

In Deep Creek and
Other Camps.

IT would be an injustice to them not to mention what has been going on in the smaller mining camps of the state. They will be referred to, however, only in a general way.

First of all the Deep Creek country—that vast region skirting the western borders of the state and extending on over into Nevada. Deep Creek is divided into numerous districts and some day will make itself heard with several big producing mines. The prospects for railroad transportation are good and when the financial stringency eases up and normal conditions prevail again, there is every reason to believe that this region will be among the first to receive attention.

RAILROAD DID GOOD

Although it does not help out matters much, the building of the Western Pacific westward from Salt Lake has stimulated mining in the Deep Creek country. Early this year prospectors found this an attractive field to investigate and a great many new properties were found and shaped up for development.

The old Utah mine at Fish Springs has kept up a vigorous campaign of development and ore extraction. This company hauls its product across the desert for 50 miles to the nearest railroad station and has kept up the payment of dividends with commendable regularity. The Western Utah Copper company conducted an active development campaign up to a few months ago, when work was temporarily suspended, but not until after it had been demonstrated that the mine is destined to become an important copper producer. The Western Utah is a Helms proposition and when the proposed new smelter of the Miners' Smelting company is built out near Garfield, it is needless to say that the Western Utah will come into good use. The mine is situated about 20 miles from the nearest point on the Western Pacific and the company has planned to connect the camp with a branch line of the Western Pacific. Near the Western Utah will come into good use, mine, which has been undergoing vigorous development. Other properties in the Deep Creek country ought to be mentioned. But generally speaking, good headway has been made. It is a most promising region and one of the most richly endowed mineral portions in the state inviting the attention of capital at this time.

IN BOXELDER COUNTY.

In Boselder county probably the greatest strides have been made by the Salt Lake Copper company, operating the Copper Mountain mine, some distance to the southeast of Luchin. The Century company has put in the greater part of the year doing development work at its Park Valley mine. The mill was operated at intervals, however, and all in all the bullion record is a fairly good one. Conditions here are encouraging.

WORKED IN CACHE

In Cache county some mining has been done, but mostly in a small way. In Logan and Blacksmith Fork canyons are situated some attractive properties showing values in gold, silver, lead, copper and iron, while at La Plata the hope is expressed that some good mines may yet be found there. In the Uintah reservation country in northeastern Utah, considerable prospecting has been done, but no developments of especial importance have been reported.

STATELINE REVIVED SOME.

Stelline, in the western part of Iron county, enjoyed a slight revival. But the work has been applied towards development only. Around Gold Springs, a few miles to the south, considerable activity has been in evidence. Here the Jeanie Gold Mining company has installed a new mill and is getting in shape for an era of steady production. The Jeanie ores carry values in gold and silver.

CARBON AND EMERY.

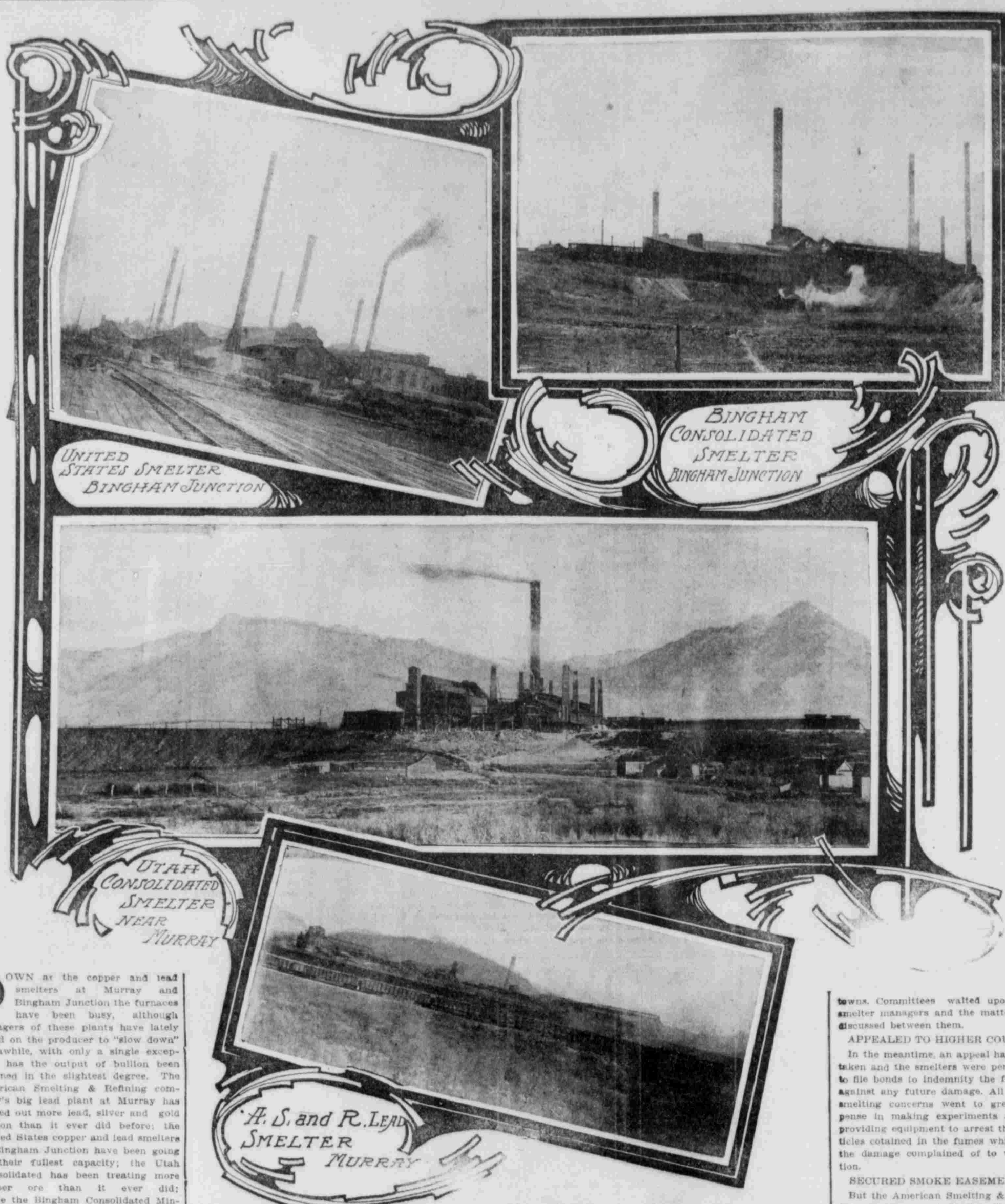
In Carbon and Emery counties much activity has been displayed in the coal districts. The fuel shortage experienced a year ago has had the effect of stimulating new interest in the coal camps.

