Mohave County Miner.

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A Coming Boom in Mines.

A San Francisco dispatch of June 2 says: Irwin C. Stump believes that the eagerness for investment in mines which now prevails in London, Paris and Berlin will soon extend to New York and spread over this country. He looks for a genuine boom in mining properties in the United States.

As he is at the focus of mining enterprise and thought in New York, his opinion is of value.

"I would not express an opinion of that kind," said Mr. Stump, "unless I had some foundation for it. And I will explain to you why I think that a great deal of money will be invested in American mines within a short time. There is at present as great excitement in London over mining properties as there was in San Francisco in '76 over the Comstock. Men with money want mining property. The eagerness for mining properties is not confined to London, but is quite as keen in Paris and Berlin. In fact, mines are now the favorite investment throughout Europe. We had a similar boom in California during the Comstock days, but the excitement of those days and the investments then made are insignificant compared to that which is now going on in London.

"Europe is now engrossed with the properties in Africa and Australia. The efforts to mine for gold in the new fields in Australia will in all probability be a failure because of the lack of water there. The quest will now be confined to Africa. The system of developing these properties is as follows:

"An exploration company was formed, of which the Rothschilds are the chief spirits and Cecil Rhodes the promoter in Africa. This company, as the name implies, explores the country for mines. The stock of iron mines is placed on the exchange in London for sale, and this the people all over Europe are buying.

"Now as to America there is no doubt that an exploration company will be formed in New York on the same lines as those in London. It would, doubtless have been organized this month had certain gentlemen remained in New York. Senator Jones is deeply interested in the project and D. O. Mills and John W. Mackey will invest in it. Indeed, New York is quite as ready to take up mining investments as London or Paris. All the money needed to carry on a work in the United States similar to that which the Rothschilds are backing in Africa can be had in New York in a short time.

"The exploration company, which will be organized in New York in a few weeks or months, will operate in this way: In the first place it will have a very large working capital. If a mine owner comes with a mine for sale to the company he will be requested to pay for an examination of the property by one of the experts of the company. If the experts report is satisfactory the capital will be put into the property and develop it for itself or it will sell it, charging a commission. Or, if the mine owner wants enough money to put up a mill the company will do that and take a share of the returns. Or the company will take a property with a view of opening it up to see what it contains. If it is not satisfactory after a certain amount of work has been done it will be dropped and the loss accepted.

"It will be the aim also of the company to list the stock of mines on the exchange and offer it for sale to the public.

"New York is eager for this movement. The great excitement in Europe over mines has extended to this country and the people in the east are ready to invest their money in mines. It is my opinion that this country is a better field for a mining boom than Africa or Australia. We have good mining territory in New Mexico, Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, Utah, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington. There are innumerable prospects there which will pay a company to explore.

"New York is now the center of mining interests in the United States. There are ten mines offered to sale there now to one in San Francisco, and hardly a day passes that three or four mine owners do not call at my office with a property for sale. If an exploration company takes hold of these properties, examines them carefully by a competent expert and then publishes his opinion of them, people in the east will have more confidence in them and will put their money in them.

"I think this movement in American mines will begin in the fall."

A Rich Mine.

Hon. John Gandolfo has returned from a trip to Sonora, Mexico, where he went to inspect the Sierra Pinta mines he recently acquired.

These mines are among the richest in Mexico and have been worked considably, but not on a scale their value justified on account of their isolation. They lay on the western coast of Sonora beyond an immense desert barren of vegetable and animal life, but only six miles from the sea coast.

They are easily accessible from the Gulf of California. The ore in them is perfectly free milling and averages $25 per ton in free gold along the entire length of the vein. There are 400,000 tons of this character of ore blocked out in the various workings.

Mr. Gandolfo proposes to obtain water from deep wells to be sunk on the ground or to pump it from the sea and clarify that used for domestic purposes by means of condensers. Salt water in the battery will be a material aid in extracting any gold that may be rusty or held in sulphurets.

Mr. Gandolfo gave an opinion for a short time on the mine to capitalists. Should they fail to take it he proposes to organize a local company and erect a plant on it and work it. He certainly has a bonanza.—Times.

New Substitute for Gold.

A French technical paper declares that a new amalgam has been discovered which is a wonderful substitute for gold. It consists of ninety parts of copper to 5 parts of antimony. The copper is melted and the antimony is then added. Once the two metals are sufficiently fused together a little magnesium and carbonate of lime are added to increase the density of the material. The product can be drawn, wrought and soldered just like gold, which it almost exactly resembles on being polished. Even when exposed to the action of ammoniacal salts of nitrous vapors it preserves its color. The cost of making it is about a shilling a pound avoirdupois.

