

The Mining Camp of the Year and What It Promises.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF THE NEW TOWN OF GOLDFIELD WHERE MANY UTAH MEN ARE SEEKING WEALTH.

NO new mining district, with the exception of Tonopah, has attracted such wide attention as has Goldfield, and the surrounding camps. Less than six months ago this region was a barren waste forming a part of that great desert area which covers the whole southwestern part of Nevada. Recent estimates place the present population at 2,000, counting the several camps of the new district, which covers territory of from 12 to 15 square miles.

As was the case when Tonopah was discovered, Utah mining men were not slow in getting into the "band wagon" and there are good reasons to believe that some of them, at least, are going to make their stakes in this most recent found Eldorado. One of the first from this state to become enthused over the possibilities of Goldfield was R. L. Colborn, a former member of the Salt Lake Stock & Mining Exchange; Zeb Ken-

dall, at one time a resident of American Fork, and one of the first men to work a lease on the famous Mispah ledge at Tonopah, was also among the first to enter Goldfield. Thomas J. Lynch, who became a millionaire in Tonopah, secured interests for himself and associates, W. P. and M. J. O'Meara; Prof. W. H. Tibbals, through Mr. Colborn, secured interests in the camp and was the first to organize a company comprised of Salt Lake men. This was the Goldfield-Vindicator Mining company and among its officers are ex-Congressman William H. King, L. H. Farnsworth and John Montgomery. Vivian P. Strange and E. J. Waugh recently left this city to take up their permanent abode in the camp and a number of others are soon to follow. Information comes from the west that Thomas Kearns and David Keith, who made their start in mining out of the Silver King mine at Park City, have acquired a foothold and will spend some money in development.

J. B. Thompson, Frank B. Cook, M. L. Effinger, Frank H. Lathrap and Robert Walker were recent visitors to

Goldfield, but did not become interested, they returned, however, very well pleased with the country and speak hopefully of a bright future.

The first discovery which attracted attention to the new camp was made in January of this year and the claim upon which the rich find was made was named the January. The ore carried values of several hundred dollars to the ton and within a very short time afterwards the Combination and Florence were discovered with ore equally as rich. These disclosures electrified the citizens of Tonopah, which camp is only about 25 miles to the northward, and the rush began, and it was not long until the news was sent broadcast over the country. The leasing system has been in vogue since the camp was first opened and constant shipments of ore are being made to the Salt Lake and San Francisco markets.

Reference to the recently published map shows that some of the principal prospects form an alignment rudely approaching a semi-circle, says a writer to the Tonopah Bonanza. Beginning with the Combination and its con-

WHERE CAMP OF GOLDFIELD IS.

The Goldfield district is situated in the southwestern part of Nevada, in the county of Esmeralda. To reach this new mining district the traveler from Salt Lake must journey by rail a distance of about 800 miles. From Ogden the route is over the Southern Pacific to Reno, thence by way of the Virginia & Truckee to Moundhouse; thence over the narrow gauge line of the Carson & Colorado, now operated by the Southern Pacific company, to Sodaville or Candelaria. About six weeks hence the camp will be brought into closer rail communication by the completion of the new Tonopah railway, the main line of which will be about 20 miles distant. At present stages are operated from Tonopah and the stations mentioned on the Carson & Colorado.

tiguous groups, in the south, sweeping to the northwest along the flanks of the Columbia mountain and the Sandstorm group on the west, through the Oregon, California, Red Butte, Daisy and Vernal on the northwest and north, a semi-circle is described, along the periphery or edge of which the principal exploration is in progress. The included area within the two limbs of the figure is equally promising. Many discoveries have already been made, and new ones are being added every week.

