

Through the industry of the Saints and the blessings of the Almighty, the valley of the Great Salt Lake has been changed from a desert to a beautiful field. It contains the two largest cities in Utah, and the husbandman is certainly more prosperous in this than any other valley in the Rocky Mountains: On this one point at least, Mormon, Jew and Gentile agree. The late President Brigham Young was right.

ANDREW JENSEN.

### INDIAN CREEK MINES.

BEAVER, Utah, June 26.—I visited the Indian Creek mines on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, and report their development, quality and quantity of ore bodies, and other items that will doubtless interest the numerous readers of the News. I left Beaver on Friday morning, traveling east about one mile toward Ft. Cameron, thence diverging to the north for six miles, and crossing North Creek at Shepuerd's farm. Here I climbed the North Creek bench for about one hundred and fifty feet and traversed its beautiful and level plateau, through a continuous forest of white cedars, with occasional bunches of piñon pine, traveling in a northeasterly course for three miles, brought us to a small canyon, running at the foot and south side of Sheep Rock. This latter prominent land mark stands out conspicuously and in striking contrast with the hills for miles south and north, as they break to the level of the North Creek bench."

Passing up the small canyon near the southern base of Sheep Rock for a few hundred yards, we came to the camp of Mr. J. G. Meade, of Chaudron, Neb. The gentleman is one of the main owners of the Cremona group. On making known the object of our visit he promptly and willingly requested one of his men to guide us to his properties, saying "Let them see all the tunnels and cuts, and what ores we have taken out, so he can tell the truth about the claims." In ten minutes' climb over hills sprinkled every few rods with float quartz we stood in front of a ledge of gold and silver bearing quartz which is easily traced by prominent croppings and boulders for 600 feet, showing the trend of the ledge to be 15 degrees east of north.

The main tunnel is now in 100 feet. In a due easterly course, and 150 feet south from the discovery monument, which cuts several spurs and feeders of spar, but is mainly in porphyry and quartz. Two distinct ledges six to ten feet wide, containing good paying ore, were crossed in this tunnel, the width of both narrowing from the top of the tunnel to the bottom. As this is a "contact vein" between quartz and lime, Mr. Meade is confident of striking the main ore body in the lower tunnel at 150 feet from the mouth, which is 100 feet below the upper tunnel just described.

In all, there are seven cuts and tunnels on the Cremona, all striking within a few feet of the surface—the breast of the outer ledge—the rock being profusely flecked with black sulphurets and free gold, averaging from \$85 to \$300 per ton. One assay made on a piece of rock found at the discovery monument went as high as \$2053.

At this point, pretty well north on the claim, a perpendicular cliff of mineral quartz rises out from the brow of the hill from ten to twenty feet, and as it now stands exposed with only eight or ten days' labor on it, shows a breast of gold bearing quartz, twelve feet high and four to six wide, assaying from \$20 to \$200. A Mr. Terry, of extensive mining experience in Colorado, broke off from the breast of quartz just referred to a piece of rock, which assayed in Salt Lake a few weeks since \$247 gold and fifteen ounces in silver.

There are five other claims embraced in this group, and adjoining on the north and south, viz: The August, Bamboo, Extension, Great West and Hoochoo; the owners and locators being J. G. Meade, Wm. Campbell, John W. Chaudron, Oscar Borglund, Newton Hill and James A. Hill. Day and night work is being prosecuted with a force of eight and ten men.

About 1000 feet from the Cremona tunnel is a good spring of running water, sufficient for all culinary purposes, and by reservoirs and tanks plenty can be had and piped to the mine for hoisting purposes. Mining timber is in abundance a few miles east, on the hills above, and thousands of acres of cedar and piñon pine extend for miles to the west, north and south.

About half way between the Early Mining and the Cremona group and about 1000 feet east of the latter is a claim that has been worked at intervals for two or three years past, by the Twickheil Bros. of Indian Creek. Some very good copper ore is here on the dump in which, by reducing in the mortar and washing in a half-horn, particles of coarse gold is seen. This claim is by no means "a hole in the ground," and as the camp develops the shaft will be deepened, as the owners nodding significantly say, "We know what we have there."

Leaving the Cremona group and traveling in a northwesterly direction for five or six miles, we came to the Busy Bee, but to the right and east of our road we passed some twenty claims recently located, nearly all of which are now being developed by shafts, tunnels and cuts on a continuous line of quartz croppings and bluffs standing out prominently at intervals from one hundred yards to a quarter and half a mile apart.

Descending from the level of the bench, we suddenly dropped into a narrow gulch running from the mountains on the east. Its course is a little north of west from where we enter it to its junction with Indian creek, a few hundred yards below. Here we struck the main tunnel of the Busy Bee, which we entered and found to be about sixty-five feet, in a northerly course from the level of the gulch and not of the middle part of the claim. The vein or ledge undoubtedly runs in a northeast and southwesterly course. At the end of this tunnel a shaft has been sunk forty feet all the way through porphyry and quartz. The tunnel is in the same formation.

About one hundred feet east of the tunnel and shaft another shaft is sunk fifty feet, through quartz and iron formation. In the lower tunnel and shaft, assays from quartz and porphyry ore have been obtained, ranging from

\$3 to \$1800. In the upper shaft is found plenty of ore averaging \$28 in gold, with traces of silver. The owners are confident of tapping the main ledge in the shaft at the end of the lower tunnel in a few days, as eight feet of blue talc is now being cut through that assays five dollars to the ton. The locators are Joseph Kuss and Al Fennemore. Doctor George Fennemore is now largely interested.

In my next will be a description of the celebrated Rob Roy mine with the incident that led to its discovery, length and sizes of its shafts, tunnels, cuts and drifts, quality of the ores, and mill now being constructed, as also the Helen McGregor and other valuable claims east of the Rob Roy on the north bank of Indian creek.

JOSIAH ROGERSON.

### WAR AND FINANCE.

I cannot now give proper credit for the following extract which I find in my drawer today, not knowing the writer nor the name of the paper from which it was clipped:

"War and finance have their similarity. Napoleon laid deep his plans for the Austrian campaign and they consummated at Austerlitz. Gould conspired against the public weal and his plans converged on 'Black Friday.' The wreck of the adversary is victory in war; the ruin of the competitor is financial success. War has its banishments and prisons; finance has the slums. War has a hospital; finance a poor house. It kills the parents and desolates the houses of their children; and finance, too, burdens the parents to death and sells the home of their children for debt. To the army belongs the foragers; to finance interest collectors."

However, I take the liberty to send it with a few remarks touching the subject, either for your columns or waste basket, as you may elect.

Notwithstanding his great power as a warrior, Napoleon found his Waterloo and St. Helena; and in spite of his financiering ability and his success in accumulating wealth, Gould has gone where we all must go—to the grave.

But, although Napoleon and Gould are dead, the breeds have not by any means become extinct. The war against humanity is still on. It is urged alike by the military tyrant and the financial corsair. Another "Black Friday" is imminent, not only in the United States but elsewhere.

What shall or can be done to avert it, or at least to lessen its evil effects, is now a leading question.

Are we, citizens of the United States, afraid of the guns of other nations, that we compromise our rights away rather than assert and maintain them? Are we so weak that we permit other countries to dictate to us a financial policy?

Remember, citizens of America, that war "has its banishments and prisons," that "finance has its slums" and that "to the army belong the foragers," to finance "interest collectors," and that it is not only our privilege but our duty to protect ourselves against the aggressions of the warrior as well as the financier.

JUSTICE.