

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

The ore from the Tiger mine, supposed to carry only silver, plated 58 in gold when run through the Tiger mill—enough to pay all expenses. A big body of ore has been exposed. Ten more stamps will be added to the mill, making its capacity 20 stamps.—Prescott Courier.

In the United States the annual consumption of borax is about 12,000 tons a year. Prior to 1864 consumers were dependent on Europe for their supplies. In that year the deposits in California which were discovered in 1836, yielded 24,304 pounds, which sold at 30 cents a pound. With increased production prices declined somewhat, so that when the Nevada deposits were discovered in 1872 prices had fallen to 32 cents.

Fifty two experienced California miners will soon sail for Manchuria to work placer mines in Siberia and Manchuria, for which Victor Grot, a well known California expert, obtained concessions two years ago. They will take with them 300,000 worth of improved mining machinery. The Siberian mines are 150 miles from Chitu and in Manchuria the mines are 850 miles from Tsia Tsin.

A company has been organized with an authorized capital of 2,500,000, to develop and operate the Sam T. Miller mining claims at Bi-bee. These claims, nine in number, are situated largely in the town proper northwest and west, and a considerable portion of it is occupied by residences. Considerable development work has already been done by Mr. Miller and he claims it to have demonstrated gold values sufficient to warrant the investment of capital on a large scale.—Prospector.

The deepest mine in Arizona is the Congress, now down 2525 feet. E. B. Gage, president of the Phoenix National Bank, speaking in the Tucson Star of this splendid gold property, said there are three hoists on it, with a forty stamp mill. For two years the company has been operating a cyanide plant, at which the roasting process is employed, due to the character of the tailings. The plant has a capacity of 10 tons of tailings a day. The tailings have paid an average of 58 per ton. The company operates a standard gauge three miles railway from Congress Junction to the mines, and has 400 men on its pay roll.

Dr. Lennox informs the Star that the Helvetia mines are producing over 110 tons of ore daily, all of a good grade. The big strike in the Isle Royal some days ago on the 180-foot level, continues to grow in largeness. The cross cut shows the ore body to be 24 feet wide, which will give average of 15 per cent copper. Four feet of this is black oxides of copper, which is very rich. From this body thirty tons are extracted per day. The coke famine continues, which prevents them from blowing in the furnace. Every place is choked up with ore, but the outlook for coke is good. Never in the history of the camp has the outlook been so flattering for Helvetia being one of the large permanently producing copper camps.

A. A. Walker came in from the Dragon Summit Saturday and called at our office. He is interested in some of the wolframite mines that are located near the Summit. He has a number of claims and is working four men regularly. They take out from two to three hundred pounds of wolframite per day. The ore sells in the east for about 450¢ per ton. At present Mr. Walker is working with a dry washer, but later when the rainy season begins will begin placer operations on a larger scale. Besides having several good placer claims he also owns a number of claims which show liberal outcroppings of ledges. The wolframite found here is of the purest quality and the deposits are the largest known in the world. Mr. Walker is making regular shipments and these mines are proving a little mint to him.—Range News.

J. Devine came in the latter part of the week from his property in the southwestern part of the territory.

He has eight claims in the Ellsworth district fifty miles south of Congress that he has been working for several years past. There are some 200 feet of work done upon the property and three men working steadily. A five stamp mill is easily accessible where 60 tons of ore has been treated. This ore plated 258 per ton. There is an abundance of copper ore that runs from 8 to 15 per cent, while the general assays of all minerals runs from 40¢ to 80¢. Water was developed at a depth of 25 feet. This property has been under bond and lease for some time for 10,000¢ but the bond has been taken up. Mr. Devine reports that a great deal of activity is being manifested throughout the entire district.—Prescott Prospect.

