Reco mine notes

Spokane Review, 23 Nov 1892:
WORK ON THE RAUCUA (sic)
Patrick Clark, the well-known mining man, returned yesterday from a week's visit to the Raucua (sic) properties, which he recently bonded for $75,000. The group includes the Raucua, New Denver, Ephriam, Texas, and Clinton. The principal location is the Raucua, which shows six feet of sold ore that can be traced on the surface for 2,000 feet. The ore assays 200 oz. in silver and 70 per cent lead. The property will eventually develop into a concentrating proposition.

Northwest Mining Review, 1 Dec 1892: We are creditably informed that the Reco group in the Slocan, has been bonded for $75,000,000 [sic], payable 8 per-cent, cash, the balance running one year. The bonding party is Patsy Clark of the … [cut off]

The Tribune (Nelson), 8 Dec 1892: Patrick Clark has bonded a two-thirds interest in the Rico group of claims for $50,000; of the amount $4,000 was paid down.

The Miner (Nelson), 31 Dec 1892: The correct spelling of the name of the mine which is known as the Rico or Reko appears to be Ruecau.

The Tribune, 9 Feb 1893: James Clark, brother of Patsy, is manager of Rico and Wonderful groups.

Kaslo Slocan Examiner, 13 May 1893:
James Clark mentioned as superintendent of the Recoe [sic] and Wonderful groups. Mr. L. Receau and party have gone into the Lardo district, prospecting.

Spokane Review, 28 May 1893: John M. Burke, Patsy Clark, and others owned the Reco.

The Ledge, 15 Feb 1894: Fifteen men, under charge of F.J. [sic] Kelly, are taking out two tons of ore per day on the Rico.

Northwest Mining Review, 15 Feb 1894: The Rico, which was shut down recently on account of a lack of supplies, has started up again with a force of 15 men and is taking out two tons of ore per day.

Northwest Mining Review (Spokane), 1 Mar 1894:
The Ruceau
The following letter from one of the owners of the "Reco" mine to another was written confidentially and not intended for publication. Its publication is purely news matter the letter being solicited for publication and was not tendered but our request was complied with reluctantly when we asked to use it. Whatever good it may do the property or camp the owners of that and other properties are certainly entitled to, and we hope it will be considerable:
Kaslo, B. C, Jan. 9, 1894.
Mr. S. M. Wharton,
East Spokane, Wash.
Dear Sir: —Yours of the 29th and 30th to

hand yesterday and I take pleasure in dropping you a few hasty lines before my departure to the mines tomorrow.
Accept our thanks for your promptness with the drafts ($557.17) as they come at a very good time. We have returns from one car of ore, netting, bank returns, $1,973, but we will get $50 more rebate, $2 per ton on a $30 freight and smelting overcharge. 176 ozs silver and 73 per cent lead, and only the Dardanells can beat it today, 67 1/4 for silver and $3.10 for lead on the returns. We shipped through the Bank of Montreal that it might be a check for you and all bills paid out of it. The mine showed when I left six times as much ore as at any time since our beginning. We dug out the big ore shute in less than three feet and things looked blue for a while, but we now have a good showing again and are taking out two tons per day. We have another car here and more coming down every day. We will write to you again on my return but you can rest assured all accounts are accurately kept and books open for you at all times and that only first class work is being done which will improve the value: of the property,
Yours most respectfully,
J. M. Harris.

The Miner, 10 Mar 1894:
After the Reco
Messrs. Atkins and Humphries are making overtures for the Reco property in the Slocan, owned by Messrs. Wharton, Harris, and Kellie. This property was bonded a year ago by Patsy Clark for $72,000. During the life of the bond it is said Clark did about $9,000 worth of work and paid an equal amount of cash. The bond came due during the big financial pinch and Clark allowed it to go by default.

(The next unrelated item in the above paper said Atkins and Humphreys [sic] were of the American Development Co.)

The Ledge, 15 Mar 1894: Work has been stopped at the Reco for a short time.

The Ledge, 22 Mar 1894: Atkins and Humphries are negotiating for the purchase of the Reco mine from Wharton, Harris, and Kelly. The figures are close to $70,000.

