The Atlas Mining and Milling Company

1904

Mines Located in Mount Sneffels Mining District
Ouray County Colorado
The Atlas Mining and Milling Company

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Colorado

OFFICERS
Benton Canon, President
C. N. Carroll, Vice President and Manager
Fred Carroll, Secretary and Treasurer

DIRECTORS
Hon. Benton Canon, Denver, Colo.
Hon. Fred Walsen, Denver, Colo.
C. N. Carroll, Ouray, Colo.
S. S. Carroll, Grand Junction, Colo.
Fred Carroll, Ouray, Colo.

HOME OFFICE
Denver, Colorado

BRANCH OFFICE
Ouray, Colorado

Capital Stock, $1,500,000

Stock Full-Paid and Non-Assessable. No Preferred Stock, no funded or other indebtedness. All stockholders on equal basis.
In a recent editorial on the subject of mining investments, the *New York Tribune* successfully exposes the fallacy of many of the objections to the industry. It says:

"Despite its load of fraudulent claims and wildest schemes, the mining industry has paid more money in dividends, compared with other industries started in the last 30 years, than any business known. Compare the profits in mining with the profits on the 156,000 odd miles of railroad, with the aggregate liabilities of nearly $10,000,000,000, then you will see which pays the most. Under the wing of mining there exists some of the safest and most profitable of all business enterprises. Take, for instance, the twelve great smelting companies—the mineral pawnbrokers. The smelting companies that do a strictly custom business show absolutely and unquestionably the largest profits of any industry in America. There are instances where capital invested in smelting companies has been turned five times in a single year, and each time the margin of profit has been more than 20 per cent of the entire amount handled. The objection fails to realize that the very sinews of commerce come from the mines and that they are the root of half the successful industries of this country. In 1901, 1902 and 1903 there was a steady, healthy increase of prosperity. Of the many millions produced from the mines, the amount was divided so that all avenues of industry profited. More than 10 per cent went to railroad corporations, 37 per cent to mine owners, fully 15 per cent to the smelting works, while the residue, 38 per cent, was circulated among the laboring element."

---

**INTRODUCTORY**

Is your money safely invested? Is it bringing satisfactory returns?

Safety and large earning capacity are assured in the investment whose advantages are described in this prospectus.

The notion that mining investments are hazardous is no longer common among well-informed people. Careful investigations have proved that investments in mines have been safer and more profitable than investments in railroads and factories. Of gold mines this is especially true. The market for the product is never glutted and the price never changes. The cost of production can be estimated with great accuracy, and if the ore supply can be guaranteed the element of chance is eliminated. No railroad or factory is so free from the influence of adverse conditions in its operations as a gold mine with known reserves and a properly equipped mill for the treatment of its ore.

In placing a block of its treasury stock on the market, the *Atlas Mining and Milling Company* is offering an opportunity to share in the profits of mining and treating 100,000 tons of ore whose net value is $500,000. The extent and value of this ore has been proved by the development already accomplished, assays, mill runs and smelter returns. In addition to the ore blocked out the investor acquires an interest in undeveloped ground of great prospective value, through which the same veins extend.

The purpose of the company in selling a part of its treasury stock is to provide funds for building a mill and an aerial tramway. The mill is necessary for the treatment of the ore and will cost $25,000. The tramway will be needed for transporting the ore from the mine to the mill. It will be 4,000 feet in length and will cost
$10,000. In brief, the company needs $35,000 for additional equipment in order to convert the ore in sight into $500,000 cash. To obtain this equipment, the company will sell, upon very favorable terms, an interest in its property. This property is entirely free from debt and other encumbrances.

The following pages contain a detailed description of the character and value of the property and a statement of the purposes and standing of the company.

PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY

The Atlas Mining and Milling Company owns seven mining claims and a mill site, 59 1/2 acres in all. Each of the claims, excepting one, the Klondyke fraction, is 1,500 feet long and 300 feet wide. In the Atlas group there are five claims extending for 6,792 lineal feet along the principal vein exposed at the surface. The names of these claims are the Atlas, the Klondike, the Klondyke Fraction, the Klondyke No. 1 and the Klondyke No. 2. The Atlas is a patented claim, discovered in 1876 by Messrs. Clark and Herbst, by whom it was sold to the present owners in 1897. The latter acquired the four Klondyke claims in 1898, and the money for final entry and patent has been paid at the district land office. The patent will be received soon and the title is perfect without further expense. In addition to the Atlas group and the mill site, the company holds two claims by location, possession and compliance with the laws of the United States. The altitude above sea level of the tunnel and mine buildings is 11,700 feet. The altitude of the mill site is 10,600 feet. The mine can be and is worked continuously throughout the year.