The usual production of asphaltum and gilsonite has been reported from Uintah and Carbon counties.

Review of Events Which Happened In Park City.

(Continued from page 18.)

that the officers of the Silver King company had in view the probable sale of a controlling interest in the combined property to F. Augustus Heinze, who had already become quite a factor in Utah mining affairs through his acquisition of a majority of the stock of the Ohio Copper company in Bingham, his purchases of Bingham Consolidated, as well as those in associated concerns. Subsequent events proved this to be true; but it was made plain that the McGregor litigation had to be cleared up before Mr. Heinze would pick up his money. It developed that shortly after the closing of the McGregor deal, an option was given to Mr. Heinze on a large block of Silver King stock. The company was reorganized along lines suggested by Mr. Heinze, the Silver King Canadian Mines company formed and the records show that articles of incorporation were filed in accordance with the laws of the state of Utah. Mr. Heinze with a capital stock of \$250,000 shares of the par value of \$5 a share. In the organization of the new company the officers of the original Silver King company are retained, with no mention of the names of Mr. Heinze or anyone connected with his staff. It appears, though, that while Mr. Heinze had actually become a stockholder in the company and was in possession of a good sized block of the stock, it was with the understanding that he was not to figure in the make up of the directorate until after the date of the expiration of his option. This was a



UNITED
STATES SMELTER
BINGHAM JUNCTION

BINGHAM
CONSOLIDATED
SMELTER
BINGHAM JUNCTION

UTAH
CONSOLIDATED
SMELTER
NEAR
MURPHY

A. S. and R. LEAD
SMELTER
MURRAY

DOWN at the copper and lead smelters at Murray and Bingham Junction the furnaces have been busy, although managers of these plants have lately called on the producer to "slow down" for awhile, with only a single exception, has the output of bullion been lessened in the slightest degree. The American Smelting & Refining company's big lead plant at Murray has turned out more lead, silver and gold bullion than it ever did before; the United States copper and lead smelters at Bingham Junction have been going at their fullest capacity; the Utah Consolidated has been treating more copper ore than it ever did; while the Bingham Consolidated Mining & Smelting company has been gradually putting on the brakes in anticipation of quitting the smelting field entirely.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

But what of the future? The fact that all of the smelters mentioned in the foregoing are situated in the so-called "smoke zone" of the Salt Lake valley, makes them a subject of special interest just at this time.

All of them are affected by the decision rendered by Judge Marshall of the United States circuit court for the district of Utah in which it was decreed that they should be perpetually enjoined from the further smelting of ore in the valley under charge containing more than 10 per cent sulphur. But this portion of the court's judgment was not the most sweeping; another clause made the smelting com-

panies and their officials, subject to prosecution for contempt of court if they permitted any arsenic to be thrown off into the atmosphere from the top of their respective stacks.

