

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Constructs Sump on Bordeaux Property.

Fred Rief has returned from the Bordeaux mine in the Big Bug district, where the preliminary work of large development is being pushed by the Money Metals Mining company. Drifts on the 300 foot level are being driven both ways on the vein, in which there is a four and a half foot pay streak, showing good values in gold, silver, copper and lead.

A sump is under construction on the 300-foot level. All the water in the mine above this level will be caught and pumped to the surface. As soon as it is finished, sinking will be resumed in the shaft, which will be sunk to the 400-foot level, where a station will be cut and drifting and cross cutting started. The company is financed for large operations, and the plan of operations contemplates the sinking of the shaft several hundred feet deeper and the development of the property into one of the large producers of the district. It has an excellent record as a producer and the company expects to resume regular shipments as the work of opening the property progresses. The product will be concentrated and shipped to smelters for treatment.

The Bordeaux group comprises three claims. It was partially opened by Mr. Rief, who sold it to the company two years ago. He was so well pleased with its possibilities that he retained a large block of stock in the purchasing company. Developments so far have vindicated his good judgment.

It is equipped with a complete mining plant. Its camp appointments are among the most comfortable and convenient in the county. The hoisting plant is of 50 horse power. The electric plant includes a 100 horse power dynamo, which operates the electric drill in the mine and furnishes light in the camp buildings. A complete machine shop, installed at a cost of several thousand dollars, is also on the ground, eliminating the expense of shut downs in case of accident to the machinery, which otherwise would have to be transported to Prescott and return for repairs.

The company also owns promising properties on the westerly slope of the Black Hills range, plans for the development of which are now under consideration.—Prescott Courier.

## The Great Gunnison Tunnel.

When President Taft late this summer opens the Gunnison tunnel, on the western slope of the Colorado Rockies, he will mark the completion of the most spectacular project undertaken by the Government under the Reclamation Act.

The Uncompahgre project, as this stupendous irrigation feat is known, will reclaim more than 150,000 acres of land in the Uncompahgre Valley, water from the Gunnison river diverted, through a six mile tunnel, under a 2,000-foot mountain, to make the reclamation possible. The project is fifth in importance among the twenty-seven irrigation works begun by the Government under the Reclamation Act, figuring the number of acres to be reclaimed. It is third in cost, it being estimated that the expense of constructing the tunnel and the necessary canals will amount to nearly 4,000,000. It is the first of the larger projects to near completion, and it has been visited by irrigation experts from foreign governments, who have been amazed at the natural difficulties that have been overcome.

The situation that has made necessary the Gunnison tunnel is peculiar in the extreme. For thirty miles the Gunnison and Uncompahgre rivers are parallel, separated by low-lying mountains and high mesas. The Gunnison is one of the large rivers of Colorado and has a tremendous natural flow which is little diminished during the hot months of summer. The river flows through a narrow valley, however, which offers little opportunity for the rancher, even in its widest vistas. Generally the Gunnison roars and foams at the bottom of deep rocky canyons. The longest of these is the celebrated Black Canyon of the Gun-

nison, which is traversed part way by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad. A long stretch of this canyon, however, has defied the hardy engineers of the railroad service. It is a narrow gorge, whose cliffs rise perpendicularly to a height of 2,000 feet. This gorge is hardly 100 feet across at the top, in places, showing how abruptly it drops to the foaming river 2,000 feet below. This part of the Black Canyon has been traversed only once, when A. L. Fellows and a party of Government hydrographers and topographers risked their lives by making the survey of the Uncompahgre irrigation project.—From "Watering the Uncompahgre Valley," by Arthur Chapman, in the American Review of Reviews.

## The American Investor.

It seems to be the fashion for some writers to belittle the intelligence of the American investor. He is charged with not knowing the difference between a savings account and a mining swindle. He is learning his first lessons in bonds and stocks. Critics should remember that there has been an investment field for over 100 years or more outside of Wall Street in the development of which billions upon billions of the savings of the people have been poured. The result is the United States of America, whose wealth was estimated in 1908 as amounting to 107,004,211,917.

This country has a history, and the makers of it were old men and women before the stock market existed. Some of the young hotspots of financial literature were busy sucking their thumbs long after Stephen Girard, Peter Cooper, Tom Scott and others had crossed the Alleghenies with their iron rails, realizing visions of a western empire for trade and traffic.

In the evolution of this country the pioneer had to cut roadways, erect log cabins, organize his frontier settlement for local government and construct his state constitutions. All these people were putting labor and capital into their enterprises, the bulk of it rural. Millions of farms had to be cut out of the vast domains lying between the oceans. There was investment in those days on a colossal scale, the unit of which was the farm family, the household of the towns and villages, or the partnership arrangement which preceded the limited liability stage of post bellum times.

