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ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOLUME XXVI. No. 18. GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1903. Established 1

THE ARIZONA-COLORADO CO.

A Promising Mine Being Developed on the Globe Copper Belt.

PROPERTY WELL MANAGED

A Steam Hoist and Other Machinery Installed and Many Desirable Improvements Made. Development has Been Actively Resumed. Managed in the Interest of Stockholders.

The Arizona-Colorado Copper Belt and Gold Mining and Milling company has recently installed a powerful steam hoist and made substantial improvements on the Ida May mine, three miles north of Globe. On Tuesday last we went out to the property with Judge R. M. Force, president and general manager of the company and found that the favorable reports which we had heard regarding the Arizona-Colorado equipment were fully warranted.

The shaft house covering the hoist and boiler is roomy and well constructed of Oregon pine with corrugated iron roof, the demensions of the building being 46x38 feet and height to ceiling 12 feet.

The hoist is a Jackson, double geared set on stone foundation dressed with concrete. The hoist is compact and built for business, and is guaranteed by the manufacturers to sink 1000 to 1200 feet.

In the purchase of a boiler, the mistake so often made by companies in the development stage of buying one too small for requirements has been avoided. The boiler at the Arizona-Colorado mine, made by the Hendrie, Bolthoff Manufacturing company, of Denver, has a capacity of 100 horse power, which will be ample for some time to come. It is well set and bricked in, Geo. F. Briggs having done an excellent job. Water is supplied from the mine and there are two tanks to receive and store it, a wooden tank of 7000 gallons capacity set below the collar of the shaft, into which the water pumped from the shaft runs by gravity and a galvanized iron tank of 2500 gallons, located on the hill east of the shaft house, into which the water from the supply tank is raised by a small steam pump.

The head-frame, 40 feet high, is strongly built and will meet every requirement.

There is also a blacksmith shop supplied with everything needed, including a good supply of steel and many tools not often found in the equipments of new companies.

An inspection of the double compartment working shaft shows that it was put down and timbered by men who are experts at such work. The walls of the shaft are as true as a die and timbered with eight by eights and two inch lagging, the hoisting compartment being lined with inch dressed lumber. Oregon pine has been used in all the construction.

Sinking was resumed only a few days previous to our visit with two shifts and owing to the increase of water has been somewhat slow. A No. 5 Cameron pump was being overhauled and will be installed in the shaft in a few days. It has capacity sufficient to handle all the water that is likely to be encountered for several hundred feet in depth.

It is the intention of the management to work three shifts and 100 feet a month is the sinking record aimed at.

The working shaft on the Ida May claim was started at a point 50 to 60 south of the hanging wall of the main ledge and it is calculated that the ledge will be cut at a depth of about 150 feet. At 55 feet down a two-inch streak of ore was struck, which at 90 feet has widened to about two feet. The character of the ore is lead-silver and a number of assays show the average value in those metals to be $30 to the ton. The ore is beginning to show copper stain.

The main ledge of the Arizona-Colorado, which the shaft will develop is upwards of 100 feet in width at the surface, and crops strongly on six of the company's claims or for a total length of 6000 feet. This ledge has been partially proved by a prospect shaft on the Little Beauty claim, 230 feet east of the working shaft. This prospect shaft was sunk on the ledge on an incline corresponding with the dip of the vein, and was in ore from top to bottom, 153 feet, and at places in this shaft the solid ore was two feet wide—red oxide carrying from 15 to 30 per cent copper, and some of it assaying as high as $28 in gold to the ton.

There are also numerous small parallel veins showing on the surface, which gives the hill the appearance of being almost continuously mineralized.

The Arizona-Colorado company now owns eighteen claims—over 300 acres—and on a number of these the surface showing is very fine.

On the Commerce claim there is a tunnel run on the vein 150 feet, and ore from this vein by several tests gave returns in copper, gold and silver, of over $100 per ton. The Commerce vein is about 20 feet wide.

The Baltic claim is opened by a tunnel about 250 feet long, which will have to be driven farther to cut the vein from which ore was taken on the surface that ran $39 in gold, 408 ounces of silver and 9.5 per cent copper. On the extreme west end of the Baltic there is a small shaft all in ore, and the showing is very fine. The values are copper, gold and silver.

