

Mohave County Miner.

VOL. XXVIII.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1910.

NO. 41

Says the Zinc Smelters Rely on Southwest.

An El Paso dispatch says: Herbert E. Tuttle, chemist and metallurgist, who is on a tour of inspection of the zinc resources in the west and southwest as the representative of the Edgar Rinco Co., a St. Louis corporation, has been in El Paso gathering information for the company.

"In view of the fact that the United States' new tariff law almost prohibits the importation of zinc ores from Mexico into this country," said Mr. Tuttle, "our company, as well as other manufacturers, is now investigating the development of zinc mines of the west and southwest with the idea of finding a source of replacing the loss in the supply of zinc caused by the prohibitive tariff. We must look to this western and southwestern part of the United States for future ore reserves.

"The Edgar Zinc company has its main offices in St. Louis, but its smelting plants are at Coronado, south of St. Louis, and at Cherryvale, Kansas, where the natural gas fields afford the cheapest fuel. In fact the Cherryvale zinc plant is noted as one of the most modern in methods known in the world, the gas enabling it to smelt the zinc at cheapest rates and at the same time to give the mine owner every bit of the mineral contents of the ore.

"I have been in Monterey for several years in the metallurgical business and am thoroughly familiar with the zinc industry. There will soon be a big smelter built in Mexico to handle the zinc ores. But the difficulty there will be the tariff and cost of fuel. An export duty from Mexico will soon be imposed on zinc ores, and there will be no further importation into the United States. It is the wish therefore of the Edgar Zinc company to encourage the owners of zinc mines in the west and southwest to develop their properties and to foster in every way possible the opening up of deposits of zinc. I am not personally interested in the company, but simply employed as an expert to gather statistics and information on the zinc resources of your section.

"It is understood that the steel trust is becoming deeply interested in the zinc industry," said Mr. Tuttle in conclusion.

Calumet & Hecla Not Slashing Prices.

A Boston dispatch says: The copper trade is somewhat disturbed by rumors that the Calumet & Hecla company is slashing prices, and has taken some business in Europe at prices equivalent to 12.60 cents f. o. b. New York. There is no truth in this statement.

As a matter of fact the company is not pressing copper for sale, but is watching the market carefully and while it has recently made small sales at under 13 cents per pound, it has restored its price again to this level by reason of favorable foreign advices.

There is confirmatory evidence that the depletion of invisible or private stock on the other side of the water continues.

One of the largest copper producers in the country says: "I am at a loss to understand why the Utah Copper people and the Amalgamated interests have entered such a vigorous competition in the matter of production at such a time as this. Each seems to be striving to make new high output records every month, irrespective of the fact that prices generally are unsatisfactory.

"Were it not for this mad competition on the part of these two big producing interests, I believe there would be little difficulty in establishing a higher level of copper prices, but so long as these two rivals disregard trade conditions, and are determined to pour on an over-supplied market every pound of copper of which their reduction works are capable, there is no likelihood of immediate betterment.

An individual restriction of output on the part of the large mining companies is greatly needed. The Calumet & Hecla Co., working independent of all other affiliations, has been for almost two years past restricting its re-

finery output, and Phelps, Dodge & Co. have to a greater or less extent been following the same course.

"Can it be possible that the porphyry producers and the Amalgamated Copper people have in mind some sort of a combination of corporate interests later on, and to this end are bending every energy toward maximum production and minimum costs for a brief period, in order to secure a strategic advantage in a later consolidation of some sort?"

"I have no knowledge that such is the case, but unless some such purpose is in mind, their present attitude is inexplicable."

Copper Queen Takes an Option.

Geo. Lobb and Eugene Woodbury were here Saturday signing up an option on their Maverick copper group to the Copper Queen company, of Bisbee. The option runs for one year and gives the Copper Queen company the privilege of thoroughly exploiting the property before making payments thereon. W. F. Stanton, who examined the property some time ago, called the attention of the Copper Queen people to it, and they had it thoroughly examined by two of their own field engineers, Grebe and Woodrow, whose reports were exceedingly favorable. Under the terms of the option the Copper Queen company will sink two large prospect shafts and do a large amount of crosscutting and drifting. If this work confirms the beliefs of the engineers, the company will pay Messrs. Lobb and Woodbury 100,000 for the property in three installments. The first payment will be 10,000, the second 20,000 and the third 70,000. It is expected that the first work done will be road construction from Hewitt's station up to the mines, but there will be but four miles of road to build. Active work on the mines will not be commenced before the latter part of August, in all probability, as it will take that long to build the road, develop a water supply, get the camp equipment in order, etc. The engineers report an ore body in sight on the surface several hundred feet in width and several thousand feet in length with a probable average copper content of about three per cent. for the entire body. This copper content is mostly in the form of finely disseminated chalcocite, but there are high-grade zones of ores within the mass well burdened with native copper, oxides and carbonates. Taken all together it is a property of great promise and both the owners and Pinal county are to be congratulated upon the fact that it has been taken over by a company so competent to intelligently and adequately develop and operate it as is the Copper Queen company. The mere fact that such a company has become interested in the development of the property will be of great advertising value to this county as a whole and to the Pioneer mining district particularly, as it will cause a thorough investigation of the district by other large combinations of capital. It means even more than that in case the property should, under development, show the merit surface indications warrant one to expect. It means the rapid extension of the main line of the El Paso & Southwestern railroad down the San Pedro to Florence, with a branch line from here to Hewitt's station and another to Sasco to connect with the Port Lobos tide-water line, which is being financed by the El Paso & Southwestern people. Under those conditions Florence would be the logical point for the machine shops of the railroad company, and also the proper place for a junction passenger division, as it lies halfway between El Paso and Yuma and about 280 miles from Port Lobos. As the Port Lobos road will run a branch from near Silverbell to Tucson we will also have two short railroad connections with Tucson, one by way of Red Rock, over the S. P. and one by way of Silverbell over the Port Lobos line. This will result in mutual benefit to both Tucson and Florence.—Florence Blade-Tribune.

