

This Year's Output Greatest in the History of Tintic

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT has been the most eventful year in the history of the great Tintic mining district. Notwithstanding that a large number of the mines were closed down during the early part of the year, the output of the district for the past twelve months will compare very favorably with that of the year previous. As the readers of the "News" will recall, the smelters in the Salt Lake valley were unable to accept ore during the early part of the year because of their clash with the agricultural interests

of the ores from his own mines and at the same time accept a limited amount of ore from other local properties. He had not gone far with the work before he realized that a much larger one would be necessary because of the fact that scores of local mine owners were pleading with him to handle their ores. He therefore planned to make the works larger than originally intended, and several times changes have been made which will result in the plant handling a larger tonnage. Two lead furnaces have been in successful operation for some time, turning out no less than 1,000 bars of bullion daily, and no doubt by the time this issue of the "News" reaches its readers the

payment of dividends for a long time to come. The Sioux Consolidated Mining company has passed through varied experiences during the past 20 years, and for eight years the property of the company lay idle. Considerable ore had been extracted from the upper workings years ago, but it was not until the Colorado uncovered ore in its lower levels that it was supposed any such ore bodies existed at depth. A re-organization was effected in July, 1907, and the company proceeded to sink a shaft on its Phebe S. claim, adjoining the Colorado, ore being found at a depth of 350 feet in the new shaft in August of the present year, since

of the Humburg mine, formerly owned by Jesse Knight and from which the latter frequently shipped ore running as high as \$100 a ton. The new shaft is on a body on which the company has been drawing its late shipments is believed to be a continuation at greater depth of the great shoot worked by Mr. Knight. A block of ore was opened over 100 feet deep, 150 feet long, while the thickness varies from a few feet to 20 feet, all of which is shipping ore and averages about \$35 a ton. The management of the Uncle Sam Consolidated is in splendid hands; directing its affairs being men who have had many years experience in the mining field and who are vitally interested in the success of the company. The president is John Derr; vice president and treasurer, James Chipman; who, with Joseph Nelson; M. P. Bratfer, of Salt Lake and George H. Farner, of Provo are directors. Fred Derr, of the brokerage firm of Derr & Thomas, is secretary.

TETRO DEAL PENDING.

Shareholders of the Tetro Mining company are scheduled to meet at Salt Lake on the 23rd, inst., at which time they will vote upon the sale of their property to the Plutus Mining company. If the deal goes through, and there is every reason to believe that it will, Tetro shareholders will receive nine shares of Plutus stock for every 10 shares of Tetro. The deal will undoubtedly be a good thing for both properties, the Plutus company would have the benefit of the Tetro hoisting equipment and by carrying on the work through the Tetro shaft the Plutus ground can be prospected at great depth without any heavy expenses. The Tetro shareholders, upon the other hand, would be able to get in upon every valuable piece of mineral ground.

EAGLE & BLUE BELL MINE.

Most of the work now being done at the Eagle & Blue Bell mine is handled by lessors but the company will increase the mine's output early in the new year. At the present time the King William company is operating through the Eagle & Blue Bell workings, a drift having been run out to the south from the 1,000 level of the latter mine. The King William ground is practically surrounded by such well known mines as the Centennial Eureka, Grand Central, Eagle & Blue Bell and Victoria and is consequently one of the most promising undeveloped properties in the district.

LEASING IN TINTIC.

Leasing is still being carried on with good success in the Bullion Beck and Eureka Hill mines. The leasees are taking out a splendid grade of ore and are shipping quite regularly. The Bullion Beck mine, one of the oldest in the district, was recently taken over by the United States company and there has been some talk of consolidating it with the Centennial Eureka. This will eventually take place; but for the present the Beck mine is being operated independently. The leasees are doing well, and the United States company and L. C. Doty remains with the company as superintendent.

MCKINLEY COMPANY.

The McKinley Mining company, operating to the west of the Bullion Beck property, installed new machinery and got down to development work in the past few days. The mine is now being carried on in two directions from the 500 level and one of these drifts is cutting through some very promising looking ground which leads Manager Henry Hutsch to believe the mine will soon take its place among the producers of the camp. The shareholders of the McKinley are nearly all Tintic people.

GEMINI A BIG MINE.