We are informed by President James A. Fleming of the Black Warrior Copper Co., Amalgamated, that an important strike of sulphide ore was made a few days ago on their gold gulch property, which is situated below the Continental and five and a half miles west of Black Warrior. The ore was struck at the water level, in an old prospect shaft, at a depth of 10 feet. The ledge is 16 feet wide and the ore is black sulphide, and pyrites of copper, the right kind for making acid. The discovery insures the erection of an acid plant at an early date, and pending its construction, leaching will be suspended. The leaching works will be closed down today. The reverberatory furnace at Black Warrior is being torn down and will be rebuilt much larger. A force of 40 men are building a road a mile and a half, to the Gold gulch property.—Silver Belt.

Gold mountain, in San Bernardino county, which was abandoned by "Lucky" Baldwin many years ago, is at present the scene of considerable activity. A force of over sixty men is at work, says the Riverside Enterprise, preparing the foundation for a forty-stamp mill, which is now on the way to that place, and quite a mining camp is springing up there. E. J. Baldwin once created a forty-stamp mill on the property, and expended a good many thousand dollars on it, but he finally arrived at the conclusion that the ore was not of sufficient value to warrant further work. For several years nothing was done toward bringing the mine forward, but last year it passed into the hands of Capt. De la Mar, the mining man, who has extensive interests in Idaho, Nevada and Utah. He sent experts to this part of the country, and their verdict settled the Gold mountain mining claims. The representatives of Capt. De la Mar say that if the mine proves what it now promises, the forty-stamp mill will be immediately followed by 100 more.

The Octave gold mine, near Stanton, Yavapai county, which six months ago was a prospect, has given rise to a new camp that is doubling its population in short intervals, and in the course of a few weeks will surround a mine constantly feeding a 40-stamp mill, says the Phoenix correspondent of the Los Angeles Herald. The rapid growth of the new camp is one of the marvels of mining in Arizona. The mine has been developed by a wealthy syndicate of men extensively interested in mining in various parts of the country, and large veins of fair grade rock have been traced to great depth, disclosing a quantity of ore sufficient to supply the large mill for years. The plant is modern and capable of handling twice the amount of ore an ordinary 40-stamp plant can receive. Besides the development of the well defined veins, prospectors recently have discovered gold in the porphyry, which, according to the accepted rules of mining, should be barren. The porphyry carries from 88 to 128 to the ton.

On Sunday, in company with Dr. T. C. Stallo, County Treasury A. H. Morehead and John Morehead, we visited the turquoise mines owned by Dr. Stallo and Bernard Olcovich of San Francisco. The mines are situated about six miles in a westerly direction from Globe, and comprise three claims, the Stallo, Ida and Ruth, Mr. Morehead Sr., owning an interest in the latter. The principal development has been

done on the Stallo claim, consisting of three shafts; one 24 feet with drifts northwest and southwest. Some very good turquoise has been taken from this shaft and seams of turquoise are visible in the shaft and drifts. The other shafts on the Stallo are each 10 feet deep and there is an open cut 24 feet in length, of an average depth of 8 feet, from which turquoise has been taken. There are two shafts on the Ida, each 4x6, and 10 feet in depth, the upper shaft showing turquoise scattered over the hanging wall. On the Ruth there is a shaft 4x6, and 10 feet deep. These claims have been surveyed and are all well monumented with stone and posts plainly lettered. The formations are quartz, spar, granite and porphyry inter-spersed with talc. The claims lie in a basin near the foot of Sleeping Beauty mountain, in a highly mineralized section and the ground sloping to the south at an angle of about 51 degrees, is admirably situated for economical development. A good wagon road runs to within a half mile of the claims. They are surrounded by rich bearing mineral claims; to the south and west the formation is goldbearing and to the north and east, copper-bearing. Dr. Stallo has shipped about 100 pounds of turquoise, some of it very fine, to his partner in San Francisco.—Silver Belt.

The old fad of collecting and treasuring attractive mineral specimens is being renewed and there is said to be an increase in demand and price, particularly in eastern cities. Dealers throughout the country are looking for rhodocrosite, rhodonite, stibnite in fine crystals, and pyromorphite of the choice specimens are scarce. It is said that a fine rhodocrosite specimen will realize 25¢ and prices run up to 200¢ for particularly choice ones, while good rhodonite specimens will bring 15¢ and up; oxinite, 5¢ and up, and choice crocoite, 10¢ to 75¢. Choice specimens of mineral ores are also in demand at good prices.—Denver Mining Reporter.