The Ledge, 12 Apr 1894: 55 tons of ore shipped from Idaho and Reco mines last week worth $6,600.

Slocan Times, 25 Aug 1894: The buildings on the Noble 5, Ruceau and Deadman mines have been burnt out ...

Slocan Times, 6 Oct 1894. Outcrop of solid ore on surface.

The Miner, 13 Oct 1894:
NEW DENVER
S.M. Wharton reports a large force at work on the Rueceau and that at least 50 tons of ore will be shipped this winter.

The Ledge, 15 Nov 1894: Fifteen men working on Reco, three on new lead that runs into the Reco ground from the Goodenough. Five assays give over 1,185 oz. silver.

The Ledge, 10 Jan 1895: J.M. Harris and F.T. Kelly have bought into the Eastern, Clifton, New Denver, and Texas claims, to the extent of one-16th each. E. Jones was the seller. Also mentioned in mining transfers. The transaction was for $1.

R.M. Sternam [?] has purchased from F.T. Kelly and J.M. Harris a half-interest in the Deadman and Wild Goose properties, paying therefor $7,000.

Evans Jones to sail from San Francisco for Australia.

(Also see mining transfers this issue.)

The Ledge, 17 Jan 1895: Rich smelter returns from the Reco. 1,000 oz. average silver to the ton, making the 15 tons worth $9,000 at 60 cents per ounce. Highest total yet reached by any property in the Slocan.

The Ledge, 21 Feb 1895: Three more men on Reco, force now 20.

The Miner, 6 Apr 1895: The Rueceau has shut down for some months and J. Harris has gone to visit his family in the East.

The Loudoun claim was Crown granted to J.M. Harris on 5 Oct 1895, according to the Minister of Mines report for 1896.

Kaslo Claim, 12 Oct 1895: C.W. McAnn, agent for J.M. Harris and Frederick T. Kelley, intends to apply for certificate of improvement on the Omega.

The Ledge, 12 Dec 1895: The Reco mine feeds the men better than any other mine in the Slocan. The Reco management also hires and dischargers more men than any mine in the Slocan.

Spokesman Review, 25 Dec 1895: The owners of the Reco and Goodenough mines have amicably settled their differences in a manner which seems to be satisfactory to both parties, says the *Tribune*.

The Miner, 2 May 1896: W.E. Harris says Reco shipped $90K worth of ore over the winter, average value $550 per ton.

The Paystreak, 26 Sept 1896: Reco stocked at $1 million. To install concentrator and tram.

The Kootenaian, 28 Sept 1896: It is reported that the Reco ore house burned Tuesday noon and that Johnny Harris' favourite saddle horse almost perished in the flames.

Vancouver Daily World, 6 Oct 1896: The owners of the Reco claim to have $1,000,000 worth of ore blocked out and another $1,000,000 worth in sight. From the small lead on the claim $125,000 worth of ore has been shipped that went from 211 to 730 ozs. to the ton. A

$50,000 concentrator and tramway has been ordered from E.P. Ellis & Co. of Milwaukee.

The Ledge, 19 Nov 1896: Reco AGM. Harris made president, Sam M. Wharton vice-president, and Fred T. Kelly secretary-treasurer.

The Miner, 5 Dec 1896:
Reco incorporated
Grand Forks Miner, 7 Jan 1897: The Reco Mining and Milling Coimpany, owning the Reco mine, near Sandon, have recently incorporated, and will build a tram and concentrator next season. They have 6,000 feet of development work, on six levels. The output for the year was 600 tons. There are 20 men employed. A large bunkhouse has been built and the working force will be increased to 75 men at the beginning of the year. The owners of the Reco are Messrs. Harris, Kelly, and Wharton Bros.

The Paystreak, 6 Feb 1897:
Reco Mining and Milling
President: J.M. Harris
Vice-president: S.M. Wharton
Secretary-treasurer: F.T. Kelly
Directors: G.C. Wharton and Hon Wm. Ward Spinks
Divided of $100,000 declared. Prior to incorporation, $37,000 in dividends declared.

