

Mohave County Miner.

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General Mining News.

Captain J. R. DeLaMar has forfeited the 40,000\$ paid on his \$200,000 bond on the Kane Wonder mine in the Funeral range, and the property is reported to have been taken over by the Guggenheims on May 1.

A Lead, S. D., dispatch says: Fire May 25th destroyed the immense mining and cyanide plant of the Horse Shoe Mining Company, located at Perry, four miles from Lead. This plant was next to the largest in the Black Hills and cost 350,000\$. The insurance was 250,000\$.

The Jerome Mining News says that the Yaeger Canyon Copper Co. has a 60 ton concentrator constantly at work. With only a depth of 50 feet attained, this property has already proved a great dividend payer. Much of the ore taken from this mine is shipped direct to the smelter, as it carries over 50 per cent copper and is very rich in silver.

Four feet of ore that will run 300\$ a ton and a streak that goes better than 3,000\$ is what the Teahcup mine at Eldorado now has in the bottom of the main working shaft. It was while removing a hump, in order to straighten the shaft preparatory to starting the gasoline hoist, that the first rich ore was discovered. This lead to further prospecting of the foot wall at the bottom of the shaft and the finding of the above results.—Nevada Searchlight.

The stamp mill, pump and motor recently ordered by the Vantia mining company should arrive shortly. The machinery will be installed immediately upon its arrival. The mill will have fifteen tons daily capacity, being of the circular screen type with triple discharge, and the stamps weigh 90 pounds each, which gives the mill its large capacity. The motor weighs three tons, but we did not learn what type it is. The water in the mine is still being lowered.—Benson Press.

All the machinery for the new 600 ton smelter at Val Verde, Yavapai county, has been ordered and the first shipment of sampling works and warehouse machinery is to be made June 15 from Chicago. Boilers, engines, and equipment will begin to arrive by the middle of July, and the sampling works will be ready for operation about the first of August. As soon as surveys and estimates are completed contracts are to be let for lumber, brick, etc., in Prescott.

The following "boiled down statement from the Cananea Herald, tells in few words what the Cananea company is doing: Forty cents per share dividend No. 11 has been declared. Ore bodies continually increasing in value with lower levels. Present capacity of reduction works to be doubled. Electric engine and tramway completed, and six men do what formerly necessitated 131 men. Cost of tramming reduced more than half of former charges. Will compare with any concentrating plant in the world.

Eight teams are now hauling ore from the Gibson mine to the Old Dominion smelter, but the large stock pile accumulated during the recent storm period are not yet showing any marked depletion. The average monthly shipment of ore, under favorable conditions, amount to about 250 tons. The ore is a high grade sulphide as saying over 30 per cent copper. The usual force is employed in the mine, work at the present time being confined largely to driving the principal tunnels. Sinking in the new shaft will not be resumed until a hoist has been installed, the order for which will probably be given at an early date.—Globe Belt.

The structural work on the extension of the reduction plant at the Copper Queen smelter is going up rapidly. The material is now practically all on the ground and the iron piers and girders are being swung into position from day to day by skilled workers in that line. The reduction plant will be almost as long again as it is now when completed, and there will be room for twelve converter stands against six in use. The Copper Queen smelter will be one of the largest smelters in the

world when all of its extensive improvements and betterments now under way are completed.—International American.

Travelers from Globe report that town is growing as it never grew before. Contractors, builders and supply dealers have more than they can do and it is said there is an unfiled demand for competent carpenters. Many new houses are being erected, some business establishments, but mainly residences. There have been several transfers of valuable mining properties recently, all of which has stimulated things and the operations of the Old Dominion, United Globe, Copper Hill and others are being widened. The Copper Hill is one of the newer mines to be developed in the big ore zone, and adjoins the property in which Mr. Goff and the Galpins of this city are interested. The Copper Hill is now working about seventy-five men, and is marketing its ore with the Old Dominion, which has built a furnace especially for its reduction.—Phoenix Republican.

