

# MoHAVE County Miner.

VOL. XXII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, MAY 14, 1904

NO. 32.

## General Mining News.

It is reported from Bisbee that the Lake Superior & Pittsburg has opened an encouraging sulphide ore body in its north drift from No. 2 shaft at the 1000 foot level.

Wm. H. Beard and his nephew, Henry G. Beard, of Shawnee, Okla., have taken over the Troxel and Beard Causler mining claims, in the Mineral Hill district, and have incorporated a company with Kansas and Oklahoma capital to develop and operate them. A shipment of two carloads of ore is to be made as a test.—Silver Belt.

One of the richest pieces of placer ground ever discovered was Montana bar, Confederate gulch, Montana. The bar covered less than one acre, but yielded 1,200,000\$ in three months, as the result of the labor of four men. The dust, which contained some black iron, weighed about 7,000 pounds and was packed in nail kegs, which were floated down to St. Joseph, Missouri, on a raft in the fall of 1864.—M. & E. Review.

F. A. Bletcher is in from the Keystone mining group, Turkey creek, where he says he is taking out ore which ranges in value from 200\$ to 500\$ a ton. The ore which he is now taking out comes from a new shaft which is 50 feet deep. The ledge is 60 feet wide. The rich vein matter is from 20 to 36 inches wide. The values are gold, silver and copper. He has a carload of ore now sacked for shipment, and he figures that this carload will yield 5,000\$. In sacking the ore, it averages 3 to 1 high grade. The ore on the dump is a good cyaniding proposition and carries average values of 16.40\$ per ton. There are three other shafts on the group—one 90, one 100, and one 300 feet deep, all showing the same character of ore.—Prescott Courier.

The Grass Valley (Cal.) Union reports the unexpected discovery of an exceedingly rich ore chute in the Gold Blossom mine the other day, through the discharge of a blast at a point on the vein where it was thought some sample of ore might be obtained suitable for exhibition at St. Louis. The shot uncovered the richest kind of specimen and high milling ore, and that part of the tunnel where the blast was fired is represented by the Union to have looked like a jewelry shop. The interesting feature of the discovery to Richard Jeffrey, the owner of the mine, is that parties who had bonded the property from him allowed the bond to expire after making two payments, and he had only resumed possession a few days before the rich find was made.

E. D. Treadwell, superintendent of the Geo. A. Treadwell company, has decided to discard the hydro-carbon process for smelting in the new smelter recently erected at Mayer, Yavapai county, and to replace it with the old fashioned but always reliable, water jacket process. The hydro-carbon smelter was probably better known as the oil burning furnace and so far as the one at Mayer is concerned it can be marked up as a failure. The work of transforming the smelter is now in progress and will be rushed through to completion as rapidly as possible. A body of very rich ore was recently encountered on the 300 foot level of the Hackberry mine, and Mr. Treadwell thinks he will have a sufficient amount of ore to keep the smelter supplied from the properties of the company.—Phoenix Gazette.

The old Bonanza mine, better known as the Harqua Hala, has been sold by A. G. Hubbard for 40,000\$ to an eastern syndicate and the first payment has been made. This mine, formerly owned by Hubbard and Bowers, was sold about twelve years ago to an English syndicate for 1,000,000\$. Bowers died soon after that and Hubbard subsequently repurchased the property, the English owners failed to find the operation of it profitable employment. It was said that it had been worked out, but since then several valuable deposits have been found. The Bonanza was at one time one of the great gold properties of the west. There is a great deal of activity now in that part

of the country. The owners of the Oro Cobre adjoining the Agard properties in the Harcuvars have let a contract for 250 feet of work and are figuring on the early building of a smelter.—Phoenix Republican.

D. N. Jenkins, a well known miner, came in from Mayer yesterday with some very rich ore from his Cinderella mine, which is located on Turkey creek. Some of the ore is well nigh pure silver and flakes of silver can be shaved from it with a pocket knife. The ore carries from 124 ounces silver to 960 ounces silver per ton. Six inches of this ore is exposed in the bottom of a shaft 60 feet deep. This pay streak has grown stronger and richer as depth has been attained. The ore also carries values in gold, copper and lead. Mr. Jenkins is taking out the ore and storing it awaiting the starting up of the chlorination plant at Mayer.—Prescott Courier.

In the development of the Vindicator mine at Goldfield, Nevada, some bunches of high grade ore are being encountered, and the indications are that a strong vein of good ore will soon be uncovered. Interest in this new bonanza camp continues unabated, and many new and rich finds there are causing the utmost excitement in the mining world. Everything indicates that Goldfield, with more extensive development, will take rank as one of the greatest wealth producers of the west, and that is saying a great deal, as this intermountain region, in this respect, has some world-beaters on its list.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Pete Dickinson returned last night from a trip to the Midnight Test mine and he reports matters at that point on the boom. Active preparations are now being made to start up this property. While there he pulled down 4,000 feet of lumber from the mine to the mill and this is to be used in the construction of a bank house to accommodate the force of men who are to be put to work as soon as the mine is clear of water. To accomplish this the big boiler at the mill has taken the place of the small one at the mine; a 100 gallon valve bucket has been put in place and yesterday the first bucket of water was hauled up. The shaft, which is 375 feet deep, contains 250 feet of water and it is confidently expected that with working night and day the mine will be cleared of water in six days.—Prescott Courier.