Trail Creek News, 26 Feb 1897: J.M. Harris, a man now about 30, went from the Couer d'Alene country to the Slocan in British Columbia in 1892 and purchased a prospect, the Reco. February 1st the Reco Mining co. declared a divided of $100,000. J.M. Harris, who was elected president and manager, stated: "Previous to incorporation the mine paid in dividends $37,500 and $150,000 in development and shipped nearly $200,000 worth of ore. We claim $3 million worth of ore in sight today."

The Paystreak, 3 Apr 1897: Reco's net earnings for March will amount to $35,000. The management announce that they will pay a $50,000 dividend in April.

The Kootenaian, 7 May 1897: Reco's fourth dividend, with some history on the mine.

The Paystreak, 8 May 1897: Reco dividend of $50,000 on April 30. On Feb. 15 divided of $100,000. Prior to incorporation dividend of $37,000, for total of $187,000. No more shipments until concentrator built.

Salt Lake Tribune, 23 May 1897:
COL. PAT DONAN'S DESCRIPTION OF WONDERS OF KOOTENAI
A dead-broke prospector found a single boulder in a Slocan creek-bed that yielded him 7,800 ounces of silver and 46,800 pounds of lead.
J.M. Harris, a young Virginia tenderfoot, when it cost from $40 to $60 a ton to ship and treat ore, dug a carload out of a mountainside near Sandon and was laughed at by his neighbor prospectors when he told them he expected it to net

him $8,000. It was packed on mules to a wagon trail, wagoned to Kootenay lake, boated down the lake to Nelson, railroaded from there to Spokane, and shipped on 2,000 miles to Omaha, and brought him nearly $9,000 above all charges. He is now rated as a semi-millionaire, and the hole he dug that ore from is the Reco mine, which has paid $287,000 in dividends from a few carloads of ore. A recent shipment of 391 sacks, weighing 43,178 pounds, went to the Omaha & Grant smelter at Omaha. It assayed 730 ounces of silver and 67 per cent of lead to the ton and yielded 95 per cent of the assay, a total of 14,971.97 ounces of silver and 26,036 pounds of lead, which brought altogether $9,826.92. The duties amounted to $420.72 and the freight and smelting to $636.97, making the total charges $857.69 and leaving $8,969.23 as the net returns for the carload. Another carload of 44,880 pounds sent to the Puget Sound Reduction company yielded $8,665 [?] net returns; and still another of 44,850 pounds returned $8,404.78 net.

Mining Review, 12 Jun 1897: The Reco

The Ledge, 8 Jul 1897: The Great Reco

Mining Review, 17 Jun 1897: Are pushing work on the Reco

Mining Review, 10 Jul 1897: Work on the Reco tramway has practically commenced. Two surveys have been made, and as soon as J.M. Harris, the manager, returns from his extended visit in the east, a decision will be made and work commenced at once. The longer survey and the one presumably favored, is 9,000 feet long, and the maximum height above ground 250 feet. A concentrator will also be built. It will be similar to the Noble Five and fully as large.

The Miner (Nelson), 10 Jul 1897: Riblet doing preliminary surveys for Reco tram.

Mining Review, 12 Jun 1897: “Mr. Harris returns”

The Paystreak, 24 Jul 1897: Reco concentrator to be built near CPR depot. Visit to the Reco. Fred T. Kelly back from two months in Spokane.

The Miner, 7 Aug 1897: The length of the Reco tram will be about 9,000 feet and will have a drop of about 3,100 or one-third of the length.

Mining Review, 7 Aug 1897: “Trip to the Reco”

Mining Review, 21 Aug 1897: The Reco people are inviting bids for the clearing of right of way for their aerial tram shortly to be built. Tenders will be received at the office up to noon on the 28th.

Mining Review, 4 Sept 1897: “A gigantic scheme”

Mining Review, 16 Oct 1897: “The Reco mine”

Mining Review, 23 Oct 1897: Now 85 workers at the Reco. Levi Smith of Spokane hired as Reco assistant manager.

Mining Review, 23 Oct 1897: Accident at the Reco: Hugh McLellan struck by rock and clay. His arm "badly shattered," back badly bruised and face scratched. Brought to Mrs. Egan's where he is under treatment (no hospital yet).