The Monitor group of mining claims, owned by "China Ed" of this place, was visited by a Lode representative a few days ago. Here is without doubt the largest ledge of gold bearing ore in the world. The ledge is 165 feet in width, and has been traced for over a mile in length. The float across the entire width of the ledge assays from \$8 to \$80\$ to the ton. The owners are cross cutting the lead and taking sample assays every foot. The returns from these assays are so favorable that sinking on the shaft is to be resumed at once, and it is thought by the time a depth of fifty feet has been attained they will be taking out shipping ore. There is no doubt but this mine will create a stir in mining circles as soon as the immensity of its ore deposits become more generally known.—Nevada Lode.

During the present week the Arizona Copper company has erected a new building near the quarry on Chase creek where they will install a plant for the purpose of briquetting the fines of coke and coal. The machinery is made in Leeds, Scotland, and is in successful operation all over Europe and the continent, though this is the first plant of the kind ever put up in the United States, hence its success will be of interest to all extensive users of coke and coal. The present plant, which is being erected as an experiment, will have a capacity of twenty five tons in ten hours. The briquettes will be mixed with pitch, and will be compressed with a pressure of 2,000 pounds, when necessary. This machine will not only prove a great saving of coke and coal by using the fines, but will also do away with much of the fine dust, which carries away a small percentage of copper and is a source of annoyance. The plant can also be used for briquetting fine dust. The entire plant works automatically. From the time the fines are fed in they are not agitated until they come out in brick-ready to be loaded onto the cars. The plant will be erected under the management of James Yeadon, of Leeds, who is interested in the patents and the manufacture of the machinery. If this plant proves to be all that is expected of it, it is likely that a larger plant will be erected in the near future.—Copper Era.

Fifteen claims lying in a group in the center of the Catalina mountains, thirty five miles northeast of Tucson and fifteen miles from the San Pedro river, constitute the mineral belonging to the Copper Range and Arizona Mining company, a New York corporation, at the head of which is Francis M. Hartman, of Tucson, under whose management exploitation work is under way. Lime quartzite and diorite lying in parallel bands and trending east west constitute the characteristic formations of the region. The veins are at contact of quartzite and lime, the ore making in the latter. The main vein is proven through the property for a distance of 6,000 feet by numerous shafts and tunnels. The total development aggregates 4,000

feet. The main tunnel is a crosscut for 325 feet, then an easterly drift for 600 feet whereby a surface depth of 200 feet is gained. In the extension of the drift an additional distance of 500 feet a vertical depth of about 5.0 feet is attainable. The veins as opened up by the drift is said to average six feet in width and carry average values of 6 per cent copper, 2.5 \$ silver and 1\$ gold. At the breast of the crosscut a westerly drift is to be started. The copper-iron sulphide ore is encountered near the surface. Water level as determined by a 60 foot winze in the main drift is about 250 feet. The property is splendidly situated for tunnel development, the main crosscut being centrally located so as to permit of working the center property through it.—Mining Reporter.

F. M. Morris, a prospector of the lower country in the neighborhood of York station, last week shipped a ton of rich copper glance to the Shannon Copper company. The ore was extracted from a claim which Mr. Morris has been working only a short time, and comes from a vein which crosses the tunnel now being run. The ore was shipped to the Shannon as a sample and previous assays give returns to the extent of 35 to 40 per cent copper, with some gold and silver. Mr. Morris is highly pleased with the showing and anticipates pushing development work as rapidly as possible. Should this property meet the expectations of the owner, a new district will be opened up and no doubt it will be a good one, and will attract the attention of prospectors who have never paid any particular notice to that section of country. Mr. Morris informed the Era that the vein of high grade ore was not more than five inches wide, but there is an abundance of 8 to 10 per cent ore. Future shipments and further development will be carefully watched and reported in this paper. If the high grade streak continues to widen, Mr. Morris will be able to carry on work without any outside assistance and have the distinction of being the possessor of a good thing.—Copper Era.