The wonderful showing upon the lower levels of the Gemini has made a new mine out of this old time bonanza. The mine has been opened up and the company still has time before it in the upper workings but it is below the water level that the rich strikes of the past 12 months have been made. The mine is now being carried on in two directions from the 500 level and one of these drifts is cutting through some very promising looking ground which leads Manager Henry Hutsch to believe the mine will soon take its place among the producers of the camp. The shareholders of the McKinley are nearly all Tintic people.

The Gemini company may furnish a portion of the water needed at the new smelter. All of the water used at this plant at the present time is being taken from the Swansea mines at Silver City but when all of the furnaces are in operation more water will be needed. The Gemini water would run without pumping to the smelter.

RAYMOND-ILLINOIS PROPERTY.

The Raymond-Illinois company is still carrying on development work to the north of the Gemini. To the west of the Raymond-Illinois ground one of the Snyder brothers' syndicates has taken over the Manhattan group of claims and at this time a shaft is being sunk. The Little Chief company had the misfortune to lose its shaft base and machinery by the 2 foot earthquake and at this time the buildings are being replaced and the new machinery is being installed. The company's officials are anxious to get the hoisting equipment in place as soon as possible in order that work may be taken up again underground. At the time the fire put a stop to the development of the ground the company was unable to carry on its work and it is a couple of hundred feet deeper. The American Mines syndicate of which J. R. Van Evera of Michigan is the president, owns the control of the Little Chief property and is also working some adjoining territory under a bond and lease agreement.

GREAT CENTENNIAL EUREKA.

The Centennial Eureka company's mine continues to be the heaviest shipper in the Tintic district. The company has for years been sending out ore at the rate of about 45 carloads per week and there appears to be no limit to the resources of the mine. Within the past few months the showing on the lower levels has improved to such an extent that the company has commenced sinking a main working shaft. This shaft has for a number of years been down to a depth of 2,000 feet and now the company has let a contract to sink it 600 feet deeper, which will give the mine not only the deepest shaft in this section, but in the entire state. Water was encountered shortly after the shaft passed the 2,100 level but the company has installed a sinking pump and will proceed with the work. The Centennial Eureka company is also developing a group of claims adjoining the Hugo Deprezin under a lease and bond.

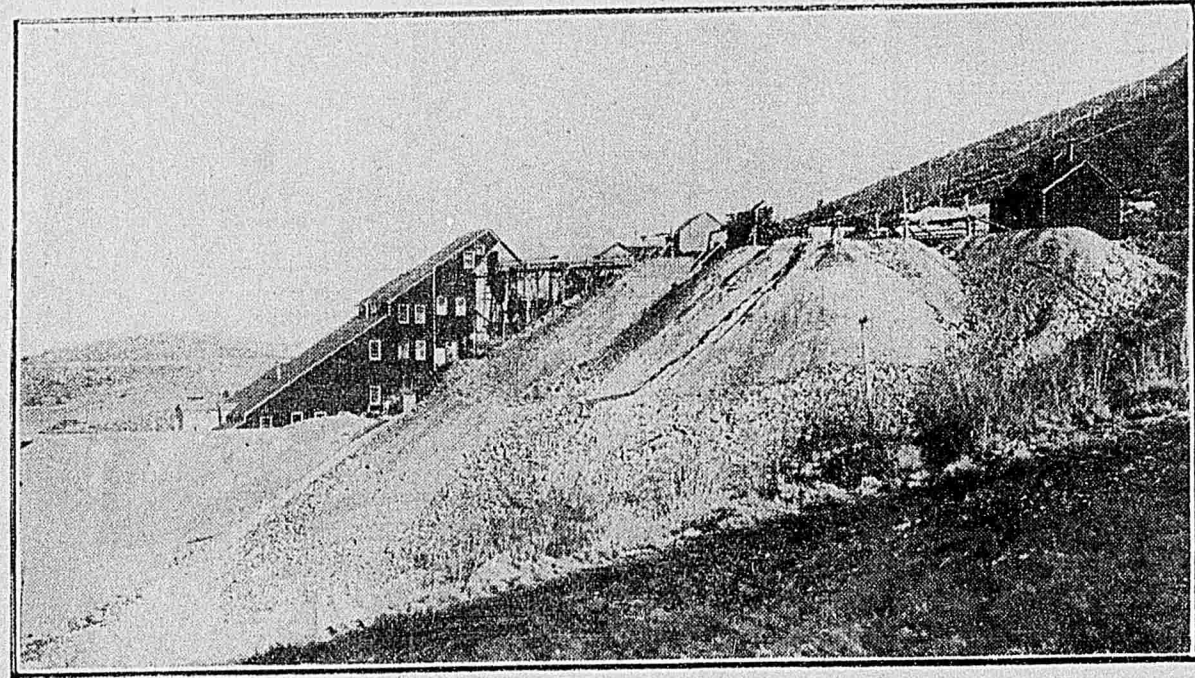
The development of this new stretch of country, which adjoins the company's holdings upon the west, is being carried on through the Centennial Eureka workings and also through a tunnel which is located upon one of Capt. Deprezin's claims.