The Paystreak, 23 Oct 1897: Hugh McLeod accident at Reco Mine. Cave-in at No. 4 tunnel completely buried him. Rescuers found him doubled up with head between feet. Left arm broken. Bruises. Badly sprained ankles. Brought down on a stretcher to Palace Hotel.

The Paystreak, 30 Oct 1897: Levi Smith hired at the Reco.

The Paystreak, 27 Nov 1897: Reco to declare $100,000 in dividends, payable Jan. 1. Second dividend of $100,000 within a year and total of $287,000. Ten cents per share of 1,000,000 shares of $1 each. Shipments 470 tons since Aug. 1.

The Paystreak, 11 Dec 1897: JMH to pay all men of Reco on 24th. After Christmas will be in full operation.

Mining Review, 8 Jan 1898: Reco shipped 1,388 tons in 1897, which was the fourth most in the district, well behind the Payne, Ruth, and Star. Eighty-seven men working at the Reco vs. 160 at the Payne, 120 at the Slocan Star, and 100 at the Ruth. Dividends: Payne $1,250,000; Slocan Star $400,000; Reco $35,000. Reco declared another $100,000 divided as of Jan. 1.

The Kootenaian, 8 Jan 1898: Reco paid dividend of $100,000 Jan. 1, making total to date $287,000, including $250,000 since January 1897. Wharton says another $100,000 to be declared within 60 days.

Trout Lake Topic, 27 Jan 1898:
JMH complains about smelter fees

Notes from Reco Mining and Milling Co. prospectus:
Incorporated 18 Sept 1896
Organized 10 Nov 1896

John M. Harris – President
S.M. Wharton – Vice-president
Fred T. Kelly – Secretary-treasurer

Board
Hon Wm. Ward Spinks, Vernon
G.C. Wharton, Spokane
Fred T. Kelly, Sandon
S.M. Wharton, Spokane
J.M. Harris, SAndon

A.S. Farwell, consulting engineer

The maps and images are the same as appeared in the *BC Mining Record* in 1898.

The Reco office was in the Virginia block. The mine had sleeping and dining accomodations for 200 miners. The Reco-

Goodneough lead was the richest. The Reco was bonded in 1892 for $80,000 but defaulted after the first installment. The Reco-Goodenough vein was discovered by accidente the following year.

Mining Review, 5 Mar 1898: Reco prospectus being mailed out.

Mining Review, 12 Mar 1898: Reco shipped 40,000 lbs. in Feb

Mining Review, 12 Mar 1898: Harris appointed to city delegation to Victoria.

Mining Review, 26 Mar 1898: Harris, Grimmett, and eight witnesses to Nelson court for McLellan vs. Reco for injuries received by falling piece of rock in the tunnel. Sued for $5,000 damages, settled for $275 plus $25 costs. E.P. Dawson and Grimmett appeared for the company and W.A. Macdonald for the plaintiff.

Mining Review, 30 Jul 1898: Harris and Kelly started the Reco mine with 25 cents capital and immediately struck ore. It paid their way as they lived hand to mouth.

The Mining Record, August 1898, p. 33: This property, consisting of five claims, the Reucan [sic], Texas, New Denver, Clifton, and Ephraun [sic], is owned by a joint stock company, the president and general manager of which, Mr. John M. Harris, was not only the original locater of several of the claims, but also the founder of the town of Sandon itself. He is one of that band of plucky and enterprising American pioneer prospectors to whom Kootenay owes so much of its present prosperity, but at least in Mr. Harris' case, we are glad to know there has been a tangible reward, for the Reco has not only paid, from the grass-roots, enough to defray all costs of its own development, but a very handsome margin of profit has been left over besides."

The above contains photos (or maybe sketches) of "Reco quarters, 1892," which may well have been where Harris lived then. Also photos of "Reco mines quarters, 1897" and "No. 6 tunnel shed and ore houses." Further, it has two cross-sections of the Reco mines, drawn by George R. Trask, mining engineer, Wallace, Idaho.