Mining Companies Consolidate.

A consolidation of the California &

Paradise Mining company and the Nebraska & Arizona Copper company has been affected as a result of the visit to the district of the three capitalists from Vinton, Ia., as told of in this paper two weeks ago, says the Paradise Record.

The new company will control the areas formerly controlled by the two companies and will have at its command a large amount of capital. The corporate name of the new organization is the "California & Paradise Consolidated Mining company;" and it will have a capitalization of 2,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of 5.00 each.

For the present work will be centered at the Leadville shaft, but later plans call for the development of all the properties held by the corporation.

The names of the officers and directors of the new corporation have not as yet been made public.

The Leadville, a lead-silver producer heretofore operated by the C. & P., has always been considered one of the best properties of class in the district or in the entire southwest, while the Morrow & Chamberlain, which was formerly the property of the Nebraska & Arizona company, has such showings for the work done and gives so great promise of development into a copper mine on a comparatively small expenditure of money, that it stands high in its class and enjoys the confidence of practically every mining man of the Chiricahua mountains. And the two companies operating the two groups were small ones. By the consolidation, therefore, there is effected an unusually strong company, whose operations are expected to have a great influence on the future of Paradise.

Long Tunnel Cuts into Mineral.

A Salt Lake City dispatch says: A body of ore 10 feet wide, which carries values of 28¢ a ton in copper and gold, has been cut by the long tunnel of the Utah Mines Coalition company. It is the first material results to be obtained from the systematic campaign of development started by the company about 16 months ago, and its importance is not so much in the direct results themselves as it is in the promise these indications afford.

It is evident, according to the statement of Manager R. H. Strickland, that the ore which the tunnel has passed through is the outer edge of an ore body which makes out in the bedding plane from the Black Bess vein, fully 100 feet away.

The tunnel is being driven toward the Black Bess vein at an angle which makes about 200 feet yet to be driven to reach it, the objective point being the 300-foot shaft of the Black Bess old workings. Extensive ore bodies were opened in these workings in early days, and considerable of the rich ore was shipped from them; but, with the decline in value of metals, and on account of the collar of the shaft being almost inaccessible, the workings were abandoned.

Upon the tunnels reaching a point underneath the shaft, a raise is to be driven approximately 500 feet on the vein to connect with the bottom of the shaft. That will afford ventilation for the workings and will permit the carrying on of the extensive development which has been planned. No attempt will be made to further open the ore body just encountered until after the connection with the shaft is made.

For some distance before the solid body of ore was encountered the tunnel was cutting numerous stringers of rich ore, showing that the ore country was being approached. Finding the large body in the bedding plane fully confirms the calculations of the management as to the existence of rich mineral products upon and in the region adjacent to the Black Bess vein. It proves that the ore makes to depth, and that is the only evidence that a great mine is in that territory.

The Utah Mines Coalition tunnel, when it reaches the Black Bess shaft will be 2,900 feet long and will have attained a depth from the surface of about 900 feet, while several hundred feet additional depth will be gained in getting under the apex of the mountain. It is the first deep mining done

in the Big Cottonwood section of Alta district, and the results which it is attaining are expected to bring about a new era of mining activity for that district.

The long tunnel will afford an ideal avenue through which to transport the Black Bess ores directly to the canyon wagon road. Already not less than four other properties in that region—Iowa Copper, Cardiff, Prince of Wales and Carbonate—have workings in commercial resources, and before the end of the season the combined production promises to be large.

Three Powerful Mexican Mining Companies Considering Merger.

A Chihuahua, Mex., dispatch says: A message received here from New York states it is practically certain that the Dolores Mines company, limited, which owns the Dolores gold and silver mines, beyond Madera in this state, the El Rayo Mines near Sta. Barbara, Chih., and the Mines company of America, which controls the Creston-Colorado mines in Sonora, are to be consolidated and be known as the Mines company of America, with a capitalization of 9,000,000, U. S. currency. The La Dura property in Sonora is to be in the combine.

Part of the plan of consolidation is the exchanging of seven shares of the Mines company of America stock for one of El Rayo and ten for one of Dolores.

