

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

John G. Keppler, an old time miner of this place, returned last week from a trip to Nacozari and other sections of Sonora. He spent some time at Nacozari, and his opinion is that it is the coming great camp of Sonora, and in a few years will rival and surpass Cananea. Mr. Keppler is a man of much experience in mining, and his opinion is worth considering. He reports great activity in mining in that section, and all of the companies, as well as many individuals are doing well. He reports one mine, the ore from which averages 2,500 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead. This property commenced paying dividends from the grass roots. Charles Morgan is operating extensively on the Yaqui river, and Frank Qualey, well known in this county, is sending in vast quantities of ore which is brought out from the mines on burro trains. Burros, he says, are worth 20¢ per head in gold in that section and a man with a burro train is a prince. Gold, silver, copper and lead are being mined in that section, copper predominating, though silver and lead holds are pushing it for first place. Considerable placer mining is being done, and with most satisfactory results. Mr. Keppler says that prospects are much more readily sold there than here and at far better prices. Many prospectors have made good stakes, and are well satisfied with the country. American money seems to be flowing into that section of Sonora in an endless stream, and the country is fast being Americanized. The railroad from Nacozari will soon be pushed on down the Yaqui river and on to the coast, thus opening up a vast section of new mineral country. He says there is plenty of water in that section, the mountains being timbered, and as native labor is cheap and abundant, the conditions seem most favorable for mining. He was greatly surprised at the wonderful growth of Douglas, which he thinks is as large as both Clifton and Morenci, and growing with wonderful rapidity. Property at Douglas he says is "out of sight." He expects to return to Sonora later on and do a little prospecting on his own account.—Copper Era.

The Old Dominion smelter is the liveliest place about Globe at the present time. With two furnaces in commission a large force is required, and in addition to the smelter crews a number of men are at work on the big matte pile breaking it up, sacking and transferring it to the G. V. G. & N. cars for shipment to the east. On June 30 last there was about 4,500,000 pounds of this matte, averaging 70 per cent. copper, and the stock has since been added to. The sale of this matte will net the company a handsome sum. The furnaces are turning out 200 bars of copper, 98 to 99 fine every twenty-four hours. The stock pile at the mine is being drawn upon to keep up the supply of ore for the smelter. When that is exhausted all the ore will have to come from the mine, and a large force of miners will be needed to take it out. The mine force is being gradually increased.—Globe Silver Belt.

This morning Judge R. E. Sloan decided the famous Shirley Mitchell case in favor of the defendants. Shirley loses. This was an action in which James Shirley brought suit in the district court of this county against George Mitchell, W. C. Greene and others, asking the court to declare that he was, by agreement with Mitchell, the owner of a one-fourth interest in the celebrated Cananea copper properties, now being operated by the Greene Consolidated Copper company in the State of Sonora, Mexico. The case was begun in the summer of 1899, and was tried without a jury before Judge Sloan in the month of July of this year. The court in his decision finds that no trust agreement of any kind was entered into between Shirley and Mitchell, and that Shirley has no right to any interest in any of these properties or in any stock in either the Greene Consolidated or Cobre Grande companies. The decision of this case, in favor of the Mitchell-

Greene side of this noted litigation disposes of the last case relating to the titles to the Greene Consolidated property.—Journal-Miner.

A Salt Lake City dispatch says: A group of locations, comprehending no less than 300 acres adjoining the famous Ferris-Haggerty mines at Battle Mountain, Wyo., has just passed into the hands of local talent, which will, on the consummation of the undertaking, have paid out no less than 150,000\$, without reference to the moneys expended in prospecting it under the option. The new owners are Senator Kearns; Jacob E. Bamberger, of the Daly West; David Keith, president of the Silver King; Samuel Newhouse, of the Boston Con., and W. H. Dickson. The same ledge which has made of the Ferris Haggerty group one of the most sensational of Western performers, and for which as much as 1,000,000\$ was recently paid, extends into the domain acquired by Senator Kearns and his associates. At all events, the new owners will begin its active explorations under that belief, and to outline the work expert talent will be sent to look into the geology of the region at once. That so prominent an aggregation has interested itself in the new camp will doubtless stimulate interest in it, and its strides should be at once increased.

The Era is informed on the very best of authority that in the Coronado Copper company, that recently took over the McLean group of claims on the Coronado mountain, near Metcalfe, are meeting with most substantial encouragement in their development work, and has uncovered an eight-foot vein of 15 per cent sulphide ore, which is a strike of no small importance, even in this district of large bodies of rich ore. The company has paid for their claims and are pushing development work in several places.—Copper Era.

Messrs. Duncan J. Frew and William A. Holderman left for Silver Reef last night to visit with Manager Thomas Ferguson of the Silver Reef Leaching company. The new mill with which the great volume of tailing at the Reef is to be treated has been in commission for several days and is doing its work, according to reports from the south, most obediently. It is said that Mr. Holderman, who has had many years experience in the metallurgy of the diggings, has developed methods for the treatment of slimes that promises the mine-owners much relief and that the nature of it will be released in a few weeks.—Salt Lake Tribune.