When a rifle gun comes from the arsenal it is coated with grease to prevent rusting during transit, and this covering is kept on until the gun has been lifted into its carriage. The grease is then removed by washing the gun with a strong solution of potash. It is washed twice and allowed to dry thoroughly. The gun is then a glistening silver tube. The next operation, and one requiring more care, is the application of a mixture of sulphate of copper dissolved in sweet spirits of niter. To an ounce of each is added a pint of distilled water. Four coats of this are applied, rubbed down hard, and allowed to dry for twenty four hours. Under this treatment the gun is transformed into a warm reddish-brown without gloss. By adding arsenic to the same solution, and applying again, the gun assumes a darker tone. Now comes the hardest part of the work—the polishing. Boiled oil is mixed with beeswax and turpentine until comparatively thick. This is rubbed in with cotton rags at first, and then with the palm of the hand, the result being a mahogany brown tint. The brown coat lasts remarkably well unless the gun be fired, when the heat of the discharge seriously damages the polish. The last coat is replenished about every month. There is also a process of treatment given to the gun carriages of the new crack cruisers. These carriages are cast, and it is a difficult matter to make white paint adhere to them. To obviate this, the carriages are covered with a thin layer of cement, which is polished with trowels until it is like glass, and the white paint is then applied to the smooth surface.—M. & S. Press.

The Fight Only Begun.

The fatuous complacency of the New York millionaires who induced the Supreme court to reverse itself on the income tax recalls the attitude of the defenders of slavery before the war. They assume that the decision of the court puts an end to all attempts to make wealth bear a share of the burdens of the national government.

"I tell you," exclaimed one of the attorneys for the protestants, "the courts of this land are more powerful than the legislative or executive branches of the government, or even the army."

"The decision is a most excellent one," observed a bank president, "and it will, I hope, tend to give a quietus to class legislation."

"It will show," remarked the president of a trust company, "that we have some authority higher than the legislatures, some authority to which the people bow."

The New York Morning Journal thinks that it renders impossible a repetition of the infamous legislation embraced in the present income tax, or anything of like character, and predicts that "Congress will not again single out for arbitary punishment by taxation those who are able to earn more than $4,000 a year."

The Sun says that "the wave of socialistic revolution has gone far but it breaks at the foot of the ultimate tribunal set up for the protection of our liberties. Five to four the court stands like a rock." The Tribune exults that, "thanks to the court, the government is not to be dragged into communistic warfare against the rights of property and the rewards of industry while the constitution of its founders remains the bulwark of the rights of the states and of individual citizens."

If there is any lesson in modern history it is that class privileges intrenched behind real or pretended laws are powerless to check a determined popular movement. When the French nobles before the revolution were asked to pay taxes on their vast estates they refused. That concession might have saved their property and their necks, but they had the law on their side, and they would not make it. The American slave holders thought that the Dred Scott decision had put a stop to the abolitionists, but the agitation went on until the men who, with the help of the supreme court, had carried slavery into the free territories, could not preserve it at home.

New York millionaires congratulate themselves upon the fact that Americans are law-abiding people. Their confidence in that respect is well founded. There will be no confiscating or guillotining here. But the constitution can be amended, and the people whose votes are necessary for that purpose do not all live in New York. The Supreme court's decision means merely that instead of accommodating themselves as best they may to an inconvenient constitutional restriction the American people will sweep away one that has been made intolerable.—Examiner.

Where Wampum is Still Used.

"A small part of the commerce of the world is still carried on by the use of shells as a medium of exchange," says E. G. Woodcraft, a New York broker. "The Portuguese found this sort of money in use by the natives of the eastern coast of Africa when they opened up trade in that region, and have found it to their advantage to continue the practice. Fortunes are said to have been made by collecting the shells on one part of the African coast and putting them in circulation at a point only a few hundred miles away. These shells are sold by weight. The price varies according as the supply compares with the demand. Prices have been known to double and even treble within a few months. The prices also vary greatly within short distances. What has cost the merchant from 50 cents to $1 in the market, will often bring him $7 or $8 worth of goods in another market.—M. & S. Press.

Three hundred and fifty car loads of cattle were shipped over the S. F. & P. P. railway last month or an average of one train load per day. Shipments this month will be equally large.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

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Silver Men Only.

