet in width and as far as developed on the strike the ore shows a gross value of \$18 to the ton. In the tunnel are other fissures. Nos, 1 and the tunnel are other fissures, Nos. 1 and 2, these appear to look encouraging, but no effort has been made, as yet, to de-

elon them. Within the past few weeks the mine's management has concluded to make the Howland tunnel the main working tunnel of the property out of which the tonnages will be handled in the future. which the The Howland bore is located about 1, 500 feet west and on about the same level of the Columbus. In it about 1,500 feet of work has been performed. In this tunnel an immense body of milling ore has been opened. The yein has been developed on the strike for more The yein has than 150 feet and the cross-cuts run from time to time shows its width to he about 25 feet, with the values run-ning at about \$15 gold, silver, copper and lead to the ton. The ore was struck at a distance of about 700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel. A winze was sunk on the ore 80 feet, from the botom of which a cross-cut was run 49 feet. An upraise has also been run for a distance of 60 feet; a cross-cut run here shows the vein to be about the same width as below, and the ore of the same width as below, and the ore of the same grade. Manager Jacobson has never made a careful estimate of the ore in sight in the Howland tunnel workings; however, he says the prop-erty, as a whole, has at least \$3,000,-000 worth of ore available.

MILL TO COST \$35,000.

The concentrating mill to be in-stalled next spring will have capacity for the treatment of 150 tons of ore per

The power plant



Emma claim BEGINNING OF EXCITEMENT.

This was the beginning of the min ing excitement in the Cottonwoods which became intense in the early 70's Cottonwoods The Emma discoverers did not work hard; but during the first year they took out probably 100 tons of ore. Subsequently these men sold out, Capt. J. F. Woodman, the Woodhull bethers, Lorent P. Welter, woodhull

brothers, Joseph R. Walker and others being the purchasers. Shortly afterbeing the purchasers. Shortly after-wards several eastern parties became interested, they being Trenor W. Park and H. H. Baxter, New York promot-ers, and their entrance led up to the sale of the mine to the English syndi-cate which operated it up to the time of the collapse about 1876.

FOUNDATION FOR SCANDAL LAID.

Park and Baxter were instrumental in closing up this deal with the Eng-lish cousins and therefore laid the foundation for the scandal which came near causing international difficulties with England.

well informed on events of the times declared that there were features of the Emma deal which made it one of the most notable trasactions of its

of the most notable trasactions of its kind ever known, and from its pages the following is quoted: "In the first place, these American gentlemen, Messrs. Trenor William Park and William M. Stewart, United States senator from Nevada, found that while they bore excellent credentials, there was no apparent haste on the part of the investing public to take the property off their hands. A bold stroke won the recognition they sought. Gen. Schenck, who was at that time United States minister at the court of St. James, was not particularly well off financially, and an arrangement was made whereby he was enabled to pur-chase an interest in the property with made whereby he was enabled to pur-chase an interest in the property with money advanced for the purpose, with a guarantee of a substantial profit on

the transaction in any event. EMMA SOLD FOR \$5,000,000. "It thus happened, that the name

of the man who gave poker to England,

ֈիրի անվաներությունները անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանական անդանա SCENE AT ALTA ON THE FOURTH OF JULY 20 YEARS AGO.

MILLIONS FROM OTHER VEINS.

has been taken out at any time, except in the course of development; it has been the policy of the management to market only such ores as were in the way and interfered with the progress of development; yet in spite of this the

and

The new mill, compressor house and company has been laying up a surplus and could pay a nice dividend to the other buildings will be erected just be-low the mouth of the Howland tunnel stockholders were it not for the the outside the path of snowslides which, fact that the company has in con- on several occasions, have played sad

UTAH'S METAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WEALTH OF THE WORLD EXCEEDS \$300,000,000. THIS YEAR'S PRODUCTION MORE THAN \$34,000,000,

TAH'S mineral production commenced about 1864, and up to 1871 the output consisted largely of placer gold; coming mainly from the gravels of Bingham canyon. White considerable attention was paid to lode

mines in the latter part of the '60's, the actual production from this source was of little consequence. Prior to 1871 there are no statistics

to indicate what the production really was, but various estimates place it at less than \$1,000,000.

Gold.

