

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News

The United Verde Company has in contemplation the erection of a large cyanide plant to handle certain ores which do not readily yield to the smelting process.—Prescott Prospect.

The Edison experimental placer plant at Dolores, New Mexico, is running continuously, but none of the employees, says the New Mexican, lets his left hand know what his right hand doeth, as it were. A high fence has been erected above the works in order to bar out the curious.

The Journal-Miner says that John Devlin, a Montana mining man, after paying a visit to Jerome and looking over that section thoroughly has decided to spend about \$10,000 in running a tunnel under the mountain about nine miles west of Jerome to strike a big iron dyke which runs through the mountain. He thinks the chances are good for striking a big body of copper.

The Star, in an article on the recent fire which destroyed the big mill of the Commonwealth Mining Company at Pierce, states that the loss is \$5,000,000, which it is understood is covered by insurance. The property was about to be sold for figures running up into the millions. The company has cleared about two million dollars a year for four years past. The richest ores were shipped to El Paso up to the time the stamps were put in.

Saturday the last payment of \$38,750 was paid on the Cliff group of mines. This gives the deeds to the new company. Work will now be pushed on this group, and from present appearance it will soon become a producer. Last week in a crosscut a splendid body of ore was struck, and if it continues as it now seems it would, there will soon be another smelter necessary in this district.—Jerome News.

The Salt Lake Tribune says that the April Fool and Delamar mines situated at Delamar, will soon be consolidated. It is claimed that the ores of the April Fool mine can be worked to a better advantage by working the ores in one mill. The reorganization it is understood, will be on a basis of \$5,000,000 for the consolidated domains. What the relative proportions of stock each company will have is not given out.

Harrington & Barr, who have the old Grey Eagle and the Tiger mines in the Bradshaws under lease and bond, have made a strike in both properties. In the Tiger they have encountered a large body of ore which samples 350 per ton gold, and in the Grey Eagle a winze sunk from the lowest level has disclosed a body of ore three feet in width sampling 900 per ton in gold. These properties were once great producers and under the present management show promise of taking their former rank in Yavapai's gold producers.—Prospect.

From John Tracy, who has recently returned from the mining region near Nacosari, it is learned that the new smelter under construction, six miles from Nacosari, is completed. It is estimated that the cost of the plant will exceed three million dollars. The railroad from the mines to the smelter is hauling ore for reduction, and there is already enough material on the ground to keep the furnaces busy for two or three months. A small force of men is at present engaged in straightening out the grounds preparatory to firing up, at which time a large force of men will be employed.—Star.

An interesting event to the mining world will be celebrated next week at Eisleben in Germany, where ceremonies will be held in commemoration of the seven hundredth anniversary of the opening of the Mansfeld copper mines, which are still actively worked. These mines antedate by a few years those of the Stora Kopparbarg in Sweden, and are the oldest mines in the world which have been operated continuously, or with only brief interruptions. It is true that the Rio Tinto mines in Spain were worked by the Romans and

the lead mines of Laurium in Greece by their Greek owners over 2,000 years ago; but there are gaps of centuries in the history of those mines. Many distinguished men, including the Emperor of Germany, are to be present at Eisleben, and it will be a memorable event.—M. & E. Journal.

Mention was made in the Post a few days ago of the finding of a rich pocket of gold in the mine owned by J. H. Neale, situated near Bald mountain. It was found to contain 10,000 and of this discovery a Tuolumne county correspondent writes: A few weeks ago a gold seam was struck in the tunnel and several hundred dollars extracted. Work was continued and an upraise was run on the gold seam. The vein widened out and the rich bunch of yellow metal was encountered. The property was formerly known as the Sugarman. The parties interested are Messrs. J. H. Neale, Herold, Bob Watson and Charles Smith. In early days it yielded some very handsome pockets, Charles Sell and others taking out \$6,000 at one time, but it was not worked to any great depth. The tunnel has been driven in 8.0 feet. Several small pockets have been taken out since January. The present yield aggregates over 500 ounces, and it is expected that more of the precious metal will be extracted before many days.

Defects in the title having all been cured, the attorneys for Hon. W. A. Clark in this city are daily expecting the arrival of deeds for the big group of claims adjoining the properties of the Ophir Hill in Ophir canyon, that were recently purchased by him of an English company. With this acquisition the gentleman who shelled out \$75,000 for the Ophir company's mines that have since been equipped with an up-to-date concentrator, becomes the owner of a veritable empire of ground in the old camp, and that it will have soon been restored to the activity of early days is most likely. The conveyance of the new ground perfected, it is understood that Manager Clark will begin at once the active prospecting of it when the force will be materially increased. Meanwhile the new mill is running steadily, while another big consignment of concentrates made its appearance on the market yesterday.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The Seven Devils are world famous. Here, without the question of a doubt, is the greatest surface deposit of copper ore the world has ever seen, and happily for the future of mining in Washington county, this surface deposit is now proven to have great depth, as in one mine, at 320 feet down, there came in a vein of several feet of fine ore, with eight inches of mineral carrying 40 per cent copper; on another they have been shipping for the past six months three carloads per week or ore that nets them 40 per cent. There is ore of lower grade in both these properties, of course, but there is enough of the rich material to make them very valuable properties. At another place in the district there is found virgin copper, though not in large quantity, the predominating ore being bornite. Since the early '70's miners have pinned their faith to the Seven Devils; and that they have done well there is no question. It is a section that will make Idaho famous as a copper producer, and give wealth to those who have "kept the faith." So soon as the Pacific & Idaho Northern railway, now built 41 miles, is completed into the district (and this, it is announced, will be within two years), there will be a repetition of the old time "rush" only, instead of the prospector, it will be the investor who will go in. Shrewd mining men have come in within the past two years, and they have, as stated above, made what may properly be called mines.—Idaho Mining Journal.