The west fissure in the May Day, which was at first opened on the 100-foot level below the tunnel a month ago, has been tapped this week on the 100 and 250 foot levels. In both places excellent values were found, and it is the belief of the management that the big channel has been found. Indubitable proof is furnished that the ore "goes down" in this section of Godiva hill, and with a mill to handle the low grade, the mine should become a regular bread winner. The ore on the 250 foot level samples close to 40 per cent. lead, and besides its silver values it runs about 15¢ a ton in gold. Some copper has made its appearance in the mass at intervals, and there is every indication that, in keeping with other properties in the lime, the red metal will predominate as depth is attained. From the bottom of the winze, 80 feet below the 250, or about 900 feet from the surface, a crosscut has already been started for the fissure, which is virgin ground to the sage brush. The dry concentrator, which has been rebuilt under the direction of Mr. Ingersoll, is being equipped with electric lights preparatory to a series of tests of the machinery, and it will be known within sixty days whether the mine management can rely on that process or must seek some other for the treatment of its large volume of milling ores. The contract with the owners of this plant expires in February, and unless they "make good" by then, it is fair to presume that the management will install a plant of its own. At present but fifteen men are employed at the mine, and only sufficient ore to meet current expenses is being marketed.—Tintic, Utah, Miner.

Zinc Mining Possibilities.

Great hopes are entertained respecting the possibilities of turning to profitable account Slocan galena ores carrying an excess of zinc—a circumstance which heretofore has been distinctly detrimental instead of, as now appears likely, desirable. In smelting silver-lead ores, merely with a view to the recovering of those metals, an ore containing an excess of zinc is metallurgically troublesome, and consequently it has been the practice on the part of the smelters to tax all ore containing over and above a certain percentage of refractory material, so much per cent of excess. So long as British Columbia mine owners had a market for their lead ores in the United States, and were commanding a good price for their product, no attempt was made to market ores carrying a very high percentage of zinc, but since this market has been closed and the basis of dealing has been on London quotations, less unduly heavy freight and other charges, the margin of profit on lead mining operations has been so reduced that none but the very richest mines—and these are not always the most important in this country—could afford to continue working. Thus production since 1901 has fallen off very considerably, and so far as lead mining is concerned there is little likelihood of improvement in the British Columbia situation until the institution of certain tariff reforms and amendments looking towards the establishment of lead manufacturing and paint world in Canada. It has been estimated that there is a market in the Dominion itself for from one half to two-thirds of the lead annually received in British Columbia, but under present conditions all our lead is exported in the form of ore or matte, while all the manufactured lead consumed in the country is imported. There is meanwhile some talk of building large refinery works at Nelson, experimental tests with an electrolytic process at the small plant at Trail having proved, it is understood, reasonably successful, and pressure is also being brought to bear on the Dominion government to subsidize the undertaking and also to effect such changes in the tariff as to render the importation of white lead, lead pipe and other manufactured forms of lead practically prohibitive.—British Columbia Mining Record.

Sold for \$100,000.

Ex-Senator Dorsey, J. L. Eligholz, secretary of the Trio Mining Company, and party arrived from Los Angeles last Thursday and were registered at Hotel Gandolfo. The senator has purchased the celebrated Maraquita mine, located in the Tyson district, Yuma county, paying therefor 100,000\$. It is located about five miles from Tyson's Wells, and has been idle for a period of over twenty years for no other apparent reason than that the owner, Madame Jacques Travis, had not the means to put in its necessary reduction plant and other machinery for its development and would not permit any one else to do so. The mine is supposed to be fabulously rich and it is said will become, by proper development, one of the greatest in the territory. Its opening up will give an impetus to the mining industry of Yuma county, and the richer it shall prove to be the more money it will attract for the discovery of other ledges in that immediate vicinity.

In March, 1900, Madame Travis gave an option to Peter Ganer and J. A. Le Doux for 65,000\$, but when the time of the option had expired she refused to turn over the mine and suit was commenced to gain possession and is now pending in the district court of this county. The sale to Senator Dorsey has probably been made with an understanding with the parties who have been trying to get the mine, and perhaps nothing more will be heard of the Ganer-Le Doux-Travis suit.

On Sunday last Senator Dorsey, accompanied by J. L. Eligholz and the party that came from Los Angeles with them, departed for the mine in private conveyance, no doubt with the purpose of examining this valuable

property and to ascertain what will be required for its development. They expect to be away two weeks or more, and on their return it may be learned when operations will be commenced. Once they are under way it will mean much to Yuma county. It will advertise the mineral wealth of this section as it has never been before. The Maraquita could have fallen into no better hands than Senator Dorsey's, for he is a pushing and shrewd operator.—Yuma Sentinel.