Ed, Campbell, as the representative of Ohio capitalists, yesterday made first payment to Geo. Zika on the latter's Riechenbar property, in Black Canyon district, which consists of nine patented claims. The property has several thousand feet of development work done and is said to have 35,000 tons of ore in sight. The ore is high grade gold ore. The deepest shaft is 500 feet. The new owners will sink this shaft to a depth of 1,000 feet. The property has long been known to be one of the richest and most extensive gold properties in this section and it is a matter of congratulation that it has been sold for a price which makes Mr. Zika "well fixed" and that it has fallen into the hands of people who are able to handle it and who will work it as such a property justifies.—Prescott Courier.

### Poland Tunnel Just Completed.

A Prescott dispatch says that on May 8th the drillers on the Lynx creek face broke through the last few feet of earth and one of the most gigantic enterprises ever undertaken in the west was an accomplished fact. The accuracy of the engineers was shown by the disclosing of an exact connection of the opening from the Poland side and the Lynx creek end.

The length of the tunnel is 8,071 feet and the drilling of it is an incident in the railroad building which has made the mineral wealth of Yavapai county, south and east of Prescott accessible, involving the building of the Prescott & Eastern, the Poland railroad and the Bradshaw Mountain railroad.

The railroad was first built to Mayer and then the Poland line from Huron on the Prescott & Eastern to the town and the mining property of the Poland

mining company, where its further progress was barred by the mountain, which has just been pierced. In the meantime the Bradshaw Mountain railroad was constructed, tapping the rich region further south.

The Poland Mining company of which F. M. Murphy is president, began the tunnel about three years ago. W. F. Staunton, general superintendent of the Development Company of America, had general supervision of the work, but it was under the immediate direction of W. J. Martin, superintendent of the Poland Mining company, and I. J. Stauber, engineer.

The mineral region on the Poland side has already been opened to the world and development has been vastly facilitated, but properties on Lynx creek side, notwithstanding their known richness, were so nearly inaccessible that their operation was almost prohibited. Their development will now be greatly stimulated by their having been brought within reach of the railroad facilities at Poland and the smelters of Val Verde and Mayer.

Walker, on the Lynx creek side, and into which the tunnel opens, has for a long time been a famous mining town, but the properties there and in the vicinity were operated at a great disadvantage.

The tunnel was constructed for the double purpose of developing the properties of the Poland company and for traffic. In the course of construction great ore deposits have been encountered at a depth of 800 feet, so that the holdings of the company have been immensely increased.

There will be a double track railroad through the tunnel and the cars will be operated by electricity and will be transferred to the Poland railroad line.—Republican.

### Money in Prospects.

The complaint is general among prospectors that it is difficult to interest capital in good prospects, and they assert that many big mining men who have made fortunes in mining, are inclined to ignore meritorious propositions of this nature to which their attention is directed.

There is something peculiar about this condition of affairs, and particularly so when it is remembered that all big and productive mines were at one time nothing but mere prospects, and, when one considers the fact that many of our successful mining men, now at the head of bonanza dividend-payers, owe their success to the prospect which they developed into a paying mine, it is a matter of wonder that they should so soon forget the primary source of their present wealth and affluence.

If it were not for the prospects yearly discovered in the mining camps and districts of the west; were it not for the fact that many of these are able to interest capital in their development, and were it not also a fact that of these prospects so developed a certain number are annually transformed into producing and paying mines, it would not be many years before the metallic wealth producers of this country would become limited and their number lessened by exhaustion and abandonment until, finally, the mining industry would die out entirely.

It is to the prospect, then, that we of the west must look for future prosperity and progress. It is to the bonanzas in embryo that we must look to sustain the life of the mining industry; for, the prospect of today may be a big mine tomorrow. And the man of limited means who put his hundred, his five hundred, into its development may suddenly blossom out into a mining magnate with many thousands at his command.

More good, big money is made in prospect development than is the case in almost any other branch of the mining industry. It takes a great deal of money to buy and operate a developed and producing mine, and men of almost unlimited means only can engage in mining along these lines. A few men, however, even though they be in rather straightened circumstances, can join issues with their

small capital in the exploitation of a prospect; and, if it is possessed of merit, it will not be long before they can place it upon a producing basis. "Tall oaks from little acorns grow." The same axiom applies to mining. From a small producer the prospect rapidly grows into a big mine. If it is worth 10,000\$ when it begins its initial shipments it is worth ten times this much as development work progresses, and as the workings block out more ore and room is made so that more men can work in breaking down the ore bodies for shipment and the market. A little later a miracle has taken place. The 10,000\$ mine is worth half a million and capital is tumbling over itself to get possession of it. The transition from a prospect into a bonanza is so rapid, so to speak, that the owners are taken by surprise. They can hardly realize the good fortune that has come to them. They rub their eyes in bewilderment, and, although they have worked steadily to bring about this pleasing condition; although they have hoped almost against hope, their success, now that it is a reality, seems more of a dream to them than does the dreary days when they labored in the tunnel and toiled in the confident belief that in due time their prospect would open up into a mine, into a producer that would bring them many thousands for every dollar they had expended.