On the Nellie M claim is a shallow shaft. The vein is strong and ore from the surface runs well in copper, carries some gold and has given returns in tin and uranium.

On the two extreme northern claims, the Franklin and Norman, are six veins each carrying well in copper and running several dollars per ton in gold and silver. The Norman is the claim recently purchased by the company and is a valuable one.

The big lime and iron belt which passes through the company's property adds great value to it for the reason that iron and lime are indispensable flux in the reduction of the ore. This lime and iron belt also passes through the property of the Old Dominion company, and it has been near the lime contact that the biggest and richest bodies of ore have been found.

D. B. Whitham, the company's mine foreman, is an all-round good miner and concsientious man, and has a good force of men under him. George Brow is hoisting engineer on day shift, and 'Dore Harris night engineer. Dave Glenn is timberman and useful in several capacities.

The successful installation of the machinery and completion of improvements has relieved President Force of the strain under which he has been for the past month and he has reason to feel gratified by the showing made and the very promising outlook for the Arizona-Colorado company. The financial condition of the company is excellent and there is an active demand for the stock, which was advanced on September 1 to 40 cents a share. The company is well and economically managed and there is good reason to believe will be successful.

LOCAL MINING NEWS.

A compromise has been effected between the San Carlos Copper company and George B. Chittenden, and the threatened litigation to quiet title to certain mining claims on the segregated strip, above Dudleyville, claimed by both parties, has been avoided, through an agreement by which the San Carlos company has bonded all of its mining property in that district to the said Chittenden. Frank Beston, who has represented the San Carlos company on the strip for the past several months, returned to Globe several days ago.

Frank Klepetko, of New York, a well-known metallurgist and mining engineer, arrived on Tuesday and went out to Pinto creek in company of B. G. Jackson to examine mining property in that district. Mr. Klepetko is an authority on the metallurgy of copper, and the great plant of the Boston & Montana Copper company at Great Falls, Mont., is his creation. At present he is consulting engineer for the Cerro de Pasco Mining company of Peru, Boston & Montana of Montana, and the Michigan Copper Smelting company of Michigan.

Interest awakened in the territory west of Pinal creek by the locations made by the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting company has not abated, as evidenced by the location of nine claims in that immediate vicinity by Anton Trojanovich and J. J. Cramer. These locations commence at the southeast corner monument of the Old Dominion locations and run parallel with them in a southwesterly direction 4500 feet, and 1800 feet southeast along Pinal creek. It is said that low-grade ore has been found in several places on these new locations, and the ground in that direction certainly has great possibilities. It would not be surprising if in another year that locality would be the scene of active developments.

T. A. Pascoe has sold his ranch on upper Salt river, at the Tonto reservoir, to the government, together with the cattle, hogs, hay, grain and implements on the place.

TERRITORIAL AND GENERAL

General Manager Cutting, of Troy-Manhattan, has opened a fine body of ore in the Alice, below the fourth level. It was opened by a winze sunk from the fourth level and has been blocked out ready for stoping. The smelter will be started up about September 1. Work on the Alice tunnel is progressing rapidly.—Blade.

The Florence Blade says: "The Phoenix & Eastern railroad will be completed as far as Kelvin this fall, and many mines that have been idle for some time will then commence shipping ore to the custom smelters. Smelting men have been looking over the field and speak well of the many good prospects that have been opened in that vicinity."

Dr. F. W. Force, of the Gila-Pinal Mines company, returned from California Wednesday. His wife and daughter will come out to Prescott on the first of next month and remain there till the hot weather in this section is over. The doctor says he does not expect operations to be resumed at the Bobtail mines till the railroad reaches Kelvin.—Blade.

The copper producing companies are practically without exception having a very posperous year. At the end of the eighth month we find the metal market firm at close to 14 cents per pound, and are forced to the conclusion that the average price of the entire year will prove to be about the present quotation, which is almost 2 cents per pound higher than last year's average. This difference of 2 cents per pound means $13,500,000 more in earnings for the copper producers of the United States this year than would have been secured had the auerage price at 12 cents, where it was last year.—Walker's Copper Setter.

SOME COPPER COMPARISONS

Figures Concerning the Three Great Red Metal Districts. Arizona's Fine Showing.

I submit the following facts in regard to the three greatest copper producing states for the year 1902, says "A Student" in the Boston Transcript: Montana produced one-third of the total copper for the United States; Michigan one-fourth and Arizona one-fifth. In the last decade (1890-1900) Montana has increased copper production 139 per cent (mining since 1883—20 years); Michigan has increased copper production 45 per cent (mining since 1844—50 years); Arizona has increased copper production 240 per cent (mining since 18883—20 years).

Montana copper production and increase was made by ten mines; Michigan by 15 mines; Arizona by six mines.

Michigan produced in 1901 at the rate of 10,367,434 pounds copper per mine; Arizona produced in 1901 at the rate of 21,030,624 pounds per mine. The "going" mines of Arizon produced twice as much per mine as those of Michigan. Arizona copper mine dividends exceed those of Montana and Michigan.

Montana Dividends for 1902:

Anaconda	$1,200,000
Boston & Montana	900,000
Montana O. P. Co.	224,000
Parrot	115,000
	$2,359,000

Michigan Dividends for 1902:

Calumet & Hecla	$2,500,000
Quincy	700,000
Wolverine	240,000
	$3,440,000

Arizona Dividends for 1902:

United Verde	$1,800,000
Arizona	1,115,000
Copper Queen and Detroit	2,500,000
	$5,415,000

Michigan copper mine dividends were obtained by 20 per cent of the "going" mines paying profits. Arizona copper mine dividends were nearly twice those of Michigan, and were obtained by 66 per cent of the "going" mines paying profits.

The Metal Market.

New York, Sept. 1.—Copper advanced 5s in London, spot closing at £59 5s and futures at £58 7s 6d. Locally copper was quiet. Lake at $13.75 @ 13.87½; electrolytic at $13.62½ @ 13.75, and casting at $13.37½ @ 13.50.

Exports of copper for August were 10,256 tons, a decrease for the month of 1,123 tons. The exports for the eight months this year amount to 82,496 tons, against 117,825 tons last year.

Lead declined 1s 3d in London to £11 2s 6d, and was also easier in New York, closing at $4.25. Spelter was quiet and unchanged locally at $6.00, but declined 2s 6d in London where it closed at £21.

Bar silver 57¼.

Among the arrivals on the delayed train tonight were Mrs. Geo. R. Hill and Mrs. R. H. Harpham returning from California.

LOCAL NEWS OF THE WEEK

A Budget of Interesting Items Gathered for Silver Belt Readers.

A DOG'S REMARKABLE FAST

Sixty Days Without Food, Shut up in a Magazine. Pinal Paraffine Oil Well Full of Gas. Officers Confident That Oil Will Soon be Struck. Other Local Mention.

There were eighty Indians on the payroll of the geological survey last mont, building roads at and near the Tonto reservoir site. There is talk of increasing the force of Indian laborers at an early day.

It looks very much as though the summer rains were over, which is to be regretted, as the rainfall in this immediate section as well as in some other localities in Gila county has been deficient. The weather is gradually moderating, although the afternoons are still quite warm.

Judge C. E. Moorman brought his wife up from Solomonville last Friday and she will remain here with their daughter, Mrs. F. P. Seiglitz until her convalescence is pronounced. Mrs. Moorman's illness has been severe and protracted and recovery will likely be somewhat slow. The judge returned to Solomonville on Monday.

Engineer C. R. Olberg, of the geological survey, was here from the Tonto reservoir site for several days. Mr. Olberg is one of the most capable and energetic engineers in the service and the part which he has performed in the preliminary work at the reservoir site has been important and highly creditable to him.

F. S. Badger, constructing engineer arrived last Sunday from Wadsworth, Nev., under orders of the geological survey, to report to Arthur P. Davis, engineer in charge of construction of the Tonto irrigation works. He was met here by Mr. Davis, and together they went out to the reservoir site Monday. Mr. Badger was accompanied from Nevada by his wife, who will make her home in Globe for the present.

Last Sunday afternoon, while D. James was adjusting the electric light wires near the top of the big pole at the SILVER BELT corner the guy wires broke and the pole snapped off at the ground and fell against the front of BELT office breaking five window lights and the sash. James saved himself by jumping, and aside from the jar received in alighting, was not injured. Examination of other poles along Broad street disclosed several of them to be rotted at the ground and consequently unsafe, and they have been replaced, or strengthened by additional supports.

A. F. Kincaid, who is stopping at the [illegible]r Gold Mining company's camp [illegible]ch G. W. Hamilton, went to the magazine on August 27 to get some supplies, and upon unlocking the door found a dog within, gaunt from starvation and so weak that he fell to the ground after coming out of the magazine. It flashed upon Mr. Kincaid's mind that during the latter part of June, when Mr. Hamilton and he were last at the magazine, a stray dog had followed them. The animal must have gone inside to escape the heat, was forgotten and locked up, and remained a prisoner for sixty days with no nourishment except what little oil he could lick from tools stored there, and a modicum of water that may have seeped in on two or three occasions when it rained. Mr. Kincaid ca[illegible]led the poor animal into camp and [illegible] is recovering under the good treatment given him.

STRONG FLOW OF GAS

Natural Gas Exploded by a Blast in the Pinal Paraffine Oil Well.

An accident that happened at the Pinal Paraffine Oil company's well a week ago last Monday, news of which reached Globe only September 1, is regarded with great satisfaction by the officers and local stockholders of the company.

Mr. Parker, the driller, in relating the incident in a letter to Secretary F. L. Jones, states that after he had worked all day to set off a blast in the well, several hundred feet under water, without success, he pulled the charge of powder up to the surface of the water and turned on the electric current. Immediately there was a violent concussion increased ten-fold by the explosion of natural gas, which blew rocks and the wire to which the powder was attached out of the well with such force that they were imbedded in the timbers of the derrick; copper wire was driven half an inch into the crown blocks at the top of the derrick.

"Talk about earthquakes," says Mr. Parker; "well they are not in it with the gas explosion in the Pinal Paraffine Oil company's well." Mr. Parker says he then lighted a piece of paper and dropped it down the well to try and see where the break in the conductor was and it ignited the gas which burned for a few moments.

The explosion caved the well for some distance and filled the hole 160 feet with loose dirt and stones, which had to be drilled out. The tools were also buried in the well, but subsequently recovered. The explosion did not injure the well and reaming will proceed as before.

The violence of the explosion is evidence that there is a heavy flow of gas in the well, and that it has increased since it was first noticed a month or more ago, and the conclusion is irresistible that the gas must come from a subterranean reservoir of oil not far beneath the present bottom of the drill hole and which it will not take long to reach with the drill after the reaming and casing of the hole has been completed.

Opposition to the Tonto Dam.

Mr. Vernon Clark is in receipt of a letter from Mr. B. A. Fowler in which Mr. Fowler urges the people of Phoenix to send a strong delegation to the Ogden session of the National Irrigation Congress. Mr. Fowler states that there are persistent rumors to the effect that an effort will be made to pass a resolution condemning the Tonto Basin project as a speculative scheme for benefit of lands in private ownership and fears the effect this will have on the secretary of the interior. A strong delegation from Phoenix, assisted by Messrs. Fowler and Maxwell, will probably be able to prevent the passage and possibly introduction, of such a resolution. This is an important issue with our people and they should not sit supinely still and leave a loop-hole of this kind for our enemies to creep in. Mr. Fowler intimates very strongly in his letter that these outside people are being encouraged by people who are interested here in order to create the impression that there is a division here.—Enterprise.

Kingman Gold Strike Said to be a Fake.

Later reports in regard to the Kingman gold excitement are not so roseate as the first accounts so widely published. A reputable mining man, superintendent of a property in Mohave county, writes to a friend here in reply to a letter of inquiry: "The reported gold strike is very much exaggerated. In fact, I doubt if there is a single gold mine in the strike. I believe it is simply a stock deal. They have located about ten miles square. It is a granite formation. The Denver people, Sullivan et al, have bought and located about 60 claims. They claim to have gotten high returns from all their assays, but nobody else has been able to get more than a trace of gold."

APACHE INDUSTRIAL WORK

Exhibit Made by the White Mountain Indians Received Honorable Mention.