The decision was so drastic in its character that it caused consternation among mining and smelting men. The decision was distinctly a victory to the farmers who appeared as plaintiffs in the now famous "smoke case" filed

Against the four smelting concerns. Some feared that the effect of the decision might be the permanent driving away from Salt Lake some of the biggest smelting enterprises in the world. Others took a more hopeful view of the situation. The citizens of Lehi, Tooele, Grantville, Ogden and Tintic took advantage of the occasion to invite the smelting companies to move their works to favorable sites near those

rest. It succeeded in patching up the differences that had existed between it and the ruralists; it arranged to pay for any damages that may have been done in the past; it spent more than a quarter of a million dollars in the installation of a bag house and other equipment to clarify the fumes of their death dealing breath. In compliance with certain promises, the farmers granted permanent smoke easements

Minerals containing selenium are of rare occurrence in the United States, but a demand for the metal could probably be supplied by utilizing the small quantities found in the copper-refinery slimes.

A note on selenium, prepared by Frank L. Hess, geologist, is published in the advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1964," where the production of antimony, arsenic, and bismuth in 1966 is also reported.

occur in August. The disturbance in the financial world had come when the date rolled around and the Helms option became lapsed. He was to have raised something like \$7,000,000 to have gained control.

The Coalition company began the payment of dividends in the autumn, the mine has been in continuous operation throughout the year and there is no mistaking that it is an important factor in the industrial life of Park City.

DAILY JUDGE CHANGES.

At the annual meeting of the Daly Judge Mining company held during the month of May, John J. Daly president of that organization from the date of its inception, and who had been actively identified with the affairs of the camp for more than a quarter of a century, retired from service for the reason that the condition of his health

had become such as to make it impossible for him to remain in the harness longer. He was succeeded by H. Otto Hanke of Cincinnati and George W. Lambourne became general manager.

One of the first acts of the new administration was to suspend the payment of dividends temporarily. The move was accepted as a wise one by the many shareholders of that organization as certain lines of improvement, such as the building of a new company in better condition to respond in the future with regularity. The equipment of the mine with an electric haulage system was given attention and the new ore line of the Thomas News reaches its readers the company of the mines which have been used in the movement of ore trains through the Anchor tunnel to the Daily Judge company's mill in Empire canyon will have

be carried on with the trains drawn by motors of the type usually employed around mines.

DEVELOPMENTS SATISFACTORY.

Late developments in the Daily Judge mine have been of a character highly gratifying; and while Manager Lambourne declared recently that "no new developments had been made during the year that would excite shareholders," at the same time he expressed satisfaction in the manner in which things had progressed and had nothing but ^{rosy} views for the future. As for Supt. Burrel and the part played by that officer in the greater Daily Judge, the full measure of his credit for the changes which have made the mine approved and perfected mechanism.

work to the ultimate benefit of the Daily Judge company so much as the announcement that steps have been taken to treat the zinc ores which form no small part of the mine's assets. Through a contract entered in-

TREASURE HILL CONSOLIDATION

The consolidation of the (Utah) Treasure Hill, Kentucky and Creole mines and the organization of the Utah Treasure Hill Coalition Mines company formed the basis for another big producing company. Articles of Incorporation of this company were drafted, signed, and the Creole did not come into the union until several weeks later. It was pretty generally understood, however, that shareholders of the Creole would give their sanction, which they did at the special meeting called for that purpose. Jesse Knight of Provo and John

interested in this enterprise and therefore figure in the management thereof.

Development by means of the di-

Development work was introduced in the Park City for the first time this year. This was at the property of the New Gulch Mining Company. The New Gulch Bonanza Mining Company has carried on development and has been an occasional shipper of ore to the Salt Lake markets; the Washburn Mining Company has been rolling ahead at its development and has made no let up in its development campaign. Shareholders have responded to a line of heavy assessments. The mine appears, judging from the amount of ore shipped, a long way from blossoming into a producer. But the management has been persistent and continuing on with the confidence that winning success was achieved. The Park City Mining Company, controlled by Salt Lake and Iowa capital, has been making good progress throughout the year. In the Snake Creek district the district several companies have been working in doing a development work.

NEW WAGE SCALE.

The disturbances in the metal markets in the past few months made it incumbent upon the mine operators to reduct the wage scale of the district and the miners of the district accepted the change with good grace.

The new scale becomes effective on November 15 and amounted to a reduction of about 25 cents a day.

Business men of the camp have assumed the mine managers as well as the union men that such a reduction in the cost of supplies will be made which would offset what they may lose in wage reductions.

Engineers are receiving \$1 a day timbermen, \$1.50; machine men, \$1.50; men tenders, \$2.50; all other men, \$1.50; blacksmiths, \$2.50; blacksmith's helpers, \$1.75; miners, \$.80; tool men, carpenters at \$1.00; millwrights, \$1.50; construction, \$1; repairmen, \$1.50; millmen, \$1.50; millmen's helpers, \$1; laborers and outside men, \$.75. The scale down at which the wages of the men of the district may be employed under ground at the rate of \$1.50 under ground at the rate of \$1.50

of outside at \$2.



Daly Judge Mill at Park City.

BILLYE KING MINE AND DAME CREEK