The Miner, 23 Sept 1898: The Reco, the dividends from which up to Jan. 1, 1898 were $287,000 since which date another dividend of $50,000 has been paid is owned principally by J.M. Harris. At present only a few men are employed but development work has been vigorously prosecuted during the summer and on the return of J.M. Harris, it is expected that regular shipments and more active operations will be resumed. The mine is said to look better than ever and large bodies of high grade ore have been blocked out.

Mining Review, 8 Oct 1898:
Shipments from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30:

Payne – 10,080 tons
Reco (5th) – 420

Mining Review, 19 Nov 1898: "The rich Reco"

The Kootenaian, 3 Aug 1899:
Reco paying $3.50 for eight hours
J.M. Harris of Sandon is reported as employing miners on the Reco and paying the standard rate of wages, $3.50 a day of eight hours. He gives as a reason that the mine is very wet and the boys are entitled to the standard rate of wages besides he is a large owner of improved and unimproved property in Sandon, and the future prosperity of the town depends on the class of men employed in the mines adjacent to it. If cheap men are employed their spending capacity will be limited; if the men employed receive good wages they will spend money freely with the business men of the town, many of whom are Mr. Harris's tenants. Mr. Harris is a citizen of the United Sates, and is the only oen of the many who have made fortunes in Kootenay that has seen fit to invest even a part of his winnings in British Columbia. — *Tribune*

(I couldn't find the story in the *Tribune*.)

Mining Review, 12 Aug 1899:
The Nelson *Tribune* asserts and the *Kootenaian* copies the assertion that it is reported Mr. Harris is paying $3.50 for eight hours at the Reco mine. It has ever been a proverb that "one swallow does not make a summer," and which is still true. Mr. Harris had employed one man at that figure, who was to work in a particularly wet tunnel. He is also an important member of the city brass band, and this is the second reason for his employment at that figure. Since writing, however, we learn that the party referred to did not go to work at the Reco, having taken a contract at Moyie.

The Kootenaian, 8 Feb 1900: F.T. Kelly and E.M. Kelly down from Sandon

The Paystreak, 28 Jul 1900: Beattie and Docksteader lease the Omega from J.M. Harris.

The Slocan District, C. Cliffe, n.d., but ca. 1900: Slocan Star was eight claims. By January 1899, it had paid out over $400,000 in dividends.

Henderson's 1901 directory of B.C. mining companies, p. 110:
RECO MINING AND MILLING CO. LTD., filed Sept. 18, 1896; capital stock $1,000,000 in $1 shares; treasury 100,000 shares; office, Sandon. President. J.M. Harris, vice-president S.M. Wharton; secretary-treasurer F.T. Kelly, Sandon; superintendent and general manager, J.M. Harris; consulting engineer, B.C. Riblet.

Property — 5 claims, Ruecau, New Denver, Ephraim, Texas, and Clifton, 1 1/4 miles northeast of Sandon and 1 mile north of the junction of Cody and Carpenter Creeks. Development, over 9,000 feet in tunnels, raises, etc. The mine is worked through seven tunnels, four of them on the No. 3 vein are worked in conjunction with the Goodenough mine, whichhas the same vein. Smelter returns from all shipments averaged 310 ounces silver and 46 per cent lead. A car shipped in June 1896 returned 730 oz. silver and 67 per cent lead. The company propose building a concentrator of 120 tons capacity daily on Carpenter Creek, just above Sandon, which will be connected with the mine by a double rope aerial gravity tramway 9,000 ft. long, having a capacity of 150 tons per day, water rights and tramway right of way having already been secured for the undertaking.

Dividends — Prior to incorporation, the Reco paid $37,500, the first of $7,500 in 1896, the second of $30,000 in 1896, one of $100,000 May 1897; $100,000 in January 1898. Total $287,500.

The Ledge, 19 Sept 1901: Reco was made famous as richest producer of galena in the world a few years ago when a shipment of 17 tons netted $17,000.

Spokane Review, 26 Dec 1903: The Reco has not, since shipping ceased last March, done anything but development, the winter season being the busy time … Manager Harris has this year again started work on the big parallel vein, nothing having been done on this since 1896. He expects to ship quite a little ore out of it. Work is progressing just the same on the Reco-Goodenough vein, out of which he has taken a fine specimen for the St. Louis exhibition.
Victoria Colonist, 24 Aug 1907: The Reco at Sandon is busy once more. J.M. Harris has about 30 men at work developing the rich No. 2 vein. The first car of ore came down a few days ago.