Not only was there investment but there was wise investment—as wise as any nowadays; because with the means and methods at their command they accomplished wonders for their times. The investor of those days may not have known much about high finance, but he got there and got others there to help him. They put their money back into the lands, into the building of cities, into the construction of railroads, into the improvement of conditions of living, until probably no other country of the world enjoys so large a measure of material welfare, taken as a whole, as does the average family in the United States.

There is no reason to find fault with the average American because he does not know the exact difference between the third preferred of the Rock Ridge Railway company and the second preferred of the Rock Ridge Railway. Such abortions are concocted for the confusion of the investor, and if he finds himself in a mist about the matter it is rather the fault of high finance.—Wall Street Journal.

## Drain Tunnel at Park City Mines.

Among the new pieces of development work that have been planned for some time in the Park City, Utah, district, says the Salt Lake Tribune, is the draining of the New York, Nail-driver and Wabash properties. It had been originally planned to connect with the 600 level of the Ontario by running a drift from each of the properties. This channel would have tapped the Wabash several hundred feet below its lowest workings, and would have been a big saving to that company, which has been driven out of its underground workings by a heavy flow of water that cannot be controlled. The Wabash has completed its ar-

rangements with the Ontario, according to advices received in this city, and it is planned to begin its work on this drift some time within a few weeks.

The New York has been forced to close down again because of the inability of the management to make any headway with the pump just installed. Manager McGill recently put in a No. 5 pump, with a capacity of 250 gallons a minute, and expected to be able to get the water down to the 800 level, where the No. 9 pump is covered by 100 feet of water. After a trial of more than a week it was learned that little headway was being made, and then the management decided to abandon the work until a No. 7 pump, with a capacity of 450 gallons a minute, can be installed. The new pump is scheduled to reach the property next week, and it will be placed immediately and started on its work.

As soon as the pump on the 800-foot level is recovered it is the intention of the management to establish a relay station on the 800, and the old pump will raise the water from the lowest workings, which is to be 1,000 feet to the eight level, and the new pump will raise it from that station to the surface.

No attempt is being made to combat with the water situation in the Nail driver. The management of this property has been considering the advisability of joining forces with Wabash and New York to drive the drain tunnel over to connect with the Ontario. Each company were to have paid an equal share of the cost of having this work done. In the New York and Wabash it has been demonstrated that the handling of the water is going to be expensive, and the Wabash has decided that its only permanent relief is to come from getting the channel through to the main drain tunnel, and will go ahead with its work to achieve this end. The New York will probably follow the Wabash, and the Nail-driver is expected to be the last one of the properties to avail itself of the opportunity afforded.

## Arrange to Ship Zinc.

Monterey, Aug. 12.—Inquiry among the zinc buyers develops the fact that arrangements have about been concluded to divert the shipments of zinc which have heretofore been made to the United States, to Europe. The new tariff which has been placed upon zinc by the United States Congress is so high that the zinc men claim it is prohibitive, and they have therefore sought other outlets for the products of the zinc mines of this country.

Arrangements have been completed with a German banking concern having a branch in the city of Mexico whereby the branch bank will accept and honor all drafts made by the local bankers or shippers for zinc shipped to Europe.

The only point in the arrangements not yet completed is the storage facilities at Tampico, where the zinc ores can be received and stored pending shipment. As soon as the proper storage facilities have been acquired in Tampico, the negotiations for which are now pending, shipment of the ores to Europe will be at once commenced.

The ultimate outcome of the high tariff of the United States, will be the establishment of zinc smelters, or refineries in this country and in connection with this, a gentleman well posted in the business said yesterday that from what information he had gathered that there was no doubt but what the Guggenheims were quietly making arrangements for the immediate establishment of a number of zinc smelters in this country. The Guggenheims have all the power, water and plant necessary for this and it is the natural conclusion that they will be the first in the field. But meanwhile the zinc shipments will be made to Europe instead of the United States.

The trip of John Hays Hammond and Courtland E. Palmer and party to Pachuca the other day has resulted in what promises to be the biggest mining deal made in Mexico since the Cole-Ryan people took over Cananea.

