

This is one of the oldest districts in eastern Nevada, and was organized in 1866. It was then situated in Lander County. It has yielded a large amount of rich ore; but of late the work done here is limited to the necessary assessment work required by the laws of the district to prevent the claims from being relocated. Concerning the property and work done here, the following is from the *Eureka Sentinel*. The property known as the Newark Mill and Mining Company is situated on a spur running from the east side of the Diamond range of mountains, and has achieved more notoriety than any other mine in that locality. Belonging to the company is a twenty-stamp mill, in fair order, with a crushing capacity of twenty-five tons of ore per day. It has been lying idle for the past four years, or thereabouts, but is in good repair and ready for service. The locations owned by the company are the Chihuahua, Lincoln and Buckeye State, all of which, although giving indications of great value, have had little work done on them towards their development, and the greatest depth reached is seventy feet. Even at this depth, and with

156

this small progress, over one hundred thousand dollars has been extracted from the rich ores gouged out, without giving any heed to the future of the claims; and even then, no profits resulted to the stockholders, for obvious reasons, the most prominent of which was bad management. Instead of working the mines systematically, and with a view to their future permanence, the money was squandered at the mill. Each new agent of the company placed in charge had some pet theory of his own to demonstrate—some wonderful process for reducing the ores; all of which was done at the expense of the stockholders. The last effort in that line was the building of a patent roaster and smelting furnace, at a cost of thirty-five thousand dollars, which was the most glaring mistake of all, the ores being free-milling, and of a similar character to the product of the famous Eberhardt & Aurora, at White Pine, no necessity for roasting existing.

The croppings of the ledge are traceable for a distance of four thousand feet, and as far as explored, preserves the character of a true fissure vein, with well marked hanging walls, etc. Very little judgment has been shown in what work has been done. At the first glance, an old miner sees the extra facilities that exist to explore the vein to a depth sufficient to test its value and permanence. The vein lies in such a shape that by starting a tunnel down the mountain side a short distance, and running it less than five hundred feet, the lode could be tapped at a depth of four hundred and thirty feet. This would be the only profitable and practicable method of opening the ledge and putting the mine on a paying basis. If this step had been adopted years ago, the mine would have had a different history, and a tenth part of the money frittered away in costly experiments would have been sufficient to open the mine in first class shape. Careful estimates have been made of the probable cost of the tunnel, and taking into consideration the character of the formation to be encountered, the expense is set down at seven thousand dollars, and three thousand dollars more would thoroughly prospect the vein. Considering the former output of the mine, and the many flattering indications of the presence of as rich ore bodies as were developed soon after the first discovery, the amount required is trifling, and there is no doubt but that the outlay would open out one of the best mining properties in eastern Nevada. Plenty of wood and water for mill and mining purposes are to be found close by, and there is an inexhaustible salt marsh within three miles of the mill. It is a matter of surprise that so promising a property, and one with such a history, should have been allowed to lie idle so long. That it will not remain in that condition in the future is beyond question. There is a rumor that the company will reorganize and take a fresh start this summer. With a practical and experienced miner at the head of affairs, and a moderate amount of capital to commence with, there is no reason why these locations should not yield as largely in the future as in the past, and the errors that proved such a set-back be retrieved. There are many other mines in the district deserving favorable mention. Joining the Buckeye on the south is the battery mine, owned by R. Sadler. A large amount of ore has been taken out and shipped from this property to Eureka. There are some good mines on the east side of the mountain, but it does not pay, with the present facilities, to ship the ore to Eureka, a distance of eighteen miles or more. This district will yet make a stir in the mining world, and is now one of the most promising sections in this region.