The dominating topographical feature of the camp is the Columbia mountain, along which several strong, well defined veins run in a north-south direction. A number of the detached buttes and ridges intersperse the field. Were the buttes absent the district would very much resemble a basin. Both on the east and west of the camp detached masses of strongly marked basaltic flows slope gently to the north. In the camp proper the basalt has been eroded down to the rhyolite lavas, a depth of 300 or 400 feet. It is largely in the latter horizon that the veins are found, although in places the rhyolite seems shallow, and is underlain by probably an andesite. In some portions of the camp the primary lime and sandstones have been forced up through the lavas by the agencies of dikes and laccolites, and converted into sheets and masses of fine-grained metamorphosed limestone or into an imperfect quartzite.

as the case may be. An unusually large dike of alaskite cuts the Columbia mountain and Sandstorm veins at a sharp angle, and has probably exerted a profound influence upon those veins. Similar instances in other parts of the camp have been noted.

As a rule all the veins so far discovered have prominent outcrops. Some, however, resemble a quartzfelsite rather than a true quartz. In some instances the alteration products of the lavas, such as chlorite, have combined with red oxide of iron to produce streaks of rich coloring materials which have been located as veins. Some of the veins contain lines of shearing which have considerably broken and fractured the vein filling and the quartz. Along those lines the circulating mediums have deposited their films or coatings of exceptionally rich ore, as a secondary enrichment. Nevertheless the body or mass of the quartz contains a fair percentage of the values, sufficient in most instances to indicate that there is ample primary enrichment to give decided promise of a deep seated source of mineralization, and consequently a long lived and productive camp.

The veins are all unusually large—seldom less than 7 feet and as wide as 40 feet. The ore is generally free mill-

ing with little or no silver. One exception only may be noted, namely the ore of the Vernal group, in the extreme northeast corner of the camp, where a tellurium is found.

A noteworthy characteristic of the vein outcrops of Goldfield is that it is almost impossible to get surface values greater than \$2 or \$3. The extremely hard capping and casing must be penetrated before merchantable values are found.

Excellent springs with a half mile of the town furnish an abundance of domestic water; while within 15 miles a liberal supply for milling purposes can be delivered to the mines.

By June the railroad will be within 22 miles of the camp, while by the end of the year it is safe to forecast, should the camp continue improving as it has in the past three months, the road will build in this new field. Less than a 2 per cent grade can be got at a cost of not more than \$1,000 per mile for grading.

It may be conservatively stated that in the light of the present showings and developments, Goldfield promises to become a good camp, and unquestionably merits the most careful and liberal investigation.

Goldfield, during its brief history, has grown from a prospectors' camp of three or four tents to a town of more

than 1,000 people, and its well arranged streets are lined with substantially built tent and frame houses. Almost every line of business is represented, and within a few weeks it will possess an up-to-date weekly newspaper. The Deseret News is indebted to Prof. W. H. Tibbals for the accompanying illustrations.

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Assist Nature.

You have been told to "hitch your wagon to a star"—that Nature will assist you. That's all right. There are times, however, when you should assist Nature, and the spring is one of these times.

Nature is now undertaking to cleanse your system—if you take Hood's Sarsaparilla the undertaking will be successful, and your complexion bright and clear.



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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Besides occasional discharges in thunderstorms, induction from neighboring charged wires, and currents due to chemical action of moist earth or buried conductors, telegraph and telephone wires are being constantly traversed by earth-currents. These are sometimes so strong that the lines cannot be worked. M. Emilio Guarni, the French electrician, finds the cause to be still a mystery, although M. de la Hives has attributed the currents to chemical action in the earth's crust, while sun-spots, earthquakes, and storms have been suggested as causes, and increased sedimentation of the stars has been noticed at times of strong disturbance. Perez del Pulgar, in Spain, has lately shown that they are affected by clouds, sunshine, fog and wind. An automatic recorder called the "electrologograph," has now been devised by Prof. Lapicetta, an Italian, and will be used for collecting data to show the changes in earth currents with varying atmospheric conditions.

The hydroplan of Dr. N. von Lorenz, of Muenchen, Austria, greatly simplifies the carriage of live fish. The apparatus is placed at the bottom of the tank of water, and it consists of a cylinder of compressed oxygen, with protecting grills, regulating valve, and a porous cylinder through which the gas is slowly diffused into the water. The supply of oxygen is easily adjusted, as the inventor has calculated the quantity needed by the fishes likely to be transported alive.

