

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

J. J. Brooks, of the Bannie mining company, came in from the Bannie mine yesterday with some very rich looking ore taken out of the cross cut being run from the 200 foot level in this property. The cross cut has been in the ore body from the start, but was in about 30 feet before the rich ore was encountered. This ore was struck on foot wall and had been penetrated 16 inches when Mr. Brooks left. The ore is heavy with mineral and seems to be a verification of predictions made that the Bannie would prove a wonderfully rich property, with development work.—Prescott Courier.

Jake Farguland made a rich gold discovery about one mile south of the Buttes, Monday. He was following a line of contact between porphyry and granite and discovered a small outcrop of quartz. He stuck his pick into the latter and turned over a piece of quartz liberally sprinkled with virgin gold. Further work revealed a "blind lead" which yields specimens very rich in the yellow metal. Some of them will probably assay as high as five hundred dollars gold per ton. It is certainly a very encouraging find, but not sufficient work has been done yet to determine the real extent and value of the find. A. Bull, one of the Grant Bros. book keepers, "grub staked" Farguland, and is interested in the claim.—Florence Blade.

Three carloads of ore were shipped out of Tombstone Saturday by the Consolidated Mines Co., and from ten to fifteen carloads a week are now being shipped. An average of one carload a day is being shipped from the big shaft, while the Silver Thread, Tranquility and the Comet contribute the balance, says the prospector. The work of cutting out the station on the 70 foot level is progressing rapidly, Sullivan and Ingalls drills being employed. Supt. Walker expects to have this station complete, and the two large pumps originally intended for the 80 foot and the 1,000 foot levels, installed and pumping water by December first. The pumps are handling about the same amount of water, and on Thursday lifted 2,361,000 gallons.—Arizona Gazette.

One of the greatest strikes made in the Dragon mountains in recent years has been made in the Black Diamond copper mine. The new strike is a chute of ore, eleven feet wide, averaging ten per cent copper and thirty-five ounces silver, two feet of which will average twenty-six per cent of copper and 432 ounces silver. The Black Diamond copper mining company have just installed a seven-mile, four-inch pipe line and large pumping plant, which is now in operation and gives them an unlimited supply of water from Pearce; this, with their one and a half mile aerial tramway and 200 ton up-to-date smelter, gives them one of the best and most completely equipped plants in this section of the country. Their smelter is running full capacity and turning out high grade matte which will be converted into black copper, making them a large and profitable producer. This property has a bright future and with increased capacity is destined to become one of the largest producers in Arizona.—Tucson Star.

A. W. Tennent, general manager of the Sonora River Placer Mining Company, has recently made a deal for a rich copper property near San Antonio pass in the Patagonia or San Antonio mountains, four miles southwest of Lochiel, says the Cananea Herald. The ore is high grade and is found in wide scissions throughout the breadth of the vein. Specimens shown are peculiar and not very common in this section. Throughout the rock the pure copper exists in flakes. Mr. Tennent regards the property as second only to the Cananea mines. He is now sinking a 4x6 foot vertical shaft which will be timbered with sawed timbers 8x8 inches in size. He has purchased from the Pride of the West people at Washington Camp, which is near his mine, a steam hoist, engine and boiler, etc., and Thursday sent over teams and

men to remove them to the mine and he left yesterday to superintend the work. He has luckily secured the promise of the customs collector at Nogales, Sonora, to send an inspector over to arrange for the removal of the machinery across the line, thus avoiding the great trouble and expense of hauling it to Nogales to pass it through the custom house. To get the machinery on the ground by this arrangement it will have to be moved less than three miles.—Border Vidette.

At White Cliffs, New South Wales, is the most important opal mining district in the world. The White Cliffs opals are noted for their great beauty and their value. Up to the present time over a million dollars' worth of the gems have been exported from this one locality and the mines appear to be most lasting. The mineral occurs in seams or layers in cretaceous deposits. The variety of color and pattern is large and prices range up to 125¢ per ounce which is the unit of purchase in the rough. The stones are found now and then of large size. They occur in purest white with all the play of color characteristic of the precious opal and in finer color reflections than ever produced from any other opal mining locality. The stones from this deposit have much surpassed the beautiful productions of the Royal Hungarian opal mines, that at one time were the world's most famous opal mines. Some single specimens of opal from the New South Wales mines have brought large prices, as, for instance, one of four and one-half ounces sold for 500¢ and another of nine ounces brought 3,000¢.—Western Mining World.