The Dolores Mines company, limited, is capitalized at 2,000,000 gold, divided into 400,000 shares of the par value of 5\$. The present market price is 6.5¢ to 7¢ per share. It has paid in dividends so far this year 176,000 gold, making in all 950,865 to date. The dividend rate is 18 percent at 7¢ per share. This great Chihuahua property has a market valuation of 2,800,000 gold.

The El Rayo Mines company controls the El Rayo Mining and Development company, which owns and operates the El Rayo and other mines near Sta. Barbara, this state. The former company is capitalized at 1,000,000, U. S. currency, divided into 500,000 shares of the par value of 2\$ each. Of these only 360,020 have been issued. The present market price is around 4.50¢ gold, giving a valuation of 2,250,000 gold for the total number of shares. The property has paid 46,803¢ in dividends this year, paying at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, while the net earnings are much in excess of this.

The capitalization of the Mines company of America is 2,000,000 gold, divided into 18 shares, the present market price of which is around 65 cents gold, giving a valuation for this property of 1,300,000. This company's properties have paid 120,000 gold in dividends during the present year, making a total to date of 3,875,000. Its present regular quarterly dividend is 12 per cent per annum.

The par value of the three companies' capitalization is 5,000,000 gold, and the present market price is 6,350,000. The total dividends for the year to date is 342,803¢ and the total of all dividends to date is 4,782,608 in U. S. currency.

It is also understood that of the 9,000,000 capitalization of the Mines company of America, 8,500,000 will be used for the consolidation and 500,000 for reserve. It is the intention to increase the par value from 1\$ to 1.0\$.

The La Dura mine in Sonora is a recent purchase, but it is the plan to put it into the consolidation. Its history goes back to the time of the Spaniards and it is claimed that it has paid 2,000,000 in dividends.

The Mines company of America and the Dolores Mines, limited, are largely controlled by a coterie of capitalists of United States Steel and United States Realty companies, and includes such men as H. S. Black, John Lambert, I. L. Elwood, Wm. Fleming and Wm. E. Reis. The El Rayo company is controlled by Wm. B. Thompson and W. Hinkle-Smith.

Anaconda Has an Enormous Liquid Surplus.

A New York dispatch says: The Washoe Copper company has discharged

demand and promissory notes amounting to 8,036,291\$, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent, which have been held by the Amalgamated Copper company, as was agreed upon when the stock was listed. This includes the loan of 7,200,000\$ to Washoe, the proceeds of which were used in the construction of its reduction works.

In exchange for the property and assets of the Washoe Copper company, 380,000 shares of Anaconda stock were listed. The Washoe company in settlement of its obligations to the Amalgamated has turned over to the latter company about 160,000 shares of Anaconda. Of course, when the Washoe company is dissolved, Amalgamated will secure the balance of Washoe stock.

The Anaconda Copper company, as a part of merger transaction, has or will pay off and discharge all of the outstanding indebtedness of the respective companies. Any transactions between the companies purchased, whether they show a debit or credit, of course, eliminate themselves.

John D. Ryan, president of the Amalgamated Copper company, in his report to shareholders, states that the Anaconda Copper company, taking over the going business and all the assets of the various companies, will have in its treasury approximately 25,000,000 in cash and quick assets in excess of current liabilities, and therefore will be in a position to take care of its increased business with every advantage that comes of being in a strong financial position.

The itemized statements of the nine Anaconda's subsidiary companies, given in Amalgamated's listing and Anaconda's report, show that the Anaconda will have net liquid assets of 24,458,783\$.

Now that the actual transfer of the various Butte properties has been made to the Anaconda, the latter company has issued 4,220,000 shares out of its total authorized capital of 6,000,000 shares. The working capital represents close to 25 per cent of the par value of the company's stock.

Amalgamated will be the owner of 3,045,862 shares of Anaconda after the dissolution of the subsidiary companies and the distribution to shareholders of the Anaconda stock received by each in exchange for its properties. Therefore, the equity of Amalgamated in the net liquid assets of Anaconda will be approximately 19,000,000\$.

The Fishbourn Mining company received at Casa Grande, this week, several carloads of mining and milling machinery, which will be hauled out to their gold properties at once. These properties are situated in the Sheridan range about 35 miles south of Casa Grande and have been undergoing development for some time past. Mr. Fishbourn located the property, then had a well bored to sufficient depth to develop an ample water supply for camp and milling purposes. As soon as the water problem was fully settled, he proceeded to develop his mines and now has uncovered a twelve-foot body of high-grade gold ore on one claim and a number of smaller bodies on the same and adjoining claims. In fact, he has sufficient ore blocked out, ready for extraction, to justify the installation of a milling plant of 50 tons capacity per mill day of 24 hours, and the machinery above referred to is for this mill. The successful operation of this property will attract attention to a number of adjacent gold properties and be the means of starting work on these properties. Casa Grande will be the supply point for the district and her merchants will do a good business with the camp.—Florence Blace.

When the stomach fails to perform its functions, the bowels become deranged, the liver and the kidneys congested causing numerous diseases. The stomach and liver must be restored to a healthy condition and Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets can be depended upon to do it. Easy to take and most effective. Sold by all dealers.