

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

The prospect work on the Ray group has revealed an ore body from six to eight hundred feet in width and over one mile in length, and the deepest shafts have not yet gone through it. And it is believed that this entire mammoth body will average from five to six per cent copper. From this some idea of the future possibilities of this great property as a producer can be formed.—Arizona Blade.

R. Kendo and M. Ottagawa, two wealthy Japanese mining men from Tokio, were guests of the Copper Queen company. These gentlemen besides being largely interested personally in copper mines in their native country, represent an immense amount of capital. They will visit all the mining camps in the territory. Their final destination is Paris where the exposition will engage their attention for awhile.—Bisbee Review.

The Black Warrior Copper Company, Amalgamated, are running their leaching works day and night and everything about the plant works perfectly. However, the company has discovered that they will be unable to make any money until they get their own acid plant installed, as acid shipped in costs 40¢ per ton, and they expect to be able to make it at their works for 6¢ to 10¢ per ton. Twenty tons of acid per day are required for the leaching works. The company are now opening up sulphide ores on Gold gulch, from which they expect to make their own acid.—Silver Belt.

John Hayes Hammond, the South African mining millionaire, encouraged to do so by Senator Jones of Nevada, may possibly become interested in Yuma county's development. His representatives, Messrs. Webb and Moore of California, recently conducted a cursory preliminary examination of the Del Monte group of mines near Harrisburg, and it is said were quite well pleased. These properties consist of huge bodies of low grade ores, entirely free milling. Mr. Hammond, it is claimed, is looking for nothing better than an average 4¢ ore, and it is upon this basis that the Del Monte group will be tested. These claims were sold two years ago by William Boes of Harrisburg, to S. W. Dorsey, for a small consideration, but it is understood that the latter thinks well enough of them to hold them very high.—Globe Silver Belt.

Jim Chambers has on the dump of his Good Hope mine, which is near the Jersey Lily road across Hassayampa creek, about 80 tons of ore which will plate 40¢ per ton. Besides these 80 tons he has eight tons that will run about 300¢ per ton. The Good Hope has produced several shipments of high grade ore, and the mine is said to look better than ever. Mr. C. has taken out most of the present shipment alone during the last six months—some 5,000¢ worth, which speaks volumes for the mine. Just over the ridge from the Chambers' property is the Gold Leaf, belonging to E. P. Holiday and J. I. Gardner, which has a fine showing of ore in the lowest workings. The pay streak is continuous and of good size for 200 feet and ore still in breast of tunnel. In places the pay streak is four feet wide. An average sample of the face of the tunnel yielded 28¢ gold per ton.—Prescott Courier.

A Dallas, Texas, dispatch says: A party of gold hunters in the Keene neighborhood, near Cleburne, in Johnson county, headed by George DeWald and James Smokey, say they have discovered a famous and rich lost Mexican mine on the banks of the Brazos river, in the mountains skirting the stream. They declare their belief that the discovery is one of the noted mines worked by Mexicans a century or more ago. They traced surface indications of mineral to the entrance of a cave or mine which was closed up in front by a stone slab, which they removed. To their surprise, they found a cave or mine extending into the mountain 200 yards, which they thoroughly explored. They are satisfied that they have settled the traditional story of a fabulous

ly rich old mine on the Brazos, about eighteen miles from Cleburne, worked by Mexicans a century or more ago. Mr. DeWald secured a mining lease on the land for twelve miles along the river on which the old mine is situated.

The new discovery has added to the excitement that has existed in Johnson county for more than thirty days over the finding of gold near the Adventist village of Keene.

The lead mine at Castle Dome, Ariz., is one of those valuable properties of which little is said, but which keeps quietly at the good work of making some one rich. It is said to be the largest lead mine in the territory thus far developed and for a generation past it has been a steady producer. Castle Dome being one of the familiar names to pioneers and a land mark for prospectors in the southwest. A considerable force of men is employed and the ores are shipping to El Paso. It is said that new machinery is about to be installed at the mine for working over old dumps and concentrating ores that are too low grade to ship with profit in their present state.—Yuma Sentinel.

A dispatch yesterday said that a suit is pending in the California court as to whether granite is a mineral or not, and explains that it is a test case to see whether land upon which there is granite can come under the law which excludes mineral lands from location by railroads. There is no doubt about granite being a mineral. It certainly is not a vegetable or a fish. But we do not think a whole quarry of it would stop locating the land, because that was not in the mind of the men who framed the law. What they had in mind were the metals of commerce, gold, silver, lead, copper, etc., and their intention ought to govern. If land can be excluded because there is granite upon it, then it can be excluded because there are boulders. The intention of the legislators should govern, and it is easy enough to see what the intention was.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Colonel Alex O. Brodie, who is in the city from his Crown Point mine, reports a lively interest in mining matters in that vicinity. The Crown Point is exceeding all expectations in the matter of ore, though the water supply is somewhat limited. The mill, which was recently erected, gives good satisfaction, only that the limited water supply prevents a steady run. The water used is pumped from the mine and sinking continues in the hope of developing the supply. The search for water, however, brings to view constantly new ore bodies, a fact that in itself is very gratifying, for though a big water supply at the mine is very desirable it is not an absolute necessity. The Hassayampa river is not very far distant and if water is not found at the mine it can be pumped and piped from the river, though it would involve an expense Mr. Brodie believes will be avoided.—Republican.