AT THE OLD MAMMOTH.

During the time that the Mammoth mine was unable to ship its ore to the smelter the company went right ahead with the mining of ore and development of the mine and it is now estimated that there is \$350,000 worth of ore piled up upon the dump, in the ore bins and blocked out underground. The company's officials are vitally interested in the success of the mine and the tests of the Flinck smelting process

C. E. Loose, general manager of the Carisa Consolidated mine, recently secured the control of the Carisa property, since which time a meeting of shareholders has been called for the purpose of authorizing an increase of the capital stock from 500,000 to 1,000,000 shares. This additional 100,000 shares has been subscribed for at \$1 per share, thus giving the company ample money with which to carry out the campaign of development work. Mr. Loose states that while the Carisa has shipped some wonderfully rich ore and paid the former owners some handsome dividends, he believes that the main ore-bearing channel is yet to be discovered. With his knowledge of this property as well as the surrounding ground, he hopes to

Combination, Tintic Central, Iron Hat, Three Metals, Iron King, Addie, Zuma, Wicklow and others. At the Tintic Standard a shaft has been put down to a depth of 425 feet and now the company is drifting from the 425 foot level. One drift is headed toward the north and the other is being pushed out toward the southeast in search of the ore. The Eureka Lilly company, a new incorporation, was formed for the development of a big group of claims near the Tintic Standard holdings. The company is at this time engaged in installing new machinery, retubing a 300 foot shaft through which the work is to be carried on, and in other ways preparing for the systematic search for the ore bodies which un-



TINTIC DISTRICT—UNCLE SAM MINE AND MILL.

and it was this trouble which made it impossible for the local mines to ship their ore. Some of the Tintic mines went right along with development work and succeeded in opening up a great deal of new ore during the period that the smelters were idle. The heaviest producer in the district, the famous old Centennial Eureka mine, now owned by the United States Mining company, was not forced to cease shipping, the mine's output having been diverted to the United States company's California smelter.

There are many reasons why the year 1908 must be considered the most eventful and the most important year in the history of Tintic. Many new mines have been added to the district's already large list; many new companies have been formed for the development of most promising properties; outside capital is being attracted here as it never has before; new mines have taken their places among the dividend payers, and a great independent smelter has been constructed, thus placing the mines of this district in a position where they will be no longer at the mercy of the smelter trust. Not only this, but a railroad has been built from one end of the district to the other, linking the mines with the new smelter, and making it possible for them to place their ore upon the cars of the Denver & Rio Grande and San Pedro railways for shipment to outside points without a haul by wagon. In addition to this, Tintic is to have a \$50,000 custom sampling mill, this plant now being well along toward completion.

When these as well as many other improvements are taken into consideration, it can readily be seen that Tintic has made wonderful strides forward and the new year has much in store for the operators of this section.

THE TINTIC SMELTER.

The construction of the Tintic smelter marked the beginning of a new era of prosperity for the entire district. No sooner had "Uncle Jesse" Knight announced his intention of putting up an independent smelter than the camps of Tintic began to take on new life. Mining men have for years realized that Tintic was an ideal location for smelters; they also realized that the smelters were not giving the mines a square deal; but until Mr. Knight entered the field, there was no one with sufficient financial backing and courage to undertake the erection of an independent smelting plant. Even Mr. Knight builded better than he knew. When he first started out to construct a smelter he had in mind a small plant, one which would be able to take care

of other two lead furnaces and the copper furnace will be running just as successfully.

VARIETY OF ORE PRODUCED.

Tintic mines produce a great variety of ore, everything, in fact, that is needed by a modern smelter is near at hand. The lime rock which is now being used at the local plant is taken from Mr. Knight's own ground, the quarry being less than a mile from the smelter and is delivered for less than 50 cents per ton, while the iron ores are landed at the smelter for about one-half that amount. Coal is perhaps the only material that the Tintic smelter does not get at less expense than the other smelters of the state, and by using electric power wherever possible, the coal question is not giving the company any serious ground for apprehension. The Tintic smelter has passed the experimental stage and is now one of the important factors in the smelting industry of Utah.