The Daily News (Nelson), 15 Oct 1912: Develop Reco mine at depth

Kootenay Magazine, October 1912, p. 13: Sandon, Oct. 21 – McCready & Watkins who have had a lease on the Reco dumps shipped about 40 tons last week.

DEVELOP RECO MINE AT DEPTH
Deep development is being carried out at the Reco mine near Sandon and a long tunnel is being drive in on the vein, which at present shows a width of about 2 feet, said J.M. Harris of Sandon, operator of the property, at the Strathcona recently.
A depth of approximately 1,100 feet below the discovery point above will be given by the tunnel which will afterwards gain a depth of more than foot for foot, stated Mr. Harris.

Spokane & The Inland Empire, Vol. I, N.W. Durham, 1912, p. 478: Up Slocan way that year [1896] S.S. Bailey sold the Payne group at a reputed price of $125,000 and Col. S.M. Wharton, J.M. Harris, and E.J. [sic] Kelly were taking ore of fabulous richness from the Reco. They shipped four carloads in December that netted $20,798. A previous shipment of two carloads returned $18,000 profit.

The Daily News (Nelson), 31 May 1913: Expects Slocan Star to join divided list

Henderson's 1901 directory of B.C. mining companies, p. 110:

RECO MINING AND MILLING CO. LTD., filed Sept. 18, 1896; capital stock $1,000,000 in $1 shares; treasury 100,000 shares; office, Sandon. President. J.M. Harris, vice-president S.M. Wharton; secretary-treasurer F.T. Kelly, Sandon; superintendent and general manager, J.M. Harris; consulting engineer, B.C. Riblet.

Property — 5 claims, Ruecau, New Denver, Ephraim, Texas, and Clifton, 1 1/4 miles northeast of Sandon and 1 mile north of the junction of Cody and Carpenter Creeks. Development, over 9,000 feet in tunnels, raises, etc. The mine is worked through seven tunnels, four of them on the No. 3 vein are worked in conjunction with the Goodenough mine, which has the same vein. Smelter returns from all shipments averaged 310 ounces silver and 46 per cent lead. A car shipped in June 1896 returned 730 oz. silver and 67 per cent lead. The company propose building a concentrator of 120 tons capacity daily on Carpenter Creek, just above Sandon, which will be connected with the mine by a double rope aerial gravity tramway 9,000 ft. long, having a capacity of 150 tons per day, water rights and tramway right of way having already been secured for the undertaking.

Dividends — Prior to incorporation, the Reco paid $37,500, the first of $7,500 in 1896, the second of $30,000 in 1896, one of $100,000 May 1897; $100,000 in January 1898. Total $287,500.

The above directory on p. 120 also lists Harris as a director of the Silver-Lead Mines Association of British Columbia, whose head office was at Sandon. Its secretary, C.F. Smith, had his office in the Virginia block.

STAR MINING AND MILLING CO. Ltd., Filed Oct. 5, 1896; capital stock, $1,000,000 in $1 shares; head office, Sandon. President, J.M. Harris, vice-president F.T. Kelly; secretary-treasurer, M.L. Grimmet, Sandon; director, R.T. Riley, Winnipeg. Property – Rabbit Paw and Heber, situated 1 mile south of Sandon, up Sandon Creek and adjoining the Slocan Star on the west. Development tunnel 215 feet, tunnel to tap extension of the Slocan Star lead.