As reported from New York, the latest consolidation of copper properties will include a number of Mexican and United States mines, and will probably be known as the Pan-American Copper Syndicate company. One of the interested parties is quoted as saying: "It will be put on a conservative basis. The aggregate capitalization of the companies to be merged is over 70,000,000¢ and the new corporation which takes them all in will be capitalized only at 15,000,000¢ to 18,000,000¢." Among the Mexican properties include, among others, the San Luis mine at Durango, Mex., the San Luis mine at Chihuahua, Mexico, the San Anito, comprising four of those classed in the Boleo group, and located at a village called Cabbobula, and the San Pedro of San Pablo (which is the capital of the state of Durango as Chihuahua is the capital of the state of Chihuahua.) Most of the mines in the Boleo group are said to be controlled by the Rothschilds, but not any of these come into the combination. One of the American companies to be absorbed is the Arizona, Eastern and Montana company, which has mines at Tombstone, Cochise and Mayer, A. T., and runs a

smelter at Bigbug postoffice A. T., which it leases from the old Commercial Mining Company, controlled by Phelps, Dodge & Co. of New York.

Several hundred pounds of copper ore from the new copper fields opened near the Tie Siding, Wyo., were received yesterday by J. D. Caldon of this city. The ore was brought from three different mines—one 25 miles north, one seven miles southeast and one two miles south of Tie Siding. Almost all the ore is copper glance, mixed with native copper, an association seldom seen in copper mines. Some of the pieces of ore are almost solid copper, so nearly pure that they can be cut with a saw, and none was taken from a greater depth than 25 feet. The veins are all large, and the metallic copper is found in spar and quartz, fine seams of native copper permeating the rock in every direction. From one of these properties 1,750 pounds of ore taken from a depth of 10 feet were sent to the Argo smelter, and yielded 40 per cent copper and 28 ounces silver. The district is described as thoroughly mineralized over a large area, and in every claim opened up to the present time the same character of ore has been found. Several claims are now being developed by Denver men, and the country is attracting a large number of prospectors, who are coming in every day and going into the hills. The ore brought in is said to be a fair sample of the district, and is the richest copper ore that has been brought to Denver for several months. In some of the claims considerable gold is found associated with the copper, and in one claim a streak of quartz five inches wide carries between three and four ounces of gold.—Mining Record.

Another very large mining deal has been consummated in the Black hills, Colorado capital again figuring prominently. The deal has been made very quickly, owing to the richness of the ground in the purchase. The Colorado Springs mining experts have been in Deadwood the past few days, one of whom is D. N. Heizer, one of the best known mining men in the west. The ground in question is situated in the Ragged Top mountain district, about eight miles west of Deadwood on the Burlington and Elkhorn railroads. There are about 400 acres of ground in the deal, which are covered all over with a blanket of lime rock, which carries values in gold averaging about 10¢ per ton. The blanket runs in thickness from ten to twenty feet, and it is pay rock from the surface down. The deal is considered the largest one put through this season in the hills. The Colorado experts who examined the property, are said to have made the quickest examination on record of a Black Hills property. There seems to be gold everywhere. Near this group of claims in question there is a twenty-five ton cyanide plant in successful operation, which has been running quietly in Calamity gulch for a year. It was not really known how great a bonanza the owners of the plant had until a few days ago. The ore in this lime formation is very susceptible to the cyanide process. It is stated that this small plant is getting an extraction of 95 per cent from all the lime ore treated and that the actual cost of mining and treating is not more than 1.25¢ per ton. The ore will assay 10¢ per ton. This ground has been turned down repeatedly by mining men as being worthless. As soon as Colorado men saw the formation and had sampled the ore as to value, a deal was started which will eventually become very large.—Mining Record.

T. R. Williams, a resident of near Stanton, who has been in Prescott a couple of days, reports things very encouraging for that section from a mining standpoint. He says the Octave Gold Mining Company is pushing things right ahead and in a very substantial manner, showing that they have great faith in the success of their enterprise. They have the forty-stamp mill pretty well toward completion, are building quite a number of cottages for the families of the men employed in the camp and also a well equipped

hospital for the care of those sick or injured in the employ of the company. In fact everything shows that no pain or expense will be spared to make the camp an ideal one, both in point of comfort and convenience. In speaking of other mining transactions in that neighborhood he said there was no doubt but that section would make itself heard from and spring to the front rank in the county and territory. He said there was one thing that was creating considerable interest there now and that was the discovery of gold and silver in the porphyry rock. This rock has always been supposed to be barren of any mineral, but a short time ago an old prospector in examining some of this rock that had been thrown away as worthless, discovered traces of gold and upon an assay being made it was found to contain something like 88 in gold. This caused quite a sensation and other miners began to examine their porphyry rock, with the result that much of it was found to carry as high as 128 in gold, while some ran down as low as 18 and 28. Silver was also found in this rock. This peculiar discovery has given quite an impetus to mining in that section and looks as if it would add very materially to the already good output from there.—Journal-Miner.

