

Mohave County Miner.

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Ogden Iron Ore.

A special from Ogden to the Daily Tribune says: There has just been closed a deal in mining properties that would indicate that there are rich possibilities in mineral in the mountains east and north of Ogden. The principals interested are Dr. LeCompte of Park City as the purchaser for himself and eastern interests, and the Barker mining company as the vendor. Dr. LeCompte was in Ogden and personally closed the deal.

The Barker Mining company owns nine patented claims in the foothills northeast of Williard in Box Elder county and one and a half miles from the railroad. A great deal of development work has been done, so much that Dr. LeCompte himself estimates that there are now one million tons of iron in the form of hematite and red oxide exposed. The iron runs from 60 to 66 per cent iron and to the interests represented by Dr. LeCompte it suggests all the possibilities of blast furnaces and iron works to be later erected near Ogden. In addition the iron carries some gold values.

The Barker mining company gives a lease and bond on four of the nine claims, the four adjoining a parcel of 240 acres of mineral land owned by Dr. LeCompte and his associates, for the sum of 30,000\$, and the period in which the option is to be taken up extends over five years, the contract providing for an earlier liquidation. A royalty of 50 cents per ton will be paid the vendors on all iron ores, and 25 per cent of all other values.

It is stated that the iron ore can be mined and placed on the cars at a cost not to exceed 1\$ per ton. Dr. LeCompte says that the work will be started at once and that one of the best fluxing irons in the country, carrying as it does traces in gold and silver, will be shipped to the Salt Lake valley smelters before the end of the year. A considerable cash payment was made on the deal at its close.

Cigarettes and Boys.

A well known educator, Dr. Shaw of Indianapolis, has been conducting an investigation into the use of cigarettes by school boys. He visited several cities of approximately the size of Indianapolis, and Providence was among them. In the Rhode Island city he found an almost unbelievable condition of affairs. Here 90 per cent of all the boys in the nine grammar schools were cigarette smokers. In other cities the percentage ranged from 65 to 85.

It is difficult to believe that the figures are accurate. If they are they reflect a most appalling situation. They show that in spite of all the efforts that are being put forth by anti-cigarette people the evil is constantly growing; that more boys are contracting the habit and that the future of the coming generation is seriously menaced.

How can the evil be checked? The answer has not yet been found. In-

diana thought she had solved the problem when her legislature passed an act prohibiting the importation and sale of cigarettes and cigarette paper. Yet there is about as much cigarette smoking in Indiana now as there was before the law was passed. Appeals to the manliness of the boys seem to be without effect. All the stories they are told of the sapping of their strength and their intellect by the use of cigarettes go, as the saying is, in at one year and out at the other.

It seems to us that the solution is more in the hands of the parents themselves than in school lectures and school teachings. If a boy's father and mother are watchful that young man cannot smoke a cigarette without being detected. He must come home with the smell of tobacco on his breath and if his father and mother fail to notice it they are careless indeed. And right at the moment of discovery is the time to use moral suasion.

If parents were more careful, if they kept closer track of their boys' associates and depended less on the teaching at school it would be possible to check, more than measurably, the growth of the cigarette habit.—Salt Lake Herald.

Copper Still Climbing.

Walker's weekly copper letter of November 18th says: Copper is higher. Lake is now selling at 17 cents, and electric at 16 3-4 cents per pound for delivery in January and February. Consumers are finding it very difficult to discover any copper for sale for delivery at an earlier date than January, and report says that sales have been made at 17 1-4 and 17 1-2 cents, immediate delivery. There is a marked scarcity of spot copper, and some consumers have not taken care of their full requirements up to the end of the year. It is not improbable, therefore, that very high prices may be paid for cash copper between now and the beginning of the new year. Consumers are becoming alarmed over the situation and are disposed to buy more freely for advance account. There is now every prospect that approximately the present level of prices will be maintained during the first half of 1906, and perhaps much longer.

Amazement is expressed that metal price can be maintained at the present level in view of the tremendous increase in production; and the question is asked: "Will not this increased production soon cause an abrupt decline in copper prices?" The big increase in supply is already a reality, and though the mines of America are now sending an unprecedented tonnage of refined copper to market, the consumption of the metal has grown much more rapidly than production. While there is good prospect that the consumption of copper will continue to increase in a constantly expanding ratio, it is practically certain that the world's production will not be more 3 per cent to 5 per cent greater in

1905; whereas the normal annual increase in production has heretofore been 8 per cent to 10 per cent.

Leading business men who have recently returned from Europe report that business is good there and that it will be better. Things are shaping up for a tremendous extension of electric railways, lighting and power plants and telephone lines, furnishing basis for the belief that the European consumption of copper will be considerably heavier next year than this. Domestic consumption has exceeded all previous records and is still growing.

Process for Electric Smelting of Metals.

A dispatch from Montreal, Quebec, says: Dr. P. L. T. Heroult, technical director of the French Electro-Metallurgical Society, of La Praz, France, and the inventor of a well known process of electric smelting of metals, has been on a visit to Canada for the purpose of conducting experiments in electrical smelting on behalf of the Canadian government.