The Indian industrial school at the Fort Apache Indian agency, of which Judge C. W. Crouse is the superintendent, and disbursing agent, has received honorable mention by the commissioner of Indian affairs and Superintendent Reel of the Indian schools of the United States. Of all the schools which contributed to the recent exhibit of Indian schools at Indianapolis, the Fort Apache school was especially singled out for progressiveness. Its share of the exhibit was pronounced to compare favorably with the best in the service.

The exhibits were taken from work on the farm, in the sewing room and the school rooms. The work was excellent and merited all the praise it received and showed that the Apache youth is easy to train.

The exhibit had hardly been returned from the national teachers' association at Boston before it was called for at Chemawa, Oregon, where it will remain until the latter part of the month.

Judge R. M. Force left for the east yesterday morning. He expected to stop in El Paso to buy some mine supplies for the Arizona-Colorado company; then go to Santa Fe for a short visit with his family, after which he will visit Denver and Chicago and points in the far east.

Col. W. C. Greene's palatial residence at Cananea is nearing completion. It will cost $100,000.

HILL IS FOR JUDGE PA

They Are Said to be in Perfect Harr Political Affairs.

William E. Curtis, the we formed correspondent of the C Record-Herald asserts that Ex-S David B. Hill is for Judge Park the democratic presidential n tion.

"While Judge Parker is n active candidate for the presic nomination" he says, "and is nothing personally to promot own prospects, he is 'in the ha his friends,' and Mr. Hill is dir them. If you will write a let Judge Parker of a political ch the reply will come from Mr. H you apply to Judge Parker for mation concerning himself ar political record the answer w written in Mr. Hill's law offi very likely upon one of his heads. All political communi received by the judge are refer once to Mr. Hill, who passes juc upon them and dictates the rep is considered best to make one literary bureau on Park row, York City, which seems to be ri in Judge Parker's interest, to k name before the people, is und Hill's direction.

"Judge Parker never does anything that concerns his p future without consulting his f There is a little group of gentle Albany who are devoted to hi are on terms of intimacy wi Hill also. They furnish the mo pay whatever expenses are in and do whatever is necessary pedient to be done under Mr. direction.

"It may not be true that S Hill has given up all ambition President himself, but he shrewd a politician not to unde the intense enmity cherished b Bryan and the silver faction Democratic party throughout country, who would rather se Republican elected President Hill. This opposition cannc allayed; this obstacle to his am cannot be removed, and therefo Hill will not attempt to secu nomination at the next conven

GREAT RAILWAY PROJE

More About the Arizona, New Mexico rado Railroad.

The financing of the first divi the Arizona, New Mexico & Co railroad, which is to connect thi with the northern border of M has been completed and the w locating the line has begun, sa Denver Times. F. W. Kinne. dent of the company, has ju turned from a trip east, where factory arrangements were ma beginning the work.

The company has secured poss of a vast coal field in Socorro ar lencia counties, New Mexico, ar primary object of the new railr to open a route for he tdelivery coal to the big smelting work mining plants in the northern Mexico, the southern part of A and on the Pacific coast. At the time the line will give the Sou Pacific railroad its long desir trance into Denver and cut off 800 miles between Colorado and ern California via the southern

The road will connect wit Southern Pacific in Cochise c Arizona, and will then be exten Benson to form a connection wi Sonora railroad, which will o route from Denver to the port of mas, on the Pacific coast of Me

Tuesday's Phoenix Republicar "The property of the Arizona crat yesterday formally passe the possession of Col. J. F. W who has all along been regarded owner. He had a mortgage on it was such a mortgage that e him to take possession of it at The mortgage was released yes and there was passed to him a sale from the Democrat Publ company. It is said that ther shortly be a change in the m ment of the paper, but the det it have not been given out."

People of the Verde valley a joicing over the prospect of t mate extension of the Central A railroad through their secti Globe and Bisbee. As many readers know, the Central A runs southerly from Flagstaff a distance into the pine forests, locally known as the Riordan being used in the past merel logging road, a feeder for the b mills at Flagstaff.—Prescott Co

The annual report of the go of Arizona to the secretary of t terior has been forwarded to Wa ton. It consists of 700 typew pages, embracing 110 subject contains seven illustrations, mining scenes.