The American Nile.

The scheme to use the great flow of the Colorado river is perhaps the grandest ever conceived by man, and the results which will follow the successful erection of dams, the digging of canals and the enrichment of lands by the system of irrigation proposed are incalculable. Arthur P. Davis, principal engineer of the arid land reclamation service and head of the geological survey, who is making investigations on the river, is quoted in an interview as saying that it is proposed to erect diversion dams to turn the waters from the bed of the river to the lands on the sides. He has in view three places where these dams could be built, but says he is not at liberty to make them public until later. Of course, the withholding of information as to the locations of these dams is to prevent speculators from gaining an unfair advantage over those who would become bona fide settlers and cultivators of the lands reclaimed by the government. Notwithstanding the engineer's reticence and without in the least reflecting upon him, it is, however, generally believed and understood that his plans contemplate four dams and that their locations will be: One at Norton, in this county, about sixty miles from this city by wagon route, with capacity to irrigate 300,000 acres; a second at Bill Williams Fork, to irrigate 400,000 acres; a third at Bull's Head, with 300,000 acres capacity; and a fourth at Black Canyon, to provide for 200,000 acres. The estimated cost of these irrigation schemes is placed at 22,000,000\$. For this outlay could be reclaimed 1,200,000 acres, 500 miles of navigation provided at an estimated value of 10,000,000\$, and electric power possibilities in the neighborhood of 100,000\$ more.

If the proposed plans on the Colorado river are fully carried out we will have an "American Nile," with grander possibilities and a greater and more intelligent people than can be found in the land of the Pharaohs.—Arizona Sentinel.

California's Great Pipe Line.

In giving an account of the progress of the Standard Oil company's great 300-mile pipe line from the Kern River field to San Francisco by the Pacific Oil Reporter says that this line is one of the largest pipe lines in the world. The line is eight inches in diameter and for the initial work a flow of about 10,000 barrels a day will be maintained, although this figure is less than half the capacity of the pipe line if pressed to the limit. The pipe line is being constructed on a scale never before attempted even by the Standard Oil company. In Pennsylvania and Ohio there are longer lines or lines with a greater delivery capacity, but none which in length and capacity together equal the California line now so near completion. There are ten pumping stations along the line with an installation of four 150-horse power boilers each, although the pumps which will

A Dangerous Month.

This is the month of coughs, colds and acute catarrh. Do you catch cold easily? Find yourself hoarse, with a tickling in your throat and an annoying cough at night? Then, you should always have handy, a bottle of Ballard's Horehound Syrup. J. A. Anderson, 354 West 5th St., Salt Lake City, writes: "We use Ballard's Horehound Syrup for coughs and colds. It gives immediate relief. We know it's the best remedy for these troubles. I write this to induce other people to try this pleasant and efficient remedy." 25c, 50c and 1\$ at H. H. Watkins' drugstore.

be at first installed will not have anywhere near capacity enough to tax the power of the boilers.

At the present time the gangs at work on the construction of the line are engaged at either side of Newman, and at the present rate of progress they should complete the undertaking by the first of the year. There always is, however, considerable uncertainty about the delivery of iron work from the east, and already the construction of the line has been held up for short periods because the pipe did not arrive in quantities sufficient to continue laying the line.

Incidental to the operation the company will, and for that matter has already in operation, a complete private telegraph system running along the route of the pipe line from San Francisco to Bakersfield.

Oil Wells Are Discovered All Around London.

American enterprise has taken England by storm. It has commenced the vigorous development of natural gas fields all around London, which are said to be larger but deeper than any known to exist in the United States. These fields were first tapped six years ago at Hatfield, in Sussex, when they were down 312 feet the smell of gas was powerful. They disregarded it and thought it was foul air. Even later, when a light was applied to the boring and brought a huge burst of flames, nothing practical was done beyond illuminating the adjoining depot. But a year ago some Americans began exploration in real earnest. They find that coal oil in abundance underlies the sandstone formation which covers a great part of England. They formed a powerful company, which is carrying on its operations night and day, and several wells are in full flow. The gas supplies both light and power. In the deepest hole the pressure is 200 feet to the square inch, which is more than the working pressure of most locomotives in this country. The pressure is found to rise steadily as the holes pierce deeper into the beds of porous sandstone that cover the gas-bearing strata beneath. The Americans took their own time to acquire all available property, and paid a high price for most of it. The tight little island has first and last been a wonderful mineral country. So far no country of its size has been discovered equal to it. After more than a thousand years of working, the tin mines of Cornwall still furnish the world with the bulk of its supply. Its iron and coal still continue to hold out, and now its oil discoveries, fit to hold their own, it is said, with any known to exist in the United States. The presence of oil will give a new impetus to British manufacturers, which concerns us but slightly, if at all.—Western Mining World.

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