By referring to the surface map it will be seen that the mill site of the Atlas Company is located on Sneffels creek, about 1,000 feet below the tunnel. The fall is ample for a gravity tram from the tunnel to the mill site. From Ouray to the mill site there is a splendid wagon road, which is open nearly every day in the year. The road from the mill site to the tunnel is occasionally blocked with snow during the worst part of the winter. There is never enough snow, however, to interfere with the working of a wire and bucket tram line.

The amount of money spent in acquiring the property was $15,000; the amount spent in development to date has been $50,000. The sum of these amounts, $65,000, however, by no means represents the present value of the property.

At the time of the purchase and before development was undertaken, the value of the property was speculative. The proximity to producing mines and the character of the veins exposed at the surface indicated that good ore would be found with depth, but this could only be proved by development, and the investment was a speculation. In using their money to make a mine out of a prospect, the owners assumed risks, and their returns have been large. The present value of the property, based upon conservative estimates of the profits in handling known ore bodies, is a half million dollars. In addition the property has a prospective value, based upon the undeveloped territory, and an investment in the stock of the company now, besides being safe, with a certainty of large profits, secures a promising speculative bonus.

GEOLOGICAL AND VEIN CHARACTERISTICS

A true fissure vein, exceptionally strong and well defined, cuts across the Sneffels mining district in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction for several miles. At many places the vein is exposed at the surface, and these outcroppings were followed in laying out the claims which form the Atlas group. The size of the vein and the values of the ores it carries, as proved by de-
development, are dealt with in another section of this prospectus. According to the United States Geological Reports this vein is the largest exposed lode fissure of the northwest and southeast vein system of the Sneffels district, and this vein system is described in the same reports as carrying the greatest values of any in the district. Mr. Chester Wells Purington of the United States Geological Survey, in discussing the vein system of this immediate section, reports as follows:

"Judging from experience in working neighboring veins, it appears likely that the Camp Bird will continue in depth with undiminished width to approximately 2,000 feet below the present level of the lowest workings, nor is there reason to expect that the values will decrease within this distance. The San Juan ore deposits are exceedingly young geologically, and, to put it briefly, it is the tops and not the stumps of veins which are now exposed to view."

The Camp Bird group is only a short distance from the Atlas property, as will be seen by referring to the accompanying surface map, and Mr. John Hays Hammond, in a recent report upon the geology of the Camp Bird, says:

"The vein system is remarkably persistent, both laterally and vertically, and can be traced for many miles through the country, penetrating all the geological formations from the overlying rhyolite and continuing into the lowest visible geological horizons, i.e., the sedimentaries. The most favorable of the geological series seems to be the andesite breccia, which has a thickness of about 3,000 feet. It is in this formation that the developments of the mine have been made, and in which the present ore reserves occur. The mine is producing at the rate of about $775,000 profits per annum. The excellent history of the district and especially the occurrence of other valuable ore bodies lying in the lower horizons of the Camp Bird geological formation, upon which mining operations are being carried on, are the most favorable indications for the permanency of the ore deposits and the possibility of increased dividends. In my opinion the prospective value of the property is very great."

In addition to the above, Mr. Hammond states in a subsequent report, under date of June 19th, 1903, as published in the Denver News, that he estimates 223,521 tons of ore in sight, which should yield a profit of over $4,250,000.

More extended information regarding the geology of this district may be found in the reports issued by the United States government. Reference is made to the following:


Complete report of Mr. Chester Wells Purington, economic geologist, dated June, 1897.


DEVELOPMENT

A crosscut tunnel, 150 feet in length, taps the Atlas vein about 200 feet from the northwest end line of the Atlas claim. This tunnel has been extended southeast along the vein for 1,000 feet. Drifts and upraises bring the total amount of development up to 2,000 feet or more. The breast of the tunnel is at present 500 feet below the surface of the ground. A drift from the main tunnel has cut into another vein five feet in width. This second vein has been followed for 60 feet.

A track has been laid in the tunnel and ore
cars provided. The necessary tools and other equipment are owned by the company. The surface improvements consist chiefly of a blacksmith shop and suitable accommodations for 30 men. No hoisting plant is necessary as the ore is all brought out through the tunnel.