A mining operation which is attracting considerable attention is now almost ready for active work on Whitewater creek, about three miles south west from the town of Central. The enterprise in question has been inaugurated by the Detroit New Mexico Mining & Development company. For more than a year past, engineers have been at work making tests and examinations of the values to be found in Whitewater creek, and being entirely convinced that the gold was there, the company proceeded to complete its plans for the systematic handling and working the same, and there is now approaching completion a well equipped and up to date plant for its purpose. The plant, in a general way, consists of two eighty-horse power boilers and a large centrifugal pump, with large pipes leading from the plant into the bed of the creek. Through these pipes will be drawn the sand and dirt, and be deposited in sluice boxes, where the gold will be separated. The plant will have a capacity of 350 tons per day. A giant nozzle will be used to wash the ground from the bed and sides of the creek into a vump, from which it will be forced through the suction pipe into the sluice boxes and separators. After the values have been secured, they will be converted into bullion by means of retorts and then shipped. The results of the tests have shown that dirt running as low as five cents per cubic yard can be handled at a profit. Some of the values run as high as 2\$ per cubic yard, and inasmuch as all of the ground shows value and the large capacity of the plant be taken into consideration, it is as near a certainty as anything can be, that the operation will prove a profitable one. Since the American occupancy of this section, placer gold washing has been carried on a primitive way, and with success, in the bed of Whitewater creek. The gold has undoubtedly been washed into the water course from the ledge deposits of the Central mining district, including the Santa Rita, Hanover, Pierra and Gold Gulch camp,

the fissure veins supplying by decomposition and attrition the placer values found below.—Silver City Independent.

Owing to the increased facilities of handling ore by the Hancock jigs, three Huntington mills are now being installed in the concentrating plant of the Arizona Copper company at Clifton. The company now have three Hancock jigs in operation and are preparing to erect two more. The introduction of these jigs have practically closed the vanner rooms, and nearly all of the vanners have been taken down and stored away. Only twelve vanners are now in operation, and it is likely that they will be done away with as soon as another jig can be erected, which it is expected will handle the fine product now going over the remaining vanners. In all 45 vanners have been shut down, and if the jig now being built comes up to expectations, the day of the vanner will have passed with the A. C. company in Clifton. Two jigs are also in operation at the A. C. No. 5 concentrator, at Longfellow, near Morenci, and another will soon be in commission. One of the jigs in operation at the Clifton plant is now handling 80 tons of ore daily. The jigs have increased the capacity of the company to the extent of 300 tons daily, and when the new Huntingtons at Clifton, and the new crusher at Longfellow, are in commission this will be raised to 700 daily, which is a wonderful increase over the vanner concentrating machines. Recently Archie Morrison, superintendent of the concentrating plant, has been experimenting with oxide ore in the jigs, and while he is not as yet prepared to say that it is a perfect success, he is greatly surprised at the favorable results, and is of the opinion that he will soon be handling all oxide ores through the jigs. The A. C. company have now been using the Hancock jigs for nearly a year and a half, and the more they see of it and its workings the better they are pleased with it. It seems to be the ideal concentrating machine, requiring but little water in comparison with vanners, is compact in form and does away with large and expensive buildings.—Copper Era.

Buried Treasures.

The finding last January of a part of the Campbell treasure at Tuttle-town, Tuolumne county, Cal., after it had been buried for years, has started some of our oldest inhabitants to joggling their memories about other hidden treasures, says the Magnet. The results are startling. Early settlers around here seem to have had a mania for burying their wealth. If only half of these reports are true, the people in this vicinity may be walking over veritable treasure vaults that, if found, would make those of the Incas of Peru pale into insignificance. The question arises, "Would it not be more profitable to go treasure hunting than to engage in quartz or pocket mining?" Here are a few of the buried treasures:

Over forty years ago John Orr buried in what is now Will Swerer's field 18,000\$, which he afterwards failed to locate.