Considering the situation with the silvery light that is shining in the west and which will penetrate to the east, even to the dullest cities of the Atlantic coast, it is clear to the Gazette that in advising democrats to fight their battles for silver within the lines of their paper, it has given good counsel. People who come into the bimetallic union by adopting its doctrines and joining its pledges, do not agree to forsake their respective political parties. But they do promise to place silver first in their political allegiance. They will not vote for men to national office who are not in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the standard ratio, and that without waiting for the action of other nations. They can act up to that agreement and remain democrats to the fullest party extent. But if a man should be nominated for president or for congress who is not a true bimetallist, it will become the duty of members of the bimetallic union to abstain from supporting such a candidate. No such a bimetallist as Cleveland or Harrison, Carlisle or McKinley, Morton or Reed can receive the suffrage of a bimetallic union voter. That, however, need not change his personal political opinions. We do not believe the national democratic party will attempt to dodge this question. We believe the republican party will. The support of the latter comes chiefly from the goldite interest. There are strong silver men in the republican party, but there are not enough of them to carry a free silver resolution. The financial question will be straddled once more by the republicans, unless a greater change shall take place than we anticipate. We do not believe there will be a sufficient majority among the democrats to control the national party in the interest of true bimetallism. It is democratic doctrine. It is the financial policy of the founders of the party. The sentiment for it is growing in the party. The democrats of the west must see to it that a solid union is formed on it with the south, and that the silver propaganda is carried on in the east. A silver president must be nominated by the democratic party, with a vice-president of the same complexion. They will draw support from both the republican and the populist ranks. That will not make democrats of either. They will merely vote for silver men to stand at the head of national affairs. They can continue to contend for their respective theories of government and political economy. Democrats should remain to all intents and purposes democrats, and their influence should be exerted to convince men of their own party of the necessity of supporting silver men to office, and particularly to the presidency. The bimetallic policy once fully and honestly adopted by the democratic party, it can win the next presidential fight. Without it—well, there is no need to say what will be the consequences.—Phenix Gazette.

Mary had a little calf,
And that, so goes the rumor,
Explains why she would never wear
The Nickerbocker bloomer.
—Ex.

"Coin's Financial Fools."

The Savannah News belongs to that class of newspapers that are inclined to call the poor deluded creatures who favor the free coinage of silver as "Coin's Financial Fools." Like all of its class, it continues to affirm, with a kind of superior intelligence, that those who do not favor the free coinage of silver in this country "have no hostility to silver." It is in absolute kindness to it that they are unwilling to put it on a legal parity with gold. And the reason assigned for this paradoxical friendship by the News is that it does not believe that the mints can be opened to the free coinage of silver by this country alone without making it the "standard." This is on a line with the reasoning that the half is greater than the whole. If one country adopts it as money it becomes the standard, but if all countries adopt it it lessens it as a standard. Would not this style of reasoning paralyze Adam Smith and Ricardo?

What benefit would it have been to the slave if he were told by men in this country that they were friendly to his freedom yet showed their friendship by persistently voting against every measure looking in the direction of his freedom? And suppose they had assigned as a reason for their "friendly unfriendliness," that if they voted for his freedom, the negro would become the "standard?"

Gold, they tell us, is superior to silver and will always so continue, yet if you put gold and silver on a legal parity as money, silver, the inferior metal will at once become the superior.

This kind of reasoning is just as clear as mud and we know our readers will thoroughly appreciate it.—Ocala, Florida, Banner.

The Rochester (N. Y.) Herald says as "a subsidiary coinage silver has a place in monetary systems; further than that it has none." This, of course, means that silver should be used solely as token coins with limited legal tender qualities. It is evident that if the present contest for free coinage fails, the next fight will be in regard to the legal tender feature of the present stock of coined silver dollars. An overwhelming pressure will be brought to bear to have them declared legal tender for only a limited sum—perhaps for but five dollars, or ten. It may seem impossible that this should carry—but if the people of a great silver-producing country, that is also to an enormous amount a debtor country, are willing to give up silver coinage to please their creditors, who shall set a limit to their folly? It will then be order to issue gold bonds to take up and retire the outstanding silver certificates, and to still further bear the silver market by auctioneering off the entire stock of silver now in the treasury vaults, upon which they are based. All this time prices will be falling, the array of bankrupts increasing, the militia being called out to quell labor troubles and shoot innocent by-standers, and a sort of "merry hell" prevailing all along the line. This is hardly a pleasant prospect, but then we must have "sound money"—if there isn't a dollar in the country.—Mining Record.

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