Another mining company we learn is about to commence operations in our locality in the development of some properties located in the Lone Star district near Cottonwood and Walnut Springs and in the Dewey district near Stark's ranch. These properties are owned by J. H. Sparks, J. E. Carpenter, Abe Campbell, W. D. French and H. J. Dowdle. A company has been formed, backed by some well known New York capitalists, which will incorporate under the name of the Consolidated Arizona & New York Mining Company, capitalized for 3,000,000¢. Sufficient funds are in sight to warrant the immediate commencement of work. It has been our privilege, for some time, to know that in the possession of the property mentioned these men had what, with development, will prove to be a great property. The Lone Star district property is on some good leads, rich in copper. The Dewey district will, we believe, prove to be one of the wonders of Arizona. Every thing there is on a big scale and the ores assay well in gold, copper, silver and lead, two assays recently made from the Silver Bell claim being 220 ounces silver, 2.10 ounces gold, and 334 ounces silver. We congratulate these gentlemen on their success in interesting capital and predict that the New Yorkers will be well pleased with their venture. We have a great mineral country about us and invite capital to turn its attention this way.—Graham Guardian.

Report is that the Mendenhall Brothers are doing well milling ore from their mine, near Senator, at Pickrell's mill. Mining in that district is looking up. The Cash mine is working 20 men and has from 6¢ to 100¢ ore in the tunnel and both shafts. Three feet of ore is exposed in one of the shafts. Fine ore is being taken from all workings. The Storm Cloud camp has started up. A new hoist is in place and the mill was started up last Saturday. A shaft is being sunk on the Alliance. In the Maxton tunnel, the ore body has widened a little and is improving in value. In the Senator mine, last week, free gold ore was struck in the 100 foot level and very high grade ore in the 200 foot level. Some of the quartz shows free gold as large as peas; more men have been put on. The Senator mine and mill employees were paid off on the 15th. The Pickrell mill has shut down until next Monday, when it will start up on a three months' run. There is 200 tons of ore on hand from a Pine Flat mine belonging to Tom Roach, Fred Meyer and Carr, but is being worked under lease by Mr. Cleveland.—Courier.

The Jerome News reports the bonding of the Patterson claims on Equator Hill, Verde district, to Dr. W. A. Hendryx of British Columbia. The bond is for 50,000¢ on which a cash payment was made at the time of sign-

ing the papers. Included in the sale is a group of claims owned by Arthur Wood. The full group consists of five claims. The mines are located on Equator Hill and lap the famous Copper Chief group on the south, running east alongside the W. A. Clark group on that rich mountain of copper and gold ore. It is thought that the Copper Chief ledge, in which 2,000,000¢ of ore is now in sight, runs through the Patterson property.

In the Palmer mountain tunnel last week shots in the face 375 feet in and at 1225 feet vertical depth opened into fourteen inches of quartz showing free gold. This is the twenty-second vein encountered in the tunnel and the fourth since leaving the 290 foot mark. The last two are in the Helena Belle ground and the main vein, which is so well defined clear through both the Helena Belle and Black Bear claims, cannot be more than 100 or 150 feet away. The cutting of these four rich veins within 175 feet has fully verified the prediction that this part of the mountain would prove of special interest and importance.—Tacoma (Wash.) Ledger.

Timber for Mines.

If the secretary of the interior persists in his rulings that permits for cutting timber for mining purposes be given only to those companies with paying mines, development of mineral properties on the Colville reserve will be confined to workings the number of which can be counted on one's fingers. It evidently was the purpose of the administration, when the order was promulgated, to protect the timber lands from depredations of sawmill men who attempt to operate under guise of mine development. If officials are lax it is possible such abuses might soon cause the barring of thousands of acres of forests. But there is no reason why that danger can not be overcome in every mining district where precious metals are taken from the ground. To confine the timber cutting privileges to mining companies which show dividends would be as great an injustice as the granting of sea dredging privileges at Cape Nome to only a favored few.

Ninety-nine in every one hundred locations are prospects, owned by poor men who were attracted to the district by the advantages promised by the government. If they are forced to buy their timber from Idaho, British Columbia or Puget Sound, they might as well go out of business. Not many miners can afford to erect cabins, shaft houses and stables if the timber is not near at hand, and in a bleak and barren country these are as necessary, once a prospect gets under way, as bacon, flour, drills and powder.

If the department of the interior believes the forests are in danger from the mining population, there is opportunity to experiment with tree culture. It would be an easy matter for the mining companies to plant a small tree for every one cut down, and the prospect of paying enormous rates for timber once the local supply was exhausted would soon make the mine owners firm advocates of tree culture.

Conditions prevailing in Washington apply in Idaho, where many mining districts are remote from transportation and all expenses are high. If some relief is not had from the ukase of the interior department, the mining industry in that state will be sadly crippled and it will be a serious blow to Idaho and adjoining states.—Spokane Review.

Biliousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting, first of the undigested or partly digested food and then of bile. Chamberlain's stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by H. H. Watkins.