A press dispatch from Hermosa, S. D., says: The increased demand for mica in connection with electrical appliances has been so great that the mica mines of the United States are no longer able to supply the trade. Custer county has produced more mica than any other territory of equal

size in this country, but most of its mica mines were worked before the new process of making large sheets out of small pieces was discovered, and the mines have been abandoned. As a consequence of the development of the new process the old mines are now being opened up as rapidly as men and machinery can be brought together. Most of the old mica mining claims were sold to farmers and ranchers, but now the old dumps, which were thought to be worthless, are worth thousands of dollars. Several companies have been organized to buy up large numbers of these claims and to buy the products of the small mines worked by private individuals. They have purchased large numbers, but the farmers are not so ready to sell as was expected. They propose to run their own mines, and it is now no unusual thing to see the streets lined with farmers' wagons loaded with mica for sale, where formerly they marketed hay, potatoes, butter, eggs and other farm products. Under the stimulus of the new process, whereby the smallest pieces of mica can be made into sheets of any size and of the finest quality, Custer county has suddenly become literally alive with prospectors and miners in their mad rush after the best claims. Many new mines have been discovered, and many old ones which ten years ago were not thought to be worth working are now worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000.

Mining Industry of To-Day.

The industry of metal mining never rested upon so firm and lasting foundations as it does today. Divining rods, spiritualistic hunches, pot holes of gold, Aladdin lamps and like jim-cracks and mystifying humbuggery have faded away under the glare of the light of conservative common sense.

There was a time when a man who failed to successfully run a peanut stand, insurance company, bank or other commercial enterprises, "back east," at once betook himself to the mineral districts of the Rockies, picked up a few valueless prospect holes, memorized half a dozen terms and sentences from the vocabulary of mining slang, and, returning to the field of his former failures, gathered in the lambs from the flock of friends he possessed, sometimes, but rarely, to profit, more frequently to loss. Well it is, however, that the days for the performance of such deeds of legerdemain have passed, and strict business methods have assumed controlling sway over the mining industry. Romance, with its varying lights and shades, will always environ the business of mining with its seductive atmosphere; the possibility of encountering bonanzas will keep hope ever green in the miner's heart under the recurrence of most distressing disappointments, but the "wild cats," pure and simple, have been forced out of the mining corral and should never be readmitted. Under these conditions of business mining the immensity of Montana's mineral future can be conceived of but by few and experienced by none of the living generation.—Western Mining World.

Claim Jumpers.

Of all men the claim jumper is the most despicable, and especially so when the property, the title to which they seek to cloud, has been extensively developed, and which, at the time of jumping, is being worked. The Herald, of this city, in its issue of the 24th contains an account of the recent jumping of the Snyder Improvement company's group of claims in Gold Mountain district, recently purchased for \$100,000 by the Kimberly syndicate of Sharon, Pa. In this instance the jumper bases his right to the ground on some slight irregularity in the previous locating of the claims embraced in the group, and so he has covered the entire property with his stakes, monuments and location notices. The Mining Review deploras the fact that in any of our mining camps there can be found men so devoid of honor and manhood as to do such a thing, and it

is to be hoped that they will meet with disappointment in carrying out their designs, which, in fact, is nothing more or less than a blackmailing scheme, as there is no likelihood that the general land office will recognize the claims presented by the bunco-man, even if there were some trivial irregularities in the former location of the property. Such gentry should be given short shift in our mining camps, and, while we dislike to urge force in suppressing them, still, we would not be displeased if they got off with nothing worse than a coat of tar and feathers.—Mining Review.

The Future of Silver.

In viewing the future value of silver the Salt Lake Tribune sees a silver lining in the clouds overhanging China. It says: Where men own silver mines and are not forced to work them, they might let the work drag for a few years because as gold is increasing in this world, and as things are presenting themselves in China, in ten years there will be such an immense volume of gold, and such an immense demand for silver for the Orient, that under natural laws silver will gravitate back to a parity with gold. Possibly the war in South Africa will, in a desultory manner, continue for some months yet, but the probabilities are that the mines will be in full working blast within sixty days. In that event the product of the world's gold this year will probably reach 300,000,000, and by another year, or by two years more at farthest, it will amount to 400,000,000, and we shall hear the old mossbacks in the east begin to demand that a limitation shall be put on the coinage of gold lest money become too plenty and too cheap. In the meantime, with the Boxers boxed out, the demand for silver in China will be something tremen-

dous. Two years ago China wanted to borrow 100,000,000 in silver and her statesmen said it could without trouble absorb 100,000,000 a year for twenty years to come. That would give the people only 50 apiece.

Money Center of the World.

New York is coming to be recognized as the financial center of the world. The man who would have claimed this ten years ago would have been considered rash indeed. Now the nations of the world are admitting the truth of this by coming to New York to negotiate their loans and fill their depleted money bags from the coffers of the new financial power of the west. That New York's great stride in the direction indicated is no mere change of fickle fortune, but is in accordance with the law of the inevitable is demonstrated. The loss of prestige in London and the accession of New York to this new power is the law of the inevitable. That nation which produces the most wealth will dictate how that wealth will be spent and thereby in a very simple, practical way determine the balance of power in the financial world. The United States is the richest country under the sun. Great Britain is next, the ratio being in direct proportion to the population as the per capita wealth is about the same.

Where the United States excels in point of wealth is on its fertile farm lands and its square miles of mountain ranges with their deposits of precious metals. Its national possibilities are as unlimited as its future is unbounded. It is the wealth of the nation that gives New York its preeminence as a money center.—Albuquerque Citizen.

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