**VALUE OF ORE EXTRACTED**

At different times, while driving the main tunnel on the Atlas the owners, as a test, mined from a narrow streak of high-grade quartz an aggregate of 225 tons. The gross value of this ore averaged $80 per ton or $18,000 for the whole lot. The net value of this ore after paying freight, sampling and smelter charges, was $80 per ton. All of the settlement sheets with smelters, except for two carloads, of which copies can be readily obtained, are in possession of the company. The streak from which this ore was mined averaged from six to eight inches in width, and on the right hand or foot-wall side of this streak is a still richer streak of quartz of from one to two inches in width. Fifteen hundred pounds of this first-class ore was sorted out from the 225 tons and treated separately. It was worked up in a mortar at the mine, amalgamated and brought $9,201.27 at the Denver mint. The finer pieces of ore, kept or sold as specimens, were worth in the aggregate $2,000. The total cash value of this highest grade ore was thus $11,201.27, an average of a trifle less than $7.50 a pound, or $15,000.00 a ton. Chunks of this quartz carrying as high as $15.00 a pound in gold are not uncommon in the high-grade streak. As specimens they are as beautiful as any ever taken from a mine, and several of them selected by Mr. C. N. Carroll have been sent, with the mineral exhibit from Ouray county, to the World’s Fair in St. Louis. While such high-grade streaks are not, as a rule, to be relied upon as being continuous, and come and go without any regularity, when they are in evidence and can be examined in the stopes, as this one can, they form an important item in estimating the values of the reserves in any mining property. A map of the underground workings, showing the location of the stopes where the high-grade streak occurs, accompanies this prospectus. This grade of mineralization is of common occurrence in all the prominent mines of this section of the Sneffels mining district.

To recapitulate, the gross value of the 225 tons of smelting ore from which the first-class ore was sorted was $18,000.00. The gross value of the first-class ore was $11,201.27.

The total gross value of the 225 tons was $29,201.27 or $129.50 a ton.

**VALUE OF RESERVES**

Parallel to and by the side of the smelting ore described above there is from three to fifteen feet of third-class or milling ore. This part of the vein has been cut through in many places to determine the extent of the ore body. The tonnage has been estimated on a most conservative basis. The deposit has been divided into seven blocks; and the width, height and length of each block, as determined by measurements made personally by the owners, are given in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block No.</th>
<th>Ft. x Ft. x In.</th>
<th>Cubic Ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>110x110x48</td>
<td>48,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>115x90x48</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>240x90x24</td>
<td>43,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>850x100x60</td>
<td>175,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>450x180x18</td>
<td>148,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>500x190x36</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>500x100x60</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total ........................................ 989,100

Cubic feet per ton, 10.
Total number tons of ore, 98,910.
Along the main tunnel some ore stringers
were noticed leading to the left, and as the ore in
the tunnel at this point was scattering and of
little value, it was thought advisable to follow
the stringers with a cross-cut. This cross-cut
was driven 32 feet and encountered a vein five
feet in width and carrying excellent ore. A drift
was run southeast along this vein for 60 feet.
The ore in this vein is easily mined, and the own-
ers think it carries a larger percentage of free
milling gold than any other ore so far discovered
in the mine. Assays taken in many places across
the entire width of the vein showed an average
value of $20.00 a ton in gold. As large a per-
cent of high-grade ore was found at this point
as was found in the stopes from which the 225
tons was mined, and it carried what is known as
shot gold, which is considered by the mining men
of the district a very favorable indication of per-
manent and valuable ore deposits. This block
of ore, being 60 feet long and five feet wide, con-
tains, if it continues with undiminished values
and width 500 feet to the outcrop on the surface,
15,000 tons of ore. Estimated at $20.00 a ton
its gross value in the mine is $300,000. Adding
the tonnage of this block to that of the seven
blocks previously mentioned gives a total of 113,-
910 tons of ore in the Atlas claim above the level
of the present workings. The tonnage of the ore
in the blocks mentioned can be only approxi-
mately measured, but it is entirely safe to esti-
mate the total tonnage at 100,000. This figure,
the owners are confident, is under rather than
over what more extensive development will
prove. Based on smelter returns, mint returns
and numerous assays, $15 a ton gross is a very
conservative estimate of the average value of the
100,000 or more tons of ore which is now in
shape to be mined through the main tunnel.
With a properly constructed mill for the treat-
ment of this kind of ore, a saving of 80 per cent.
of the values may be counted upon and probably
90 per cent. can be saved. At the lowest esti-
mate, $12 worth of bullion can be extracted from
each ton of the ore. The cost of mining and
milling the ore will probably not exceed $5.00 a
ton. Seven dollars a ton will leave a wide mar-
gin to cover all expenses necessary in converting
the ore in the mine into gold for the mint, and
the net profit upon each ton of ore handled will
be $5.00. The total profit on the 100,000 tons
in sight will be $500,000. As to obtain this total
the tonnage has been probably underestimated,
and the expenses overestimated, the profits will
very likely exceed $500,000. The value and ex-
tent of the ore bodies below the present workings
and in the undeveloped claims remains to be de-
termined, but they will undoubtedly add largely
to the productivity and life of the mine.