358,107.75

276,874.65

325,180.44

165,773.40

144,317.94

186,836.13

144,503.97

114,305.10

184,025.01

218,626.59

235,369.29

287,023.62

516,233.25

699,700.17

747,427.20

789,221.94

1,117,668.24

1,166,346.09

1,352,190.06

1,940,830.32

1,663,252,89

2,168,283.00

3.581,408.22

4,263,414.87

3.945,303.57

3,972,235.41

4,000,000.00

· From government assayer at Helena

Totals..... \$34,564,459.12

8

estimates of mineral production in Utah commenced with the year

Year.

1877

1878

1879

1880

1881

1882

1883

1884

1885

1886

1887

1888

1889

1890

1891

1892

1893

1894

1895

1896

1897

1898

1899

1900

1901

*1902

** Estimated.

**1903

tracting world wide attention. From 1871 to 1875, inclusive, the government compiled statistics and the reports of R. W. Raymond, United States commis sioner of mineral statistics, show production of those five years to be \$20,558,079, as follows: 1871.-Gold and silver, \$2,300,000; lead.

1871.—Gold and gilver, \$2,300,000; lead, \$500,000, Total, \$2,800,000,
1872.—Gold and gilver, \$2,445,284; lead, \$3,250,487. Total, \$5,695,771.
1873.—Gold, \$52,426 (placer gold, \$32,-600); gilver, \$3,778,200; lead, \$958,365; copper, \$97,134. Total, \$4,883,700, 1874.—Gold and gilver, \$3,911,601; lead, \$1,430,044; copper, \$29,090. Total, \$5,-270,735.

Lead.

\$ 1,648,082,40

798,471.24

695,653.00

786.065.91

1,101,050.14

1,771,786.00

1,747,326.45

1,149,852.67

1,222,172,46

1.414.898.98

1,308,538.78

1.203.313.24

1,468,246,66

2,098,766.51

2.657.495.84

2,505,720.44

1.542.135.74

1,486,427,23

1,358,456.11

1.818.607.89

2,348,998.60

2,701,869.00

3,122.863.25

3.210.967.50

4.500.698.15

5,000,000.00

\$180,000,336.27 | \$51,563,589.61 | \$17,947,859.76 | \$284,076,656.82

895,124.36

1875 .- Gold, \$181,765; sliver, \$2,955,923; the Horn Silver, \$589,185.

Silver.

5,231,643,60

4,752,159.63

4,105,471.70

4,029,501.30

5,503,762.95

6,114,874.50

4,984,939.30

6,123,047.04

6,211,596.56

5,860,837.35

5,976,884.89

5.787.527.51

6,656,249.99

8, 192, 209, 44

8,759,206.60

7,792,388.65

5,233,965.20

4,193,674.80

5,366,032.11

5,843,868.00

4,522,058.65

4,403,854.23

4,612,351.05

6,248,610.07

6,801,816.18

16,391,804.97

20,000,000.00

*

of 1880 the government kept no min-eral record for the states. No figures are obtainable for 1876; but the state statistician has obtained figures as far back as 1877, and on up to the present lime, to represent the state's output in gold, sliver, lead and copper. Dur-ing the past 32 years, with the Cent n-hisl years deducted, according to the figures obtainable. Utah's mines have

ta, in Little Cottonwood, but on other veins produced several millions of doling figures, which he believes are ap-proximately correct, although () complete records were kept. Mine Produced.

Other properties in the vicinity of Al-

The Grizzly\$1,000,000 Savage and Montezuma 500,000 590.000 500,000 derick and Crown Prince ... 250.000 Oxford and Geneva Peruvian 50,000 Over on the Big Cottonwood side were

other producing mines, important among which was the Reed and Cood-speed, that yielded a half million dol-lars to its owners. This property has some extensive and costly tunnel work-ings and is now owned by the Kennebee Mining company.

SYSTEM LACKING EVERYWHERE.

At the time of the collapse of the English companies operating in Alta the price of sliver declined and the companies not involved in the long, re-dious seige of litigation were put out of business. In addition to this, system was lacking in development and in minag, only the richer ores were extract-d as they were encountered and no atampt was made to remove the thous-inds of tons of milling ores; the fact s, with the crude ways of treatment in imes they could not be handled

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA.