Northwest Mines Handbook, 1918, p. 257: Reco Mining and Milling Co. Ltd., Sandon
Capital: $1,000,000. Par value $1. Non-assessable. British Columbia corporation. Directors: J.M. Harris, President; F.T. Kelly, Secretary-treasurer; A.H. Sanderson, all of Sandon; George A. Love, Vancouver; George B. Davis, Vernon

Mills, Va. Property: 5 crown-granted claims, 186 acres on Reco Mt., near Sandon, Slocan district. Class of ore: Silver-lead, former running around 300 oz per ton and latter 46%; now being worked by leasers. Development: In all about 12,000 ft. of tunnels, crosscuts, and raises. Property among early locations of Slocan district and in 1893 under option to late Patrick Clark of Spokane. Two veins have been mined, the main or Reco vein and what is known as the Goodenough, which is small but extremely rich, having produced a large portion of total shipments valued at $1,000,000. Property has paid $321,992 in dividents, in addition to cost of development and overhead expenses. Informant: President J.M. Harris

p. 261: Silversmith Mines, Ltd.
Capital: $750,000 of which $50,000 is preferred, par value $5, bearing interest at rate of 7% and $500,000 common stock, divided into 2,500,000 shares of 20c par value, and assessable.
Directors: A.C. Burdick, Victoria; John M. Harris, Sandon; J.P. McGoldrick, Fred B. Grinnell, Dr. H.C. Lambach, Roy C. Lammers, John B. White, all of Spokane. Successor to Slocan Star Mines Ltd., which went into liquidation in 1917. Present company acquires entire assets of Slocan Star, by assuming bond issue of $98,000 and floating indebtedness of approximately $24,000. Shareholders of Slocan Star are given opportunity of taking common shares of Silversmith Mines, share for share, upon payment of 3.5 cents to treasurer of new company. For ever $5 so paid in, shareholders will also receive one sharew of preferred stock of par value of $5. Equipment: Includes 100-ton concentrator, 1/2 mile from Sandon; hydro-electric plant developed on Carpenter and Cody creeks; compressor plant; tramway from mine to shipping bins in Sandon, on CPR tracks; machine drills, bunk houses, boarding house, office and all necessary tools and mining supplies. Development is extensive, main level, known as No. 10, being at mill level and opening vein at vertical depth of 800 ft. or 1,000 ft. on the dip. A working raise, equipped with track and hoist, runs up from No. 10 to No. 6 level. Levels No. 6, 7, 8 and 9 are intermediate levels between No. 10 and No. 5 … To date property has produced approximately 25,000 tons of crude ore and concentrates, worth $3,000,000 gross, while zinc concentrates were worth around $250,000 gross. Dividends of $542,000 distributed by Byron N. White Co., predecessor of Slocan Star Mines Ltd. Averag eof lead-silver shipments has been 80 oz. silver and 50% lead, zinc concentrates 32% zinc, 4% lead, 12% iron and 15 oz. silver. From March to August 1917 shipments reached total value of around $40,000, proportion being one ton of lead to five tons of zinc concentrates. Former ran 62 oz. silver and 53.5% lead and latter 13.7 oz. silver and 37.1% zinc. Operations of Slocan Star Mines ceased in October 1917.

p. 263: Slocan Star Mines Ltd.

Main office: Vancouver.
Capital: $2,500,000. Par value $1. Non-assessable, of Vancouver. Directors: R.S. Lennie, pres; J. Elliott, Vancouver; A.C. Burdick, vice-president; R.F. Green, T.S. McPherson, Victoria; J.M. Harris, O.V. White, Sandon; T.B. Hooper, Vancouver. Formerly operated by Byron N. White Co. of Milwaukee, which paid dividends of $542,000 between 1893 and 1901. Company then got into litigation with Star Mining & Milling Co., owning adjoining ground, and matter was finally taken to the Privy Council of England, ending in defeat of Byron N. White Co. This litigation consumed ten years, and it was not until 1914 that consolidation was effected under name of Slocan Star Mines Ltd. Arrangements for re-opening of property were further delayed by outbreak of war, and it was not until 1915 that sale of bond issue of $90,000 enabled new company to commence development of work. New equipment, including hydro-electric plant, developing 400 hp, 10-bucket Riblet tramway, delivering product at Canadian Pacific side track in Sandon; and flotation plant added to 100-ton mill, the new plant being put in operation March 1917. Producation was, however, unequal to costs, and company went into liquiditation late in 1917. In April 1918, title passed to Silversmith Mines Ltd., organized by bondholders, who paid $24,000 in full settlement of floating indebtedness and assumed bond issue as above. Property to be reopened in 1918.