The Santa Fe New Mexican has this to say of Socorro county's richest mining camp: The Rosedale mine, on the east side of the San Mateo range in Socorro county, has resumed operations this month under the name of W. H. Martin & Company, after a shut-down of nearly two years. At the time of the shut down the owners had an offer to sell. They were working with an equipment of a ten-stamp mill and cyaniding plant and had a shipment record of bullion ore amounting to over 110,000¢, which had paid all working expenses, provided 10,000¢ worth of surface improvement and allowed for a distribution of profits among the owners. The average of ore milled ranges about 10¢ gold per ton principally. A small shipment or two of a soft, oxide ore netted over 2¢ per pound, about 1500 pounds, netting over 3,000¢. The ore taken out and marketed was from development alone. The mine has attained a depth of 74 feet at which point the water level came in. On account of needing an extra pumping plant and other things, the work was stopped in that direction. From the seventy-four foot shaft, fourteen levels are run north and south, blocking out after careful measurement, ore in place of about 350,000¢. In the fifth level a body of ore not classed in the above estimate and richer than the above average was run into for about forty feet and the seventh level is now being driven to find it. Should this work be successful, 5,000,000¢ of ore reserves will allow of increased milling capacity, consequently an increased production and a cheaper reducing charge. The ore above water level is free milling and easy to treat. Whether the change will affect values and treatment has yet to be determined, but the acquisition of water will be of such benefit that it will offset any change in the nature of the ore. About thirty men have been put on since resumption. An accident has rendered one battery of stamps useless, but this will soon be remedied and an enlargement of the mill is on the slate for early construction.

### Many Mothers of a Like Opinion.

Mrs. Piltner, of Cordova, Iowa, says: "One of my children was subject to croup of a severe type, and the giving of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy promptly, always brought relief. Many mothers in this neighborhood think the same as I do about this remedy and want no other kind for their children." For sale by H. H. Watkins, druggist.

## Passing of the Pioneer Miners of the Pacific Coast.

The passing of the Argonaut all over the west is faithfully depicted in the following paragraph from a Nevada paper whose correspondent notes the changes which are sweeping the old time camping grounds of the pioneer miner into oblivion: "During our last trip to the Northern Hills we had occasion to observe a very notable change in one respect from former years. It was the lack of the old time prospectors who used to swarm the streets of Deadwood and gave to the main thoroughfares a life and animation which unhappily seems almost to have ceased. Upon inquiry we are told that the reason for this was the fact that the most of them who made prospecting an avocation had sold out their holdings to the large companies who had bought up the ground in such large tracts that the company was virtually captured and owned, and the prospectors' occupation was gone. The old grizzled fellows have betaken themselves to newer fields, or have settled down in the cities or in their childhood homes to enjoy their money and wait for the grim messenger who will take them over the range. And many, alas, how many, have already folded their tents and struck the trail which leads to the better land. The old town does not seem so gay as in the olden time; great brick blocks now mark the place where once stood the miner's cabin, and today the streets echo to the tread of but few of those to the manor born, but strangers from every quarter of the globe. The city grows, and the country flourishes, but most of those who laid the foundation of its greatness, who blazed the trails and made the roads, have passed or are rapidly passing away. We rejoice in the up-building and in the prosperity of the city, but we feel in the core of our spirit the truth that we miss the hand shake and the friendly greeting of the old-time boys."

### Mexico Gold Output.

It looks as if we had underestimated the annual yield of gold in this country. The official statistics for the last quarter of 1902 show that the total value of the new gold mined was 3,250,000 ¢, or at the rate of 15,000,000 ¢ per year, and to this should be added 33 per cent to cover the gold illicitly exported to avoid the payment of the export tax. Practical miners and people familiar with the gold exportation confirm this estimate. Here, then, is the point we wish to make, that the gold mined here, is now, approximately, 20,000,000 ¢ yearly. As we said the other day, in a few years the total annual yield will reach 25,000,000 ¢. We believe it will go higher inside of eight years. Mexico will lose its distinctive renown as a great silver producing country and enter the list of the countries contributing heavily to the world's stock of the yellow metal. This means that the work of stabilizing the peso is going to be more easily accomplished than many people think. Not only will Mexico have gold enough for her currency needs, to back her silver money, but also to give strength to her banks, and so make it possible to drive the interest rate down still further. Good money in abundance will push this country ahead in marvelous fashion, and we fully agree with the intelligent Japanese consul general here that Mexico is going to rapidly eclipse her present great prosperity.—Mexican Herald.