In the early '50s a Judge Atkin, who was mining in Soldier Gulch, below the Bell mine, buried a large amount of gold dust, which still remains hidden. About the same time a Frenchman who kept a store near the Brown mine was murdered and search was made for his wealth, which was known to be buried, but without success.

Somewhere near the stable of the Norwegian mine over 20,000\$ in gold dust was hidden by an old timer who was suddenly taken sick one day and died without making it known where he had placed his wealth.

Mormon Creek, near where the town of Mormonita once stood, also furnishes its quota of buried treasure. Of all the treasures hidden in early times only one, besides the Campbell, was ever known to be found. Some thirty years ago a Portuguese, who was chopping wood in the neighborhood of the old Lawson home, near the Brown mine, found, snugly stowed away in a hollow tree, some jewelry and a large amount of gold dust and nuggets. The

value of the find was never known, but shortly afterward the finder left for Portugal. Before leaving he confided to some of his countrymen that he had enough wealth to live like a prince in his native land for the balance of his life.

Our American Aristocracy.

John Adams, second president was the son of a grocer of very moderate means. The only start he had was a good education.

Andrew Jackson was born in a log hut in North Carolina, and was reared in the pine woods for which his state is famous.

James K. Polk spent the earlier years of his life helping to dig a living out of a new farm in North Carolina. He was afterward a clerk in a country store.

Millard Fillmore was the son of a New York farmer, and his home was an humble one. He learned the business of a clothier.

James Buchanan was born in a small town in the Alleghany mountains. His father cut the logs and built the home in what was then the wilderness.

Abraham Lincoln was the son of a wretchedly poor farmer in Kentucky, and lived in a log cabin until he was twenty one years old.

Andred Johnson was apprenticed to a tailor at the age of ten years by his widowed mother. He was never able to attend school, and picked up all the education he ever had.

Ulysses S. Grant lived the life of a village boy, in a plain house on the banks of the Ohio river, until he was seventeen years old.

James A. Garfield was born in a log cabin. He worked on the farm until he was strong enough to use carpenter's tools, when he learned the trade. He afterward worked on a canal.

Grover Cleveland's father was a Presbyterian minister with a small salary and a large family. The boys had to earn their living.

William McKinley's early home was plain and comfortable, and his father was able to keep him at school.—Ex.

Tenderfoot newspaper men of the east will be treated to a novel entertainment at the 101 Ranch near Bliss, Okla., upon the occasion of the meeting of the National Editorial Association at Guthrie in June. A large attendance is looked for, and after the business of the meeting is over the pencil pushers and their ladies will go to Bliss and witness a wild west show on the 11th that has never been duplicated, and never will be. Among other things will be a grand parade of Indians and cowboys to the number of 2,500; a buffalo hunt, to include the killing of the last bunch of thirty-five genuine buffalo; speech by an Indian Chief; round up and branding of a herd of five thousand head of cattle; roping contest, including various cowboy sports and pastimes; Lucille Mulhall, the champion cowgirl of the west, will do a few hair lifting stunts for the edification of the easterners; Nigger Pickett will be there with his act of throwing a steer by his teeth as demonstrated in Phenix recently. There will be other events that can only be witnessed in the west, and preparation has been made for 35,000 people, all of whom can be fed at the 101 Ranch. The Miller boys, who own this ranch, will have their hands full about that time, but it is safe to say they can furnish the material for yards of "copy" after the editors get back on their tripods after a jaunt through the southwest seeing things.—Stockman.

That Tired Feeling!

If you are languid, depressed and incapable for work, it indicates that your liver is out of order. Herbine will assist nature to throw off headaches, rheumatism and ailments akin to nervousness and restore the energies and vitality of sound and perfect health. J. J. Hubbard, Temple, Texas, writes, March 22, 1902: "I have used Herbine for the past two years. It has done me more good than all the doctors. When I feel bad and have that tired feeling, I take a dose of Herbine. It is the best medicine ever made for chills and fever." 50cets a bottle. For sale by H. H. Watkins.