Viewed via Google Books:
Engineering and Mining Journal, Vol. 127, 1929, P. 40:
SILVER-LEAD MINES
The Reco Mining and Milling Co. and two adjoining groups, total 18 Crown Granted M.C. about 500 acres. Titles perfect. Located in the very heart of the rich silver Slocan district. Extends from the top of Reco Montain 8,300 elevation to Carpenter ... $3,000,000 from near the surface. Recent deep development on adjoining property near boundary proves conclusively the ore of these veins go to great depth and increase in richness and —. Has valuable developed Water Right. Only deep development needed to make a great mine.
J.M. HARRIS

Spokane Daily Chronicle, 31 Dec 1962:
Silver Ridge post filled
Robert A. Grimes … told directors that the adjoining Reco mine in early days yielded one of the richest shipments of crude ore in the area's history, with 800 tons bringing net smelter returns of $800,000.

The Kootenaian, 26 Sept 1968: S.E. Cropper prexy of Reco Silver Mines Ltd., property showing good results

Valley of the Ghosts, Don Blake, 1988, p. 74:
Early in 1892 a prospector named Ruceau staked, and acquired, the Ruceau, New Denver, Clifton, Ephream, and Texas claims which were adjoining and partly

surrounding the Noble Five group of claims.

Then along came John Morgan Harris and Fred T. Kelly. They realized the Reucau Group had some potential, so they joined forces and, in partnership, bought for $2,700 Ruecau's group of claims. For simplicity they changed the name to Reco, formed the Reco Mining & Milling Co., and then increased their holdings to 18 claims.

On the adjoining Goodenough Fraction was found the Goodenough vein, which was traced onto Reco ground. One Minister of Mines report termed it "this little vein" and it was, in fact, not a big vein, but the largest part of it was on the Reco claim and it "proved to be the richest vein ever found in the Slocan district, yielding ore in quantity." One lot of 21 tons yielded 730 oz. silver per ton and 67 per cent lead. Two shipments in 1896 of 45 tons yielded 24,820 oz. silver and 27 tons of lead. From the Goodenough mine this vein sent out one lot of 6 1/2 tons which assayed 768 oz. silver per ton and 64.1 per cent lead. The final figures showing the values received from "this little vein" were close to $1 million.

There were several other vein systems, pockets, and bodies of ore extracted from this mine and the overall average was estimated to be a little over 200 oz. silver per ton and about 45 per cent lead.

In 1958 Silver Mountain Mines Ltd. acquired the assets of the Noble Five and Reco groups. At this time their respective holdings also consisted of such mines as the Surprise, Bluebird, Last Chance, Chambers and the Deadman …

Since that time most, or all, of these properties have been explored, developed, worked, mined, leased, and cleaned up to some extent or another. The last recorded shipment being nine tons from the Reco-Goodenough under lease.

One final note of interest. I have a copy of an invoice, the original belonging to Herman Hiebert of New Denver. It is to the Reco Mining & Milling Co., Sandon, B.C. in 1910. The invoice is for two Remington 22 cal. repeating rifles at $10.50 each, and cartridges for same, shorts at $3 per M. and longs at $4 per M.

I was rather curious as to what a mining company would want with these items. I discovered porcupines were found in these hills, in great numbers, in those days. They were not so much of a threat to the miners as they were to the miners' equipment. They were, to put it very simply, a nuisance … The antidote for this problem was the 22 rifle. And they did the job maybe too well. Local people tell me it has been a lot of years since a porcupine has been seen in this area.

Gold Creeks and Ghost Towns of Northeastern Washington, N.L. Barlee, 1988, p. 15: There was a Reco mine near Chesaw. [1913-14]

Tramway Titan, Martin J. Wells, 2005?, p. 56: A man named Ruecau located this claim near the Noble five in 1892. He teamed up with the Sandon fixture of

Johnny Harris and registered the clearer spelled claim the Reco. Development continued and by 1898 "a tramway and millsite had been surveyed." The tram was eventually built by 1900 and it ran diagonally to the slope at an east-west orientation. This tram crossed the Last Chance tram. Alas, there is very little information on this tramway other than it operated for about eight years after 1900. Other operators came in, and presumably used the linkage. The Reco was later amalgamated into the Sovereign mine.