### Do You Want to Yawn?

Feel cold shiverings, aching in the bones, lack of energy, headache, and great depression? These symptoms may be followed by violent headache, high fever, extreme nervousness, a condition known as malaria. Herbine cures it. Take it before the disease gets a fair hold, though it will work a cure in any stage. J. A. Hopkins, Manchester, Kan., writes: "I have used your great medicine, Herbine, for several years. There is nothing better for malaria, chills and fever, headache, biliousness, and for a blood-purifying tonic, there is nothing as good." 50¢ at H. H. Watkins' drugstore.

## World's Largest Mine.

W. A. Carlyle, who four years ago resigned the superintendency of the Le Rio mine at Rosslyn, B. C., to accept the superintendency of the Rio Timpo, is visiting Canada, and in the course of an interview supplied the material for the following interesting facts, relative to the great mine.

The Rio Timpo mine is the largest mine in the world. It is controlled by a native syndicate and is situated in the south of Spain. The seaport of the company being at Apulva, the port from which Columbus sailed on his voyage to discover America. The mine is sixty miles inland and is reached by railway.

There are 11,000 men on the pay roll of the Rio Timpo, comprising 75 Englishmen on the staff in charge of the plant.

The company turns out about 90,000,000 pounds of copper a year and is one of the largest producers in the world, being only exceeded by the Anaconda in Butte and the Calumet and Hecla in Michigan. It is not only the largest copper dividend paying mine, but pays more in dividend than any other mine in the world, with the exception of the Beers diamond mines in South Africa. The Rio Timpo pays from six and a half to nine millions in dividend, according to the price of copper.

The past three years under Mr. Carlyle's management no less a sum than 21,000,000 ¢ has been paid out in dividends. The Rio Timpo has the largest reserve of ore in sight in the world, there being enough to permit of the present rate of extraction for the next one hundred years. At their seaport the company has the largest private port in the world and unload from thirty to forty ocean steamers per month.—Mining and Engineering Review.

### Long-Distance Management

The idea of some managers that they can manage a mine at a distance of from 100 to 1,000 miles is a common fallacy which is responsible for many failures, particularly of the class seeking to get rich quick, the stockholders in the meantime advancing the necessary cash to carry on the work. All the successful mines have been developed by men who have lived at the property, and who inspected it as carefully every day, as would the merchant his store. The practice of economy comes only with the constant presence of the manager himself. Prolonged absence on his part places a premium on laxity on the part of the men, who are certain to follow the example set by their chief. His presence and vigilance breeds a greater degree of thrift on the part of the employees. Long distance managers, no matter what their salaries, and without regard to the wealth of a mine, are the most expensive.—Ores and Metals.

### Mothers

Who would keep their children in good health should watch for the first symptoms of worms, and remove them with White's Cream Vermifuge. It is the children's best tonic. It gets digestion at work so that their food does them good, and they grow up healthy and strong. 25¢ at H. H. Watkins' drug store.

In accordance with instructions received from the Boston office, Supt. F. W. Hoar on Monday stopped construction work on the Old Dominion, with the exception of the new shaft and the new smelter and converter building. A part of the grading gang was also laid off and yesterday a draft of about 100 miners was made. While Mr. Hoar is not fully advised in the matter, the partial suspension of work is believed to be temporary until after the meeting of the stockholders in Jersey City, N. J., next Saturday, to authorize a bond issue of 750,000 ¢ to meet the cost of the new equipment and provide a working capital. If the plan submitted by the management is adopted as seems probable, construction work will in all likelihood be speedily resumed. Superintendent Hoar, on his own responsibility, believing it to be to the company's interest, closed down one furnace on Monday.—Silver Belt.

### A Love Letter

Would not interest you if you're looking for a guaranteed Salve for Sores, Burns or Piles. Otto Todd, of Ponder, Mo., writes: "I suffered with an ugly sore for a year, but a box of Bucklen's Arnica salve cured me. It's the best salve on earth. 25¢ at H. H. Watkins' drug store."

### German Syrup.

We want to impress on our readers that Boschee's German Syrup is positively the only preparation on the market today that does relieve and cure consumption. It contains the specifics, such as pure tar, extracts of gums, etc., which have been so highly endorsed for the cure of coughs, colds and consumption by the great medical congresses. The consumptive, whether his disease is in the throat or lungs, must have rest at night, and be free from the spasm of dry and racking cough in the morning. The diseased parts want rest, healing and soothing treatment, and the patient needs fresh air, good food, etc. German Syrup will give free and easy expectation in the morning with speedy and permanent relief. Small bottles 15¢; regular size, containing nearly four times as much, 75 cents. At H. H. Watkins, druggist.

G. G. GREENE, Woodbury, N. J.

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