

Without a question of doubt Utah possesses one of the greatest precious metal mines to be found in the west. If located in any other state the mining public would go wild over it. This mine has been a regular and heavy producer for years. It is a big dividend-payer, and its daily output, in gold, surpasses that of any other mine in the state. In itself it is sufficient to maintain a good mining camp, and yet it is located in a district noted for its big mines, its regular dividend-payers. This mine is the Centennial-Eureka, at Eureka.

This mine is so big, so great, and its affairs have been handled so quietly, so conservately, for years, that its wonderful record has been accepted as a matter of course, just as the great volume of water in the Mississippi river causes no comment or expression of surprise among those who have become familiar with the immensity of this huge water course. As a matter of fact, mining men would become more excited over the discovery of a promising surface prospect than they are over the fact that one of the greatest gold mines in the west is located within a few hours' ride from Salt Lake City. The Centennial-Eureka is a wonder, a real blown-in-the-bottle bonanza, and yet who ever hears it referred to as such?

In its market letter Thompson, Towle & company makes passing reference to this great mine as follows:

At the Centennial-Eureka mine of the United States Smelting company, situated at Eureka, near Salt Lake City, many improvements have been made which have decreased operating costs materially. The most important of these have been the driving of a long tunnel 2,207 feet in length, which cuts the mine workings at 535 feet below the collar of the shaft, thus saving this head in pumping. This tunnel, which is now in operation and handling 300 tons of ore a day, is equipped with heavy 45-pound steel rails and electric locomotives. The management estimates that this tunnel will pay for itself in two years' time.

"Measurements on the flow of water in the mine gave the rate at 100 gallons per minute. In order that the pump should be sufficiently large to handle any reasonable increase there were installed 500-gallon pumps in duplicate on the twentieth level, which is at a depth of 2,250 feet, or 50 feet above the bottom of the shaft.

"The Centennial-Eureka has been one of Utah's large producers for years. Although the property is regarded as a copper mine, its principal values occur in gold and silver, which when credited to the cost of producing copper give a very low cost per pound. The ores average a trifle under 3 per cent copper, 14 ounces in silver and 8 ounces gold.

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"At the mine no work has been done in the orebodies below the eighteenth level, but it is the intention in the near future to drift out in depth under the big oreshoots. The ores, which consist almost entirely of carbonate and oxides, occur in chimneys in the limestone. These shoots, some of which are very large in extent, are mined by the square-set system. These orebodies which have been worked for years, are said to be equally as good on the lower level today as they were above, and to show great persistence in depth. The Centennial-Eureka is one of the most important properties of the United States Smelting company.'

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