Leasers have worked on properties in the Cottonwood regions since the great fall down in the 70's, but no real signs of recovery were in evidence until with-in the past two or three years, when

In the past two or three years, when Tony Jacobson, manager of the Colum-bus Consolidated, undertook to open up that property and now the camp is getting back to its old self again, ex-cept that, it will be upon a solid, sub-stantial basis this time. More recent investigation has proven that Alta, in the Little Cottonwood district, the Big Cottonwood district and the American Fork district, form extensions to the great mineral zone of Park City, the formations, as well as the character of the ores being very much similar.

ne ores being very much similar. Upon this subject, Arthur E. Snow, a

Salt Lake mining engineer and secre-tary of the Columbus Consolidated, has placed himself on record, as follows: "Since the days when the Emma, Flagstaff, Prince of Wales and many other properties of less renown and prominence ceased pouring their wealth



LIMESTONE PREDOMINATES.

'These sedimentary rocks are among "These sedimentary rocks are among the oldest, and are in some cases high-ly metamorphic. They consist of limestones quartzites, schists, etc. Limestones greatly predominate and vary in color and texture, from the white, coarse crystalline to the dark, close-grained, highly mineralized va-riety. Just west of the old townsite are two strata of black, chistose lime separated by about two hundred feat prominence ceased pouring their wealth into the pockets of their owners—and others, and since that winter's day when an avalanche of snow moved the

An order has been The compressor building will be con-structed of dimensions that will admit of the housing of another machine of

The company expects to generate more than enough power to supply its own mines and works and the surplus will be sold to other operators in the camp, for which a charge of 50 cents per horse power per day will be made. This will work very much to their ad-vantage, for where power is needed vantage, for where power is needed the cost to them will amount to about fifty per cent less than it would be were they to install steam or gasoline plants of their own.

ANOTHER TUNNEL.

It is the intention of the Columbus management to begin the construction of another long tunnel early in the coming year. This tunnel will cut the first fissure in about 1,000 feet from its starting point. It will be about

face of the Wasatch range at that templation the building of a large con-point. As Alta is approached, the sedi-mentary rocks are seen on either side making of other improvements, which it will be installed in the near future. the company has sufficient funds to pay

COMPRESSOR BUILDING AND BOA RDING HOUSE, COLUMBUS CON.

DEVELOPMENT WORK DONE.

At the beginning of the present nonth, Manager Jacobson states, the mine had been developed to the ex-tent of about 5,000 feet, consisting of tunnels, drifts, upraises, cross-cuts and winzes; 2,000 feet of which having been driven during the present year. The Columbus tunnel was run to the length of 1,500 feet, where it encountered what is known as the Brand fissure At this point a drift was started west, continuing for 500 feet, the vein show-Ing a width of from three to fifteeen feet and carrying values from \$15 to \$100 to the ton. The drift encountered the contact at the 500 foot point and

in length, built of heavy copper wires. LOCATION OF WORKS.



1871, when the mines of Alta were atlead, \$1,080,459; copper, \$35,010. Total, \$4,253,157

vielded more than \$200,000,000. the Ontario mine produced produced \$1,622,444;

Aggregate.

7,237,833,75

5,851,606,60

5,126,305,14

4,981,340,67

6,749,131.03

8,149,231.63

6,876,769.72

7.393.542.01

7,617,791.03

7,638,815.92

7,645,358.96

7.566.545.97

8.846.809.10

11,367,212.76

12,265,112.94

11,178,461,83

7,962,829.53

6,308,453,25

8.356.182.39

9,410,293.93

6.317.596.71

9,347,826.87

12.141,628.27

16,149,485.65

17,708,334.57

27,882,153.59

34,000,000.00

It will be seen from the foregoing that copper did not enter into the pro-duction of metals until 1873. From the end of 1875 to the beginning

Copper.

法法法法法法法法法法法

24,101.08

75,735.00

6,337.20

144.453.00

124,566.00

288,681,60

206,079,20

100.983 20

76.536.64

91,130.80

69,060,35.

53,308.00

151,532,99

267,139,50

313,611.28

426,691:04

1,916,000,00

2,514,597,46

3,750,217.32

3,017,415.06

3,000,000,00