Jose V. de Landeros y Cos., president of the Mexican company which owns the Sta. Gertrudis mine in Pachuca, has given out that the board of directors had given authority to bond the 60,000 shares of stock of the company at 150¢ Mex. per share, making a total of 9,000,000 pesos, to Courtland E. Palmer, of Guanajuato acting for the great English company, the Camp Bird, Ltd., of London. Mr. Palmer is said to have made this order which was accepted. The option calls for a deposit of 200,000 Mex., and the papers are being prepared for signature. It is expected that the Camp Bird, Ltd., will also take over the La Blanca mine in the same camp and its purchase is under consideration. P. J. Frechville, managing director of the Camp Bird and of the Esperanza, of El Oro, Mexico, is in Mexico, and it is said that the ultimate decision on both of these mine deals will be left to him.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

## Chase Creek Company.

I. N. Stevens, superintendent of the Chase Creek copper company, reports that he is in receipt of a communication from S. S. Campbell, one of the heavy stockholders in the company, that it is the intention to go ahead with development work on the long tunnel. Mr. Stevens has already made arrangements for cleaning out the tunnel preparatory to extending the work. It has been some time since this tunnel has been worked and in order to get down to business it will be necessary to retimber. In running this tunnel a number of rich streaks of copper ore have been cut, though the most of them are of small size. On the surface of the claim on which this tunnel is run there is a considerable amount of high grade ore and it was thought that the tunnel would open up the ore at much depth. There is little doubt of striking the ore, but so far the tunnel has not yet reached enough length. The only disadvantage of running the tunnel is the fact that the work is slow and it will take some time to reach the objective point. However, if ore is found there will be an unlimited amount of stoping ground. General indications point to a large body of low grade ore and as the tunnel opens on a level with the railroad and within a few feet of the track it will be a cheap proposition to work as far as transportation is concerned.—Copper Era.

## Ambitious Alabama Miners.

At Dora, Ala., one of the largest of the mining towns in the Birmingham district, the men banded themselves together for the purpose of studying practical mining. They make a regular school of it, meeting two or three nights in the week and using a course of study from one of the correspondence schools on mining. This course was carefully tested by their own experiences, and every phase of the business was freely discussed as office men, superintendents and coal diggers met here on a level, the level of common experiences and interests.

Recently all of the school who were

eligible to try the state examination by reason of their five years' work in mines came to Birmingham for the test, and every one passed the examination with very high marks. They declare it was due almost wholly to the study they had had together. So it is in mining as in every other business, training counts, and the most untrained and uneducated may become an expert if he will do it.—Mining World.

On April 22 the Copper Queen installed in drift 3-101 on the 300 foot level of the Holbrook, some steel tunnel sets as an experiment. These sets were composed of steel I beams 6x12 in. These were found to be impracticable in swelling ground, and they were replaced by another steel set which consisted of double bracket beams 8x2x1-4 in. and were connected together by steel pins 2 in. in diameter by 8 in. long. These did not last as long as the I beams, and are now being replaced by the old standby, Oregon fir, 12x12's. The I beams and the double bracket beams twisted out of shape in three week's time; then they squeezed together, finally breaking. There are some of these sets in the office as souvenirs of what the Copper Queen has to contend with. After these sets bend, twist or break they are only good for old scrap iron, while the 12x12 timbers after they are crushed or broken can be used as bulkhead timbers, stulls, blocks or cribbing. Therefore the timber has proven the most economical, besides they last almost two-thirds as long again as the steel sets.—Bisbee Review.

The Utah Copper Co., which has been operating in Bingham Canyon, for a number of years, has developed as one of the greatest copper mines in the world. At the present rate of production this mine will yield more than 60,000,000 pounds of copper per annum. It could easily supply the ore for a mill of double the present capacity if the railroads could handle the heavy tonnage.

The output of the Lake Superior mines for July was 20,964,200 lb. of fine copper. This compares with an output of 20,566,300 in June, and is the largest month's output on record for this district. For the first seven months of 1909 the Lake Superior mines have produced 136,873,300 lb. of copper, compared with 131,603,200 lb. in the same period of 1908.—Mining World.

## Intense Colic Pains Relieved.

"For some years I suffered from intense colic pains which would come on at times and from which I could find no relief," says I. S. Mason, of Beaver Dam, Ky. "Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was recommended to me by a friend. After taking a few doses of the remedy I was entirely relieved. That was four years ago and there has been no return of the symptoms since that time." This remedy is for sale by H. H. Watkins.

Tri-Weekly

## Excursions



Tuesdays - Thursdays - Saturdays

Round Trip Rates

Los Angeles	\$19.00
San Diego	19.00
Redondo Beach	19.00
Catalina Island	21.25
Sah Francisco	28.00
Santa Barbara	19.00

Tickets limited to November 30, 1909  
Glad to answer questions

G. R. Gooding, Santa Fe Agent