

# Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1905

NO. 49.

## The Reward of Perseverance.

The success attending the efforts to successfully treat a constantly lower grade of slimes at the Homestake plant at Lead City, South Dakota, is an instance of perseverance and intelligent scientific experimentation rewarded. The Homestake ores are low grade, and the slimes created in the stamping of these ores are of infinitesimal fineness. These, after the several metallurgical operations through which they pass, still contain from 50 cents to 18 per ton in gold. These slimes it is now proposed to treat by a new process, as previously mentioned herein, and a new plant is to be built at Deadwood, where the slimes from all of the several mills of the Homestake Co. may be conducted by gravity, thus reducing the cost incident to the operation of two plants. C. W. Merrill has spent several years in the treatment of Homestake tailings by the cyanide process, and has succeeded in treating at a profit a constantly lower grade of material. It should not be understood that the Homestake tailings and slimes are constantly growing of less value with the passing of the years, but the percentage of extraction has been increased and the cost per ton of operating has been reduced from year to year, until this final result seems to have been accomplished. Whether still further improvements will be made beyond this latest achievement remains to be seen. All of the ores now being successfully treated by the cyanide process in its various modifications in the Black Hills gave much difficulty in the earlier days, but for most part these difficulties have been overcome and the most rebellious ores, with the exception of a single kind—the so-called unoxidized or blue telluride ore—now yield a high percentage of their values at relatively low cost. Chlorination, cyanidation and smelting have each been helpful in the solution of these vexing metallurgical problems. In the southern Black Hills, however, are still some rather annoying and perplexing metallurgical problems. In that region are some mines in which the gold is largely associated with arsenic, and it is these ores which have proven difficult of treatment. The Keystone, Holy Terror and Extreme mines each have had their sort of trouble, and were it not for the unusually high grade of these ores at the mines mentioned, they would probably have proven too unattractive to capital. The Holy Terror early in its history attracted attention by the high grade of its output. Nothing stimulates endeavor to overcome difficulties like abundant reward if success be attained, and the good grade of the base ores generally in the hills will continue to make them a subject for the attention of expert metallurgists until the several problems of their reduction have been solved.—Mining and Scientific Press.

## Salt Lake a Smelting Center.

The Salt Lake valley was the earliest important metallurgical center west of the Rocky mountains, says the Engineering and Mining Journal, considering such a center to be a natural focus to which the ores of various kinds, produced in different districts, can be brought for economical smelting. In the first days of systematic mining in Utah, attempts were made to smelt locally at Bingham, the Cottonwoods and elsewhere, but it was soon learned that it was more advantageous to transport the ores to a common point, where they could be suitably combined, and ever since then Salt Lake has remained the metallurgical center of Utah. Since it became possible to mine and smelt profitably the cupiferous ores of Bingham, it has become one of the most important metallurgical centers of the United States, and it appears destined so to continue for a longer time into the future than can now be foreseen. The confidence in the supply of ores which furnish the basis for such an industry is manifested in the highly expensive character of many of the works that have been erected there and in the readiness of their owners to make improvements in them.

Salt Lake was always a favorite point

for smelting, commanding at near range the important mining camps of Bingham, Park City, Alta and Tintic, which could furnish large tonnage of galena, silicious and basic oxidized ores. At certain times there has been shortage in the supply of iron flux, but that is no longer a drawback. The mines, especially those of Bingham, Park City and Tintic, are of large capacity and their limit has evidently not yet been reached. Only four or five years ago it was feared that the smelting capacity was being overbuilt, and that the competition of the copper smelters would seriously affect the lead smelters, with respect to certain classes of ore capable of treatment by either process. Instead of that, a new lead smelter and a new copper smelter have been erected, in addition to the plants then building, extensions have been made to the older plants, and a new works, to surpass any of the others, is now planned. Upon its completion there will be five large copper smelters and two lead smelters in the valley. A noteworthy feature in the practice is the fact that, with a single exception, these are operated by mining companies, which have assured the supply of the essential ores, pyritous and silicious, and are therefore independent, although there is developing a healthy competition among certain concerns for some miscellaneous ores.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

## Basis of Civilization.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the Australian Institute of Mining Engineers recently, the president, Robert Sticht, dwelt at length upon the important part played by mining. Taking it as an axiom that mining was the basis of all civilization, he said two characteristics of Australians has impressed him greatly. One was that the Australian was a singularly happy person and the other that he placed singular dependence on mining. In no other part of the world was this feeling so developed. In Germany mining was an industry unto itself, and in the United States, amid the general wealth of the community, it did not achieve an equal prominence. An Australian always hankered after mining, and seemed at some time in his career to have been connected with it one way or another. It could not be denied, Mr. Sticht added, "that at the present time mining in the commonwealth was not progressing fast. What was wanted was a little stronger effort to disclose the vast undeveloped resources of Australia. There seemed to be a certain coyness on the part of capitalists. He hoped that feeling would pass away.