NEIGHBORING MINES

The fact that the Atlas property is surround-
ed by some of the greatest gold producers in Col-
orado does not prove, and is not needed to prove,
that the Atlas itself contains valuable ore de-
posits. The development previously described is
sufficient evidence of the value and extent of the
ore bodies in this property to the depth to which
the mine has been worked.

In one respect, however, the Atlas manage-
ment feels that it may cite, without incurring
criticism, the results obtained in adjoining
mines, and that is to show the persistence and the
permanence of values with depth of the veins in
this section.

In the Camp Bird, which adjoins the Atlas
on the southeast, the lower workings are now
1,500 feet below the surface, and Mr. Chester
Wells Purington, as previously quoted, estimates
that the values will continue for an additional
depth of 2,000 feet. The thickness of the andes-
ite breccia, in which most of the productive
veins are found, is 3,000 feet.

In the Virginius, less than a mile west of the
Atlas, the lower workings are 3,000 feet in depth and still in good ore.

At their greatest depth the workings of the Atlas are only 500 feet below the surface, and as the geological conditions are precisely similar in all of these mines, it is certainly reasonable to expect that in the undeveloped ground beneath the Atlas tunnel there is vastly more ore than there is above it as proved by development. The Camp Bird has produced $8,000,000, and the Virginius $10,000,000. Among the other great mines within a radius of two miles from the Atlas are the Tom Boy, which has produced $6,000,000, and the Smuggler Union, which has produced $15,000,000.

The Terrible vein, a splendid ore producer, if it continues in the direction indicated where now worked, will cross the Atlas group, and if the direction of the Camp Bird vein is unchanged it also intersects this group.

The similarity of the ores in the Atlas and the Camp Bird properties is a fact of which legitimate use may be made in another direction. A successful method of treating these ores is now in use at the Camp Bird mill, and by using the same method the Atlas Company will escape the necessity of making costly experiments before constructing its own mill.

VALUE OF THE STOCK

The Atlas Mining and Milling Company was incorporated under the laws of Colorado, February 2, 1904. It is capitalized for $1,500,000. Not one share of the stock has been offered for sale up to the time of the publication of this prospectus. Two-thirds of the stock was divided among the owners of the property in proportions to their respective interests. One-third was kept in the treasury to be sold as necessary, to provide funds for further development and equipment.

It has already been shown that the proved value of the property is $500,000, and that its additional prospective value is even larger.

Based on the proved value alone the price at which the treasury stock should be offered would be 50 cents a share. A portion of it, however, will be sold at a price considerably under this figure in order to make possible the immediate construction of a mill and a tramway. Summed up the advantages of the investment are:

1. Absolute security of principle.
2. Certainty of satisfactory dividends.
3. Probability that the value of the undeveloped territory will in time largely increase the dividends and send the stock up to several times its present selling price.

WHY INVESTMENTS ARE SOLICITED

The stock company is essential in the conduct of modern industries. As a piece of financial mechanism it has become as important as the steam engine or the dynamo. It makes possible the concentration of scattered capital to the advantage of the small investor. The Atlas Mining and Milling Company was incorporated to secure the aid of investors in placing a great mine upon a dividend-paying basis, and to offer them in return a share in the profits which the risks assumed by the men who have developed the property have made certain.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

The president of the company is Mr. Benton Canon, Mr. C. N. Carroll is the vice president and manager, and Mr. Fred Carroll is the secretary-treasurer. Mr. Canon has lived in Colorado for the last 39 years. During this time he has been engaged in stock raising, merchandising, banking and mining. He was president of the Mesa County State bank at Grand Junction, Colorado, from January 1, 1890, to January 1, 1896, and he retired from banking to devote his
attention entirely to his mining interests, believing that mining is a more desirable and profitable business. He refers to the Mesa County State bank, with which he was formerly connected, and to the other banks and business men of Grand Junction. He also refers to the First National bank of Pueblo and to the Denver National bank of Denver, Colorado.