In recent European experiments, corpses have been kept for a certain time in a bath of chloride of calcium heated to 125 degrees, then taken out and steeped for 24 hours in a cold solution of sulphate of sodium. The bodies are transformed into perfect mummies, to be kept indefinitely.

The association of colors with sounds or "color-hearing" is believed to be a faculty of one healthy person in every ten. This and other mixing of sensations occurs in certain abnormal conditions, and the peculiar state of mind giving rise to it is now being studied under the

name of "synesthesia." In a remarkable case reported by Dr. Alfred Ulrich, of Zurich, the senses seem to have been all involved at one time. A boy of nervous temperament, who developed epilepsy in his thirteenth year, had always heard colored sounds, different sounds of the voice, and cries of animals having each its characteristic color. The sounds of the vowels gave especially vivid colors. A bell, light green, E yellow, I black, O red, U dark green, and Y white. Some sounds gave also sensations of taste, of temperature, and of form. Sensations of form were associated with color and sound; and smells had colors, tastes had colors, and colors had taste and temperature. Cold was green, and heat was red.

False teeth as firmly fixed in the gums as natural ones are claimed by Dr. Znamensky, a Russian dentist, as a solution of a difficult problem. The teeth—which may be of gutta percha, porcelain, or metal—have holes at their roots, and they are set in natural or artificial cavities in the jaw. The teeth are soon fixed firmly in place by a gradually hardening growth into the holes. Several operations on human beings as well as on dogs are reported to have been successful.

Acetylene is found to develop 150 heat units per cubic foot, and coal gas only 30, the acetylene flame having a temperature of about 2,200 degrees F. An acetylene burner consuming two cubic feet per hour raised a quart of water from 50 degrees to boiling point in 15 minutes; while illuminating gas, burning at the rate of 16 cubic feet per hour, required 194 minutes.

The illuminating power of the sun at zenith is estimated by M. Charles Fabry at 99,000 candles.

A second blossoming of trees late in the season, after the usual forming of buds for the next year, may result from some injury such as removal of the leaves. If the inference of M. E. Apert is correct, in October, 1900, this observer saw a white lilac in full bloom, the bush having small green leaves and beautiful clusters of white flowers, while some hundreds of feet away was another bush of the usual autumnal appearance. Investigation

showed that worms had eaten off the leaves of the tree during several months before. A return of the worms in July, 1903, was followed by a partial reproduction of the phenomenon, and M. Apert believes that a second flowering of a fire-injured tree reported by M. Jolly as a result of the action of heat was really due to destruction of the leaves. It is proposed to test the theory by removing the leaves of apple trees, pear trees, etc., in July or August.

The formation of a coal seam in half a dozen years or less comes as a surprise in view of the millions of years assigned by geologists. Mr. Henry Hall has shown the Manchester Geographical society a piece of a miniature seam of coal that had reformed from dust in two or three years, and had been deposited on the upright sides of a wooden trough which had received water from a coal mine. The new seam—from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch thick—was hard, bright and crystalline.

The roaring heard when the opening of the ear is stopped is due to muscle contraction. Dr. W. E. Scott states that the tethoscope reveals no sound whatever in a muscle at rest, and that the sound when contracted varies with the different muscles. He believes the muscle sound may give the first indication of tetanus, serving also as an aid to diagnosis in other diseases.

The operation of removing the stomach has been successfully performed over 20 times. Several little organs are far more important to digestion.

Cured Hemorrhages of the Lungs.

"Several years since my lungs were so badly affected that I had many hemorrhages," writes A. M. Ake, of Wood, Ind. "I took treatment with several physicians without any benefit. I then started to take Foley's Honey and Tar and my lungs are now as sound as a bell. I recommend it in advanced stages of lung trouble." Foley's Honey and Tar stops the cough and heals the lungs, and prevents serious results from a cold. Refuse substitutes. F. J. Hill Drug Co.

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