This is from the Mining Journal of London. The paragraph contains two remarkable statements, both of them worthy of profound consideration. One is that "mining is the basis of all civilization;" the other, "In Germany mining is an industry unto itself, but in the United States, amid the general wealth of the community, it did not achieve an equal prominence."

The first, that "mining is the basis of all civilization," is so true a statement that it is beyond discussion. Were at any time the test applied, the truth of it would be fully demonstrated. Mining, particularly of the precious metals, creates not only new, but permanent wealth. If such creation were stopped progress in every line would stop, and civilization retrograde. This is so axiomatic a proposition that it is needless to further insist upon it.

It is the second statement of Mr. Sticht that is debatable; yet, at the start, one is forced to admit that he can, at best, debate it but in a half hearted way. While the United States is far and away the greatest mineral producer of the world, there remains the fact, deny it if you will, that mining in this country is not accorded the prominence that it is entitled to. Were it otherwise we would not be pleading congress year after year to create a department of mines charged with the supervision of the mineral production and resources of the country.—Mining Review.

Silver Rising Rapidly in Price of Late.

Silver bullion is rapidly rising in price and it is predicted by persons in

a position to know that it will go still higher now that the war in the far east is at an end and the channels of commerce are to be again thrown open in two of the greatest silver using countries in the world, Japan and China.

In the last few days silver has risen in price in an almost startling manner and with such rapidity as to make glad the heart of the Mexican mine owner, both the man who is taking out the hidden bullion and sending it to the market and the man who owns a mine and wants to sell it, but is holding it for a better price.

When the United States ceased the purchase of bullion for further coinage and the republic of Mexico went on a gold basis, there were many who predicted that silver would gradually drop in price, but this has not come about. On the other hand, silver has been rising steadily, attributed to many by the war in the far east and the demand for silver, in Japan especially, to carry on the conflict, but only in the last few days has the metal advanced so rapidly. It is contended by many people now that peace will cause a still further rise in the price of silver, since Japan will take on new life in a commercial sense and China will awaken and also take on additional life, thus creating a fresh demand for the metal.

There is evidently something of the sort behind the present demand and that it was not the war or rather the war's continuation, is evidenced by the fact that it advanced in price even yesterday after the conclusion of the peace treaty was announced.

## Columbia's Monetary Law.

The monetary law, passed in March by the Congress of Columbia, provides for the conversion of the paper money now in circulation into gold, and in pursuance with that provision of the law, President Reyes has issued a decree directing that 25 per cent of the yield of the new revenues shall be set aside for that purpose. In the preamble it is declared to be a matter of urgent necessity that measures shall be adopted for depositing abroad the necessary funds in gold for the introduction of the metallic currency before the first of January next. The preamble continues:

That the earliest and most expeditious means, as also the surest, for holding abroad the funds disposable for the coinage of the metallic money to be introduced for the conversion of the paper currency, is that of designing for this purpose the total yield of a revenue, payable in gold and other resources of the same nature, which can be disposed of without embarrassing the other administrative services.

That the revenue on hides is that which can yield most easily and with due regularity in foreign countries, the necessary funds in gold, not only for the direct and immediate conversion of paper money, but also as security for any operation requiring credit, which will allow of the increase of the funds for conversion and hasten the elimination of the national bills.