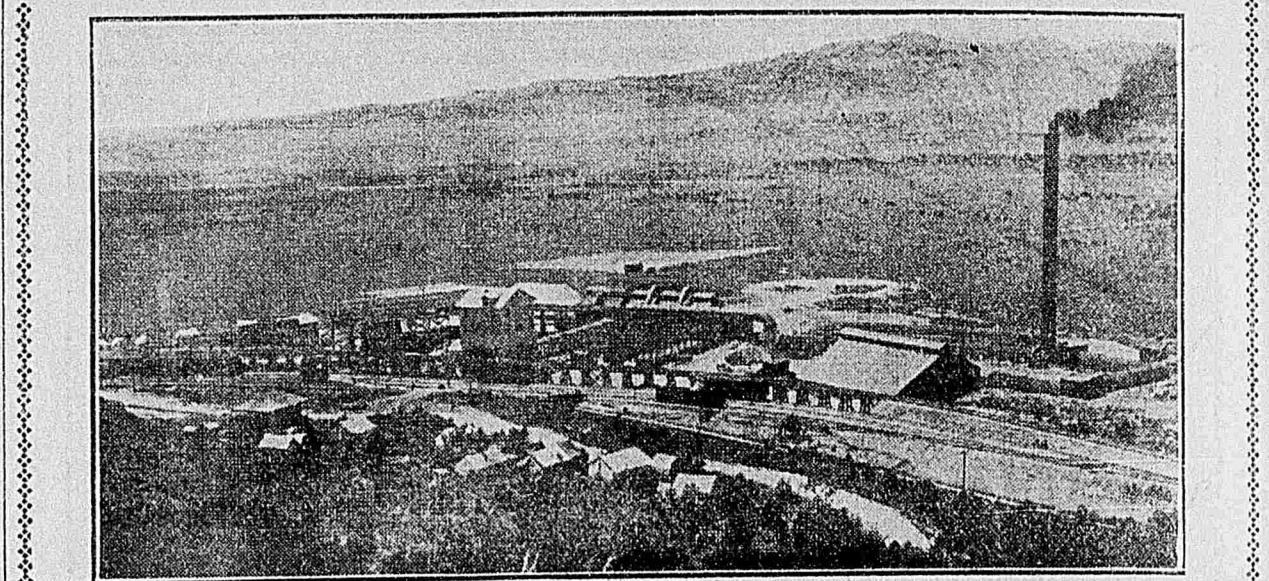
The eastern section of the Tintic district has been in the lime light ever since the discovery of the Colorado and Beck Tunnel mines and the more recent discoveries in the Sioux Consolidated and Iron Blossom properties was the means of greatly stimulating interest in that portion of the district which lies to the east of Godiva mountain, where a score or more of new companies are now operating.

COLORADO'S RECORD.

The Colorado mine has a record of over \$1,000,000 in dividends in less than two years and well known mining men who are able to pass upon matters of this kind say that there is no less than \$100,000 worth of ore exposed in the underground workings of the mine. According to figures submitted by General Superintendent John Roundy of this kind say that there is no less than \$100,000 worth of ore removed after \$1,000,000 worth of ore without taking out more than a couple of carloads of waste.

THE SIOUX CONSOLIDATED.

The Sioux Consolidated, the baby bonanza of Tintic, recently opened up the same ore body which has made the Colorado famous. The Sioux adjoins the Colorado upon the south and the ore body appears to be even richer in this mine than where it has been opened up in the Colorado. The Sioux paid its third dividend this month and will be one of the heaviest dividend payers of the district in the future. The mine is now shipping nearly two carloads of rich silver-lead ore daily and only a few days ago a carload was sold in the Salt Lake market which brought the company no less than \$35,000. The property is equipped with good machinery; it is located upon the line of the new Eureka Hill railway and has sufficient ore in sight to insure the



GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW TINTIC SMELTER COMPLETED BY JESSE KNIGHT FIVE MONTHS AGO

be able to make a big mine out of the Carisa.

SWANSEA CONSOLIDATED.

Early in the present year the Swansea and the South Swansea properties were consolidated, Jesse Knight securing the controlling interest in the new company. A monster electric pump was then installed upon the 700 level of the mine, and this pump is now lifting the water to the surface, the water being used for the operation of the new Tintic smelter which is located but a short distance from the mine. William Mathews, a well known mining superintendent, was placed in charge of the Swansea Consolidated property and under his direction some important exploration work is now being done. Mr. Mathews started a drift out into new territory to the south of the shaft upon the 700 level and succeeded in opening up a body of splendid ore. Being a virgin ground, this strike is liable to be an important one for the mine. Another drift is following a stringer of ore to the north of the shaft upon the same level, and this writing the ore has also widened out until it has all the appearances of being a good strike.

To the north of the Swansea the Swansea Extension company is now engaged in developing a promising group of claims which are thought to contain the north extension of the Swansea vein. The Southern Swansea company also did considerable work to the south of the Swansea Consolidated, but at the present time the property is idle. The officials of the company are authority for the statement that the mine is to be reopened early in the new year.

BULLOCK PROPERTY.

One of the most promising properties in the south end of the Tintic district at this time is that of the Bullock Mining company. The company has opened up considerable ore this year and is sending a number of shipments have been made. The company has installed a gasoline engine and the shaft is now being sunk under contract.

IN EAST TINTIC.

Over in the extreme eastern part of the Tintic district there is a great deal of activity at the present time and before the end of the year 1909 there will undoubtedly be a number of new mines added to Tintic's rapidly growing list. Among the most important properties in this section of the district are the Eureka Lilly, the Tintic Standard, East Tintic Development, Big Hill, Tintic

doubtedly traverse the eastern section of Tintic. At the East Tintic Development company's property the ore has already been encountered and the first carload to be shipped during the present year went forward during the early part of the year. This ore was taken out in running a drift upon the 125 foot level and now this stringer of ore has widened out to such an extent that manager Ralph Kellogg is of the opinion that he will be able to ship quite regularly in the future. Just as soon as possible after the first of the year the East Tintic Development company will place on order the new machinery as the officials realize that the mine has passed the experimental stage and is now about ready to take its place among the big mines of Tintic. The Iron King property is owned by Col. E. B. Local and associates and is one of the strongest companies in the district. The Iron King company is not only sinking a deep shaft but also running a 6,000 foot tunnel. Within the next few hundred feet this tunnel will tap the iron ore beyond which should lie the silver and lead ores, in which are carried the really big values of the mine. A vertical shaft, however, is the main source of general interest because it will also tap the great ore bodies, and the additional depth to be attained, beyond where it now is, is small compared with that of the tunnel. At both the Tintic Central and Tintic Combination properties sinking is under way. The former company expects to open up the southern extension of the Tintic Central shaft, formerly manager of the Sioux mine, is now looking after the development work of the Tintic Central. Notwithstanding the fact that the past 12 months have been busy ones for "east side" of Tintic the new year will witness even greater activity.

Impossible to touch upon all of the mines of a district the size of Tintic and some will necessarily have to be omitted, not because they have not been good producers during the year, but because space will not permit going into further detail. Whole columns could be written regarding the year's development at some of the Tintic mines, but it is not the purpose of this article to do so. The public has already been given to the public through the columns of the "News." Among the other well known mines of the district which have been forging ahead in the past year are the Yankee Con., Utah Con., Crown Point, Black Jack, Dragon Iron Mine, Scranton, North Cliff, Diamond Queen and a score or more of others.

FUTURE FOR UTAH MINES.

(Continued from page nineteen.)

months past. A few lessers have been working in Dry canyon and this is about the best showing made by the mines at Stockton, which in late years, has not been a very profitable camp in which to conduct mining operations. Considerable development work has been done in the various camps of the Deep Creek district; but practically all the shipments of ore have come from the Utah Mine at Fish Springs, which has been as regular as clock work in the distribution of monthly dividends of \$3,000 each.

ACTIVITY AT GOLD SPRINGS.

In Iron county, the principal activity has been centered at Gold Springs where the Jennie Gold Mining company is an important factor in the development of the resources of that region. This corporation is operating a mill with capacity for the treatment of 100 tons of ore a day and is shaping its affairs for a money making career. Gold Springs, unlike Mercur, is not, strictly speaking, a gold camp; but the ores produced there all carry some silver. It is in this camp that the Short and Elliot interests are located while at Stateville, some six or eight miles away, about all the work performed was that required to keep titles valid for another year.