Of the other officers and directors of the company, Mr. S. S. Carroll and Mr. C. N. Carroll are brothers. Mr. Fred Carroll is a son of Mr. S. S. Carroll. The Carrolls have been associated in mining and stock raising for the last 25 years.

In addition to their experience in the cattle business, they are all familiar with the music of the hammer and drill. These four men have owned the Atlas property since 1897. The Carrolls have lived in Mesa and Ouray counties for the last 20 years, and take pleasure in referring to any responsible citizen of either county as to their standing for integrity and reliability. They refer particularly to the Siegel-Campion Live Stock Commission Company of Denver, Colorado, the Mesa County State bank of Grand Junction, Colorado, and the Bank of Ouray, Ouray, Colorado. Mr. C. N. Carroll, especially, is a practical miner, and familiar with all branches of the industry. The work at the mine is under his personal supervision.

The Hon. Fred Walsen, one of the directors, has bought a large interest since the incorporation of the company. Mr. Walsen is one of the pioneers of Colorado and was at one time state treasurer. As a banker, mine operator and stock grower he has been for 40 years prominently identified with the industrial and financial development of the state.

Call or address

ATLAS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY
by Fred Carroll, Sec'y-Treas.

608-9 Mack Block
Denver, Colo.

Following are several letters of endorsement from well-known men who are familiar with the Sneffels mining district and able to speak from personal knowledge of the present and prospective value of the Atlas mine.

Mr. David R. Reed is a mining engineer of recognized standing and ability. In the 25 years that he has lived in the San Juan district he has been consulting engineer for practically all of the big producing mines in the vicinity of Ouray, and he has the reputation of never having made a mistake in his estimates of the value of a mining property.

Mr. C. N. Carroll, Ouray, Colo.:
Dear Sir,—Complying with your request for an expression of opinion from me regarding the Atlas group of claims, permit me to state that I have for many years considered the vein upon which the Atlas mine is located, as one of the most promising in the Mt. Sneffels Mining District.

It is an exceptionally large and persistent true fissure, readily traced by its outcrop for a distance of over two miles. From the surface openings upon the four contiguous claims lying to the north of the Atlas mine, and upon the same vein, extremely rich gold ore has been extracted, demonstrating the existence of ore longitudinally.

The Virginius and Camp Bird mines, in the immediate vicinity, whose workings have reached depths exceeding 2,000 feet, appear to establish the rule that the veins of this particular locality are continuous with depth, both as to extent and value of ore.

The developments upon the Atlas mine, although performed under very adverse conditions, have been in the main, profitable and have served to demonstrate the approximate value and extent of the ore bodies and its future possibilities, when thoroughly equipped for economical mining and milling operations.

Very truly yours,

D. R. REED.

Ouray, Colo., March 16th, 1904.

Mr. W. H. Coates is a practical miner and was connected with the Camp Bird from the time it was opened by Mr. Thomas F. Walsh until its sale to the present owners.
Baggs, Wyo., November 5th, 1903.
The Atlas Mining and Milling Company:
Dear Sirs:—In reply to your inquiry of recent date, will say that I am familiar with most of the locations in the district in which the Atlas property is located, and believe it to be one of the very best properties in that district if properly developed. As to the Camp Bird vein extending through your ground, I do not see how it can be otherwise if it continues in the course it has been going for the last 2,000 feet. Very truly yours,
W. H. COATES.

Mr. F. P. Tanner is a prominent banker of Ouray. He is acquainted with the history and present condition of the Atlas property, and his opinion is that of a conservative business man.

Ouray, Colo., March 17, 1904.
Hon. Benton Canon, Denver, Colo.:
Dear Sir:—Answering your inquiry regarding my idea as to the Atlas property near this city, I will say that the property has produced some of the richest ore ever mined in this locality. It has a large vein of medium grade ore which should be milled to obtain the best results, and I believe that if a mill was placed in operation on the property, it would very quickly become a dividend paying enterprise. It is located in the best part of our mining territory and I can see no reason why it should not, with good management, ultimately become one of our best mines.
Very truly yours,
F. P. TANNER, Cashier.

The Hon. H. M. Hogg has been for 20 years a leading attorney of Telluride, within nine miles of this property, and he now represents the Second Congressional District of Colorado in Congress.

House of Representatives U. S.
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1904.
Hon. Benton Canon, Denver, Colo.:
My Dear Mr. Canon:—I hear that you are organizing to develop your Atlas property in the Sneffels Mining District near Ouray, Colorado. I think you are doing now what you should have done some time since. The reputation of the property is such, and its close proximity to the Camp Bird and other well-known properties should make it a very desirable investment, and I sincerely trust you may be able to raise the necessary funds to make it a "going" property. There are very few men who can individually put a property of that merit on its feet and equip it. It takes more money than the ordinary man can furnish, and for that reason I think you are wise in organizing a company for its development. I shall confidently expect to hear good reports from the property once you are organized. Yours sincerely,
H. M. HOGG.

The Hon. John C. Bell for many years was representative in Congress from this district and is one of the pioneers of Western Colorado.

Montrose, Colo., February 25, 1904.
Hon. Benton Canon, 608 Mack Block, Denver, Colo.:
My Dear Mr. Canon:—I have been through the mining camps generally of the West and I regard a piece of territory ten miles square from the top of Sneffels Range, on the trail leading from Ouray to Telluride, the greatest mineral area in the world. I have read the history of mining countries closely, and comparing my own observations in this region with what I have read of the mining countries of the world, I do not believe that anything else compares favorably with this region. The Camp Bird, Bobtail, Revenue, Sheridan, Tom Boy and other groups have been developed sufficiently to show that these great veins will be worked for many, many generations, and then they are so located in these great mountain ranges that they can be developed to unlimited depths. I am very glad that you and other old friends have a hold in that region. Yours truly,
JOHN C. BELL.

Mr. George Wright is one of the old-timers of Ouray and is a successful and practical mining man.

Ouray, Colo., March 22, 1904.
The Atlas Mining and Milling Co., Denver, Colo.:
Gentlemen:—You ask my opinion on the Atlas mining property. I will say that I have been familiar with the Sneffels Mining District for the past 30 years. Much
SAFE INVESTMENTS.

The increasing attention being paid by men of wealth to mines as an investment is a pretty good criterion as to the stability and profit to be gained from this source. It is scarcely possible to mention one of the great financial magnates of the present day who is not interested in mining, or who is not adding to his interests. The reason for this is not hard to explain. Railroads, manufactures, land and every other investment is constantly becoming not only less remunerative, but more difficult to find where large capital is on hand. Railroad and manufacturing development is well abreast of present requirements, and in the judgment of some authorities even ahead, and the fact that so many of the great "captains of industry" are prospecting for other avenues of investment is a proof that they are impressed with the same view of the matter.

Another reason why mining investments are so attractive is the great profit in proportion to the investment to be derived therefrom. Instead of the three, four, or, in rare cases, eight or ten per cent which ordinary investments bring, it is no exaggeration to say that twenty-five per cent is considered a small return from mines. Instances are plenty where the revenue is much greater, and where large fortunes have been obtained from very small investments.

What the rich man has done individually, those of more moderate incomes can do collectively. Unlike other investments, in mining the common people can secure as large a return in proportion to their investment as the millionaire. All men are equal in this field of enterprise. The rich man's capital cannot get from a mine any more than the same amount of the combined capital of those of moderate fortune, and the poor man will not get any less. It is this phase of the industry which makes mining so attractive to all classes, and is the reason for the organization of companies to develop mining properties.

Another feature in connection with mining is that it is freer from manipulation than railroad and other investments, as well as less liable to be gobbled up by the financier or trust. The stockholder in a producing mine is as safe, if not safer, than he would be in a dividend-paying mercantile enterprise, and his interests are unquestionably on a more substantial basis than they would be were his money invested in railroads or industrial enterprises listed on the exchanges.

The stability of mining investments has been plainly demonstrated during the past few months when Wall street was in a very panicky state. There is not a single case on record where a legitimate mining stock has been affected. On the other hand, stock manipulators are themselves becoming more interested in mines. All of which should lend encouragement to the small investor in these securities.—Rossland (B. C) Miner.
LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF ATLAS VEIN

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Property of the Atlas Mining and Milling Co.

Showing surrounding mines

Sneffels Dist. Ouray Co.
Colorado

Office 606 Mack Block, Denver.