Superintendent F. C. Aisdorf, of the Cuprite Copper company, came down from Metcalf this week and informed the Era that a strike of much importance to his company was made in the Cuprite claim, one of the twenty-two claims owned by the company. The strike was a vein averaging from 18 inches to two feet of copper glance that will assay from 48 to 50 per cent copper. The depth of the strike was 40 feet from the surface and was made on a drift from the main shaft. It is a vertical vein and bears every evidence of being permanent. It is the intention of the company to crosscut from the bottom of the main shaft, which is down something more than 100 feet, when it is expected that the vein will be struck and prove the value of the recent new strike. The company is now being financed by Columbus capitalists, who have ample means at their command to develop the property in a systematic way. The company, which is now about one year old, has been working continually with the exception of a few months. A new 6-horse

power Fairbanks Morse gasoline hoist is now at the freight depot at Metcalf awaiting to be taken to the mine and set up for service. Superintendent Aisdorf intends to have the hoist in position in a very short time, when development work will go on at a rapid rate. The Cuprite company has a group of twenty-two claims, some of which are exceedingly good prospects and in course of time it ought to be one of the producers of the camp.—Copper Era.

New ore bodies have been uncovered in the Amalgamated mine, and their operation is assured for years to come, according to Managing Director John D. Ryan, who, in Houghton, Michigan, recently, in an interview, stated that the outlook for the Amalgamated Copper company's mines never looked better, and that the production for this year would exceed all others. With greater depth the Amalgamated company has materially increased its ore reserves, and according to Mr. Ryan enough ore is in sight to mine for years and years to come; in fact, the extent of the deposits appear practically inexhaustible. In the course of the interview Mr. Ryan stated that the Amalgamated production for the current year would be the largest of any since its inception. Last fall the Colorado smelter at Butte was closed down, while during April of this year operations were suspended at the Butte & Boston plant, with the result that but two smelters—the Washoe, at Anaconda, and the Boston & Montana, at Great Falls—are treating the company's entire output. Under the new arrangement more effective saving of the metal values is secured, while liberal reductions have been noted in the cost of treating the ores. The ore tonnage treated at these plants, by the way, is in excess of that supplied when shipments were also forwarded to the Colorado and Butte & Boston smelters.—Butte Miner.

News has reached this place from J. J. Brooks to the effect that he has made a sale of his properties in the Magdalena district, situated near the Greene Gold properties, and not far away from the Black Mountain company's claims. Mr. Brooks left Cananea for Bisbee, where he met some Chicago people with whom he had been dealing for some time. Mr. Brooks was not the sole owner of the properties which he has just sold until just two weeks ago, when he purchased the same for the small sum of 3,000. Mr. Brooks knew what the properties were as he had been acting

as agent for the same, and after he had been assured that he could obtain a neat sum for them he closed a deal with the first owner, and in this way has cleared the nice amount of forty-seven thousand dollars. Mr. Brooks writes that he has received 10,000 in Bisbee as a forfeit that the deal will be put through as soon as they arrive in Chicago. Consequently, he adds, that he will receive the remaining 49,000 by next week at the latest.—Cananea Herald.

On Sandstorm No 6 last night they raised into a new body of ore—big ore that is literally alive with gold. The shots of the night shift broke down nearly a carload. It is the full width of the apraise. They are breaking the ground as wide as possible and crowding in every possible man. Three shifts are running at every point. The lease closes twelve days from this, and every moment is of value. Even in that period there is time to take out a for one. The filling of sacks goes right on both on 6 and 5. Most of 6's ore is cached below in the drift, but on 5 there are nearly 1,000 sacks heaped up. Meanwhile the company is shaping itself for business. They take possession of No. 6 at noon Sept. 1st. The company buildings are now complete. The engine and hoist are settling up, and work will begin on a scale worthy of the rich territory the moment the lessees step out.—Goldfield News.

Don't overlook the fact that Lorin & Withers carry furniture, mattresses, stoves, tinware, heavy and shelf hardware, etc., and can set you up in house-keeping in elegant style. And the prices will suit you.

## Do It Today.

The time-worn injunction, "Never put off 'till tomorrow what you can do today," is now generally presented in this form: "Do it today!" That is the terse advice we want to give you about that hacking cough or demoralizing cold with which you have been struggling for several days, perhaps weeks. Take some reliable remedy for it today—and let that remedy be Dr. Boschee's German Syrup, which has been in use for over thirty-five years. A few doses of it will undoubtedly relieve your cough or cold, and its continued use for a few days will cure you completely. No matter how deep-seated your cough, even if dread consumption has attacked your lungs, German Syrup will surely effect a cure—as it has done before in thousands of apparently hopeless cases of lung trouble. New trial bottles, 25c; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR. PRIGES' CREAM



BAKING POWDER

Made from pure cream of tartar derived from grapes.

DR. PRIGES BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.