In the Gold Mountain district, the Annie Laurie Mining company has managed to keep its mill going, but has not made profits sufficient to justify a return to the dividend column. As the stock of this corporation is held almost entirely in the east, little is known about the progress being made by the property. A number of other mines have been undergoing development in a small way, but in none of them have been reported anything in the way of successful strikes. The property of the Sevier Consolidated, wrecked by inexperienced management, has been taken over by creditors and steps have been taken to put it back on a substantial basis again.

IN SIERRA MADRE.

In the Sierra Madre mining dis-

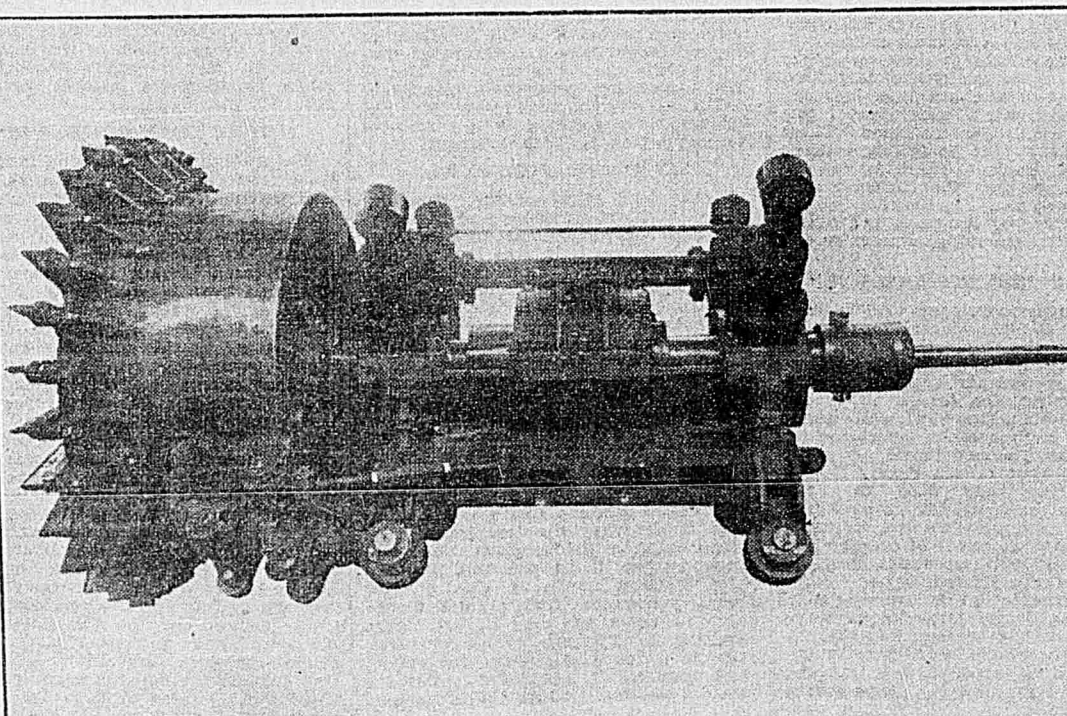
trict, north of Ogden, substantial headway has been made in the mine now owned by the Don Maguire. Don Maguire who expects to have them upon a steady producing basis early next year. These mines are controlled by Mr. Maguire and Iowa associates, who have been prosecuting an aggressive campaign for several years. Power facilities and an aerial tramway were among the improvements made for the benefit of the Santa Maria and Nevada Maheira mines this year. Around Brigham City and Logan some mining has been done but nothing of what might be considered to be a broad scale.

IN THE OIL FIELDS.

In the development of the several oil fields of the state another resource under the management of Washington and San Juan counties have taken the lead in this respect and in both these commonwealths it has been practically demonstrated that oil exists in commercial quantity. It has taken Salt Lake capital to find this out and it is reasonably certain that the time

is not far off when Utah oil wells will be a source of supply for cheaper fuel and thereby foster and encourage the establishment of new manufacturing enterprises. A railroad into the Virgin River field in Washington county has been projected and it may be that its construction will be accomplished during 1909. This road would not only benefit the oil district referred to, but would do much for the marketing of coal from the great measures near Cedar City. It might also create new interest in the great iron deposits in that vicinity, which are held largely under the control of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. It is a well recognized fact that iron county contains some of the largest iron deposits in the world and it is unfortunate for the state that something has not been done to open them up and place them on a producing basis. Several new companies have been formed to operate coal mines in Carbon county, which is the chief source of supply for the Utah Fuel company. Late developments in the coal regions make it certain that the fuel has been two years ago will not be repeated right away.

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