We yearly see such marvelous changes in almost every mining camp throughout this intermountain region. We see the prospect, in its evolution of development, bud and blossom until it takes rank as a producer and dividend payer, making its poor owners rich and creating a desirable avenue for investment for the wealthy and for the syndicates of our worried centers; and yet there are those who effect to despise the prospect, and who will give the prospector no more of a hearing than they would a beggar at their kitchen door.

Many opportunities for desirable investment are offered in mining in its various branches, but there are none which should appeal to the man of limited means more strongly than should the meritorious prospect.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

### Experting the Silver King.

The information comes from Park City that a number of experts are now at work in the Silver King company's property in the interests of the Federal Lead company or its president, Chas. Sweeney, and the opinion at camp is that the sale of the mine will result. That a price has been named for the famous mine there seems little room to doubt, for while in the Coeur d'Alenes last February Mr. Sweeney stated in an interview that he expected to examine the mine with a view to purchasing it for his company during the spring.

The belief was expressed here yesterday afternoon that it would require at least 6.0\$ per share, or 9,000,000\$, to land the prize, and it was looked upon as being dirt cheap at that.

Should the Silver King mine pass into the hands of outsiders, as it seems likely to do, there will not remain a single large producing mine in Utah in the control of home talent.—Salt Lake Herald.

### New Gold Washer for Arizona Use.

H. O. Clark, a San Francisco mining man, is working the Pittsburg placers near Rincon with a new gold washing machine that he claims will handle from thirty to forty tons of dirt. The new machine consists of a cylinder three feet long and eighteen inches in diameter, surrounded by a revolving screen. There is a half circle bottom containing riffles about one-half inch deep and one inch in width in which the dirt drops after passing through the screen. The gravel that falls into the riffles is constantly agitated by steel fingers or worms that separate the gold from the dirt. The values, it is said, are saved so closely that expert panners are unable to produce any colors from the tailings.—Enterprise.

### Wealth in a Dream.

A Springfield, Ohio, dispatch says: Guided by a dream twice recurring to him, John Stonebrunner, of Beatty, went to the spot indicated and found buried treasure valued at 15,000\$. Digging to a depth of three feet at the point revealed to him in his dreams, he discovered a number of gold coins, bearing eighteenth century dates, and altogether amounting to 15,000\$ in American money. Among them was a 22\$ gold piece. The money is supposed to have been buried by French traders about 1745. Many of the coins are rare.

Mining men are much interested in advices from Madison, Wis., to the effect that a method for making absolutely pure iron at very low cost has been discovered after three years' experimenting in the electro-chemical laboratory at the state university. The process is similar to that used in refining copper, an electric current taking the impure iron from a plate and depositing it in a pure state upon another, at a cost of a fraction of a cent per pound. The pure iron has value not possessed by ordinary iron or steel, and on account of its electrical properties it is a valuable material for the construction of electrical apparatus, while because of its great strength and hardness it furnished the means of making special steel alloys. Heretofore the manufacture of pure iron has been found impracticable.—Mining World.

### An Open Letter.

From the Chapin, S. C. News: Early in the spring my wife and I were taken with diarrhoea and so severe were the pains that we called a physician who prescribed for us, but his medicine failed to give any relief. A friend who had a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy on hand gave each of us a dose and we at once felt the effects. I procured a bottle and before using the entire contents we were entirely cured. It is a wonderful remedy and should be found in every household. H. C. Bailey, Editor. This remedy is for sale by H. H. Watkins.

### Good Spirits.

Good spirits don't all come from Kentucky. Their main source is the liver—and all the fine spirits ever made in the Blue Grass state could not remedy a bad liver or the hundred and one ill effects it produces. You can't have good spirits and a bad liver at the same time. Your liver must be in a fine condition if you would feel buoyant, happy and hopeful, bright of eye, light of step, vigorous and successful in your pursuits. You can put your liver in fine condition by using Green's August Flower—the greatest of all medicines for the liver and stomach and a certain cure for dyspepsia or indigestion. It has been a favorite household remedy for over thirty-five years. August Flower will make your liver healthy and active and thus insure you a liberal supply of "good spirits." Trial size, 25c; regular bottles, 75c. At all druggists.

### Fifty Years the Standard

**DR. PRICE'S**  
**CREAM**  
  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**  
Improves the flavor and adds to the healthfulness of the food.  
PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO