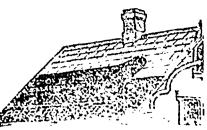
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MINING.

FAULTING IN VEINS.

Written for the Engineering and Mining Journal by S. F. Emmons.

(Concluded.)

A'though under suitable conditions of pressure the most rigid rock masses may develop a certain amount of plasticity, the eff cts of movement at d pressure will necessarily vary very much with the relatively rigid or plastic nature of the rock material and with the amount of displesment to which they have been subjected. The crushed material may under favorable conditions be drawn out into long attenuated sheet-like masses, or it may only be irregularly broken and squeezed. In fau't-fi sures, which have become mineral veins, it is much more difficult to recognize the original char ever of the material in the fissure than in other fau t-fissures, because they are those that for some reason or other have become favorite channels for the circulation of chemically acting solutions, and this material is therefore more widely charged from is original condition. Hence it often r quires an eyo specially trained in the observation of structural phenomena to correctly interpret the observed conditions. The features of certain veins, which Mr. Church cites in dispress of the fault origin of the features, are to the structural peologist so many direct proofs of such origin. It seems singular that, in the case where he makes the apt comparison of the quartz slabs to figs pressed in a box, it had not occur d to him to call in pressure to account for the phenomenon. Whether the material was quar z at the time the pressure was excited seems doubtful. I have often a on quar z which had filled a norrow seam, either by infi tration or replacement, and had so perfectly preserved the strictions on the clay walls of the fisure a to appear itself to have been stricted; yet there was no doubt that the quartz had been deposited subsequently to the movement which produced In one such case the mine foreman pointed to the superior quality and d finition of this quartz wall as a rozeon why he had never cross-cut on that side of his voin. It was a fault fissure, in a somewhat altered eruptive rock of relatively plastic nature, which was so finely "sheeled 'that while there were abundant walls, and clay selvages of exceptional definition and regularity, it was difficult to tell where mineralizati n cease laterally, and the foreman not long after found his richest body on the other side of the walt he had so long regulard as the best defined limit of his vein.

Faults, like flaxures and other deformations of the original rick masses which nake up the earth's crust, are the result of dynamic movements within that crust. Such movements are accompaniments of orographic disturbaters at different periods in the carth's history, which have been most frequent in mountainous regions; hence the older the rocks in which veins each, the prester the number of dynamic disturbances they are liable to have been su'j-cted to. Each disturbance by no means necessarily products new fracture or faults; it may result in further compression, or in a deformation in the nature of fluther. Further compression might produce sens defferential inovement in the already broken parts of a vein, and this novement would be note readily effected on easily lubricated surfaces liked clay telvates, or it might a mily produce, what I have called for want of a better term ready at land, intermolecular movement; that is, a slight relative displacement of small particles within a given mass without a movement of the mass uself in relation to adjoining misser.

An instance in point which occurs to me is the anthracite bed near Creeted Bu te, which mes nearly horizontally and is but slightly faulted, and yet the coal tracks readily into small irregul r fragments, ail of whose surfaces, many of which are curved, bear evidence of compression in streams and polish. The bid as a whole has evidently been intensely compressed, and yet only intermolecularly deformed.

As an instence of apparent flexure, I have in mind a great silver vein (the Buchiel, of Butte, Mont.) in granite, which has been so deformed that its line of din has in certain parts of its course an Scurve. When a new lawer level (100 it below the previous one) was run to strike it at the commere ment of this curve, it was not found on its normal dip, but by crosscutting it was recovered 240 feet away in the hanging wall, going down at its normal angle. At first it was supposed to have been faulted, but in racing it back above the cross-cut it was found to run up 80 ft. above the level, then descend gradually toward the foot will, nearly down to the level of the drift, and curve up again in normal position a few feet above where it had been looked for. In all this distance the vein matter was continuous, but drawn out and attenuated, as coal seams are often found to be in abrupt flexurer.

The suljet of fault phenomens, which interests me extremely, can baidly to adequately discussed within the limits of a newspaper article; but I terr i have already unday trespessed on your sime and space, and will The relation of a straiged by reserves with the left to clear by soying that on geological grounds, some of which I have the relation to the relation of the local transfer of the relation of the local transfer of the relation of the relat

"Peter Piper Picked a Peck of Pickled Peppers," was a line of alliterative nonsense that the cultion used to say. No walays they can practice on the Perfect Painces, Powerful Properties of Pierce's Pleasant Purgetties Pellets. It will impress a fact which will be useful to know. These Pellets care such headache, bittons attacks, indigestion, court pations of all stemach, liver and howel troubles. They are they, sugar-coated pills, easy to take, and, as a laxative, one is sulli ient for a dose. No more greams and gripes from the old and drastic remedies. Pro cos Purgative Pellets are as painlets as they are perfect in their effects.