A. J. Giffellen, former United States Treasurer, and Matthew Vassar, president of the famous college which bears his name, last week purchased for 36,000¢ the properties of the Battle Mountain mining company in Nevada. The claims are in Lander county, and there

are few prospects from which more gratifying results have been derived. It is said that upon the dump are thousands of tons of ore that would yield at least 5 per cent copper, 38 in gold, and a fractional amount in silver, and that the group affords foundation for one of the biggest properties in all Nevada. The gentlemen who purchased the group are among the best known in the east.

The Mining Reporter of Denver calls attention to the profits that are being derived from low-grade ores. It says: "Among an array of statistics concerning low-grade ore treatment the following facts are made prominent: At the Atlantic mine, Houghton, Michigan, 28 ore is mined, carried, put through a stamp mill, concentrated, smelted at a total cost of 1.10¢ per ton; at the Deadwood-Terra mine, South Dakota, a 160-stamp mill has crushed 15,000 tons per month of ore averaging 1.80¢ per ton, at a total cost for mining and milling of 1.40¢ per ton."

Dr. Hughes some few days ago was called a few miles into the country to visit a woman who was suffering a severe pain in her head. The trouble appeared to be simply in the nose and the doctor upon examination found that numerous screw worms were in her nose, and he extracted one hundred small screw worms from the nose. The lady said that a few mornings previous when she opened the screen door of her kitchen, a small sized gray colored fly flew viciously at her head. She fought the thing away and thought no more about the matter. The following day she had a severe pain in her nose with the result above stated. Dr. Hughes says that he has such experiences every summer. It behooves the people to be careful of the screw worm fly. It is gray in color, and resembles a common house fly otherwise; but it will deposit its eggs and do its mischief in less than one second. The lady treated is now wholly recovered but she is on the lookout for screw worm flies now.—Phoenix Gazette.

Call at Watkins' drug store and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. They are an elegant physic. They also improve the appetite, strengthen the digestion and regulate the liver and bowels. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect.

The Drop in Lead.

The big drop in the price of lead is occupying marked attention in Colorado and on the eastern markets and is causing much uneasiness in Leadville. The Leadville Miner says of it:

"It was in these columns that it was predicted that the trustification of the smeltery interests of this country would open the way to speculation in either base or precious metals. When the smelter trust in an affected fight on the National Lead trust raised the price of lead, pretending to fight the lead trust, this paper was the first, and probably only, paper to make the admission that possibly the smelter trust was honest in its fight against the lead trust. For some months the smelter trust quotations were in advance of the 'broker quotations,' so-called. The present quotations would indicate that there has been a demoralization in prices of lead. It is going down, down, down. Whether it is a bearing movement on the part of the lead trust, or on the part of the smelter trust, has not yet been made manifest to the miner who has to stand the loss. It is immaterial, anyway, in the discussion. The fact is that lead within a few weeks has dropped nearly 90 cents per hundred. This is a fearful slump. There is no valid reason for it whatever. The miner is being ground between the nether and upper mill stones of the trusts. Ores of a lead base are coming in from Canada and the smelter trust is using these for a basis on which to hammer lead down. There is really a good demand for lead, and there has been no over-production. Can there be any other reason for the big drop than speculation?"

Since that appeared in the Miner another cut in prices has been made. President Nash, of the American Smelting and Refining Company, New York, when asked about it explained that the new cut had been made in order to bring the market to a settled basis and prevent delay in orders in hope of further reductions.

At present it looks as if lead had touched bedrock and that no more cuts need be expected. It is quoted at 4 cents a pound on the New York market.—Los Angeles Review.

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NOTE.—There are many cheap baking powders made of alum. Liebig, the celebrated chemist, says that alum disorders the stomach and occasions acidity and dyspepsia.