It will be recollected that the Dominion Parliament voted 15,000\$ for such experiments, after D. Haanel's commission had reported upon the European works where steel is produced by electrical processes. The Dominion experiments, from which great things are expected, will be conducted at Sault Ste. Marie. Dr. Heroult will also visit Syracuse, N. Y., where a steel company is erecting a plant under his license, for electrical production of 80 to 100 tons of steel daily. This plant will produce tool steel and high class steel billets for piano and other special purposes, and will be the first of its kind on the American continent. Dr. Heroult predicts a brilliant future for Canadian iron and steel, having regard to its close association with immense water power.

The largest sulphur refinery in the world, with one exception, is in San Francisco, and the largest sulphur ore mines are close by, says a writer in Sunset. The Stauffer Chemical Company has done more since its establishment, in 1885, to develop these deposits, as well as those of borax and Soda, than any other institution of its kind in the west. Its steady growth from a small building on a fifty-vara lot of Bay and Dupont streets to a pile of buildings covering nearly three square blocks in the heart of the city, besides controlling a large acreage in Alameda, Contra Costa and Ventura counties, places it in the fore-front not only of the manufacturers of heavy chemicals in the United States, but of the world. The company began business with the manufacture of "washing" or sal-soda, which they still make in large quantities. In 1887 they commenced manufacturing boracic acid and soda borate of borax. In 1888, the refining of sulphur ore imported from Japan claimed their attention, and though many other concerns started to accomplish this result, they were

the first to successfully produce every grade of refined and sublimed sulphur as manufactured by Boude, of Marseilles, whose products are the standard for the world's market.

Royalty on Gold Abolished.

Consul-General Foster, of Ottawa, Ontario, writes that an order in council, dated July 27 and recently made public, abolishing for a period of ten years the royalty on gold produced from any quartz claim or group of claims in the Yukon Territory in respect to which an expenditure of money has been made to the amount of not less than 25,000\$ within five years after the date of the order in council or within five years after the date of issue, hereafter, of the patent for such claim. The royalty on the gross output of copper mined in the Yukon is permanently abolished in respect to those claims upon which an expenditure of money has been made to the amount of 50,000\$ within ten years after the date of the order in council or after the issue, hereafter, of the patent for such claims. The royalties previously payable were 2 1-2 per cent on all gold shipped from the Yukon Territory and 5 per cent on all copper mined in said territory. The gold, for the purpose of estimating such royalty, was valued at 15\$ per ounce.—Mining World.

The Fraction lead of the Duplex property has yielded in gold 17,500\$ since development began two months ago. Ore extracted from the 140 feet of development work so far accomplished, has amounted to 350 tons, every pound of which has gone to the mill. This has plated an average of 50\$ to the ton. There is 14\$ a ton left in the tailings, to be later extracted by cyaniding. The shaft is down seventy feet and the ore is exposed in drifts for a like distance. In sinking and drifting a considerable amount of country rock was broken down which went to the mill with the ore, this being cheaper than to sort it out. At the surface, and for the first ten feet, the ore ran about four dollars. At twenty feet deep it went 23\$ for five feet. At the bottom of the shaft and in a portion of the west drift, the values are very high in a streak varying from ten to eighteen inches, the balance of the ore being of good milling grade. There has been no change in the character or appearance of the vein during the week. An electric hoist is expected next week, which will be installed at the Fraction shaft, drawing power by wire from the electric plant at the Duplex shafthead.—Nevada Searchlight.

A special from Butte, Montana, says: A great copper strike has been made in the East Butte district, and property in that portion of the city is taking a sensational upward bound. The report of the strike has just become public, though the discovery was made several days ago in the mines of the Pittsburg and Montana company, when

a vein of copper glance, eleven feet wide, was cut. The vein is an extension of the Silver Bow, owned by the Butte and Boston, and the Dutton, owned by the new East Butte Mining company. The latter company, by the strike, becomes assured of tremendous ore bodies, as it is already working on six other veins that pass through the Pittsburg company ground. The East Butte and Pittsburg have become rivals in bidding for mining property in the East Butte district, and ground has jumped to extraordinary prices. The Amalgamated company owns some ground near the Pittsburg and in direct line with the big strike. The East Butte mines are shipping several hundred tons of ore a day, but the company is prepared to increase the output to 500 tons.

One of the delegates to the American Mining Congress in El Paso is a woman, a graduated mining engineer, with as much right to subscribe M. E. after her name as any man in the country. The young woman is Miss Clara Clark, of Butte, and she is a sister of Will L. Clark, assistant general manager of the United Verde Copper company at Jerome. She responded to the address of welcome on behalf of her state before the congress.—Mining News.

Do it To-day.

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 bottle, 25c.; regular size, 75c. At all druggists.

Fifty Years the Standard

DR.
PRICES
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
A Cream of Tartar Powder
Made From Grapes
No Alum

OFFICES:

Prescott National
Bank Building
Prescott, Arizona
Empire Building
New York

THE ARIZONA SMELTING COMPANY

PAYS CASH FOR

Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ores and Copper Mattes

Works: Humbolt, Yavapai County, Arizona (Near Prescott)

Charles E. Finney
Vice President and
General Manager

E. J. Wilson
General Superintendent