

# Mohave County Miner.

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## Douglas and Associates Buy Rich Properties.

Tucson dispatches announce that Walter Douglas, E. Green and E. Sawyer of Bisbee closed a deal for the Gelsman, Leatherwood and Billy Reed mining properties in the Santa Catalinas is a current rumor. It is known that they have been on a deal for these properties for some time.

The properties mentioned comprise a valuable group about forty miles from Tucson. It is known that Douglas and other representatives of the Copper Queen company have had a deal pending for these mines, and it is understood that Friday was the day fixed as the date for the closing of the deal.

However, the departure of Douglas and his associates gives rise to the belief that the deal was consummated on the previous day.

If the Copper Queen company has really taken an option on the properties near here, or closed a deal for their transfer, Tucson need have no more uneasiness about the E. P. & S. W. coming here. The road, which is owned by the people who operate the Copper Queen mines, would certainly select a route that would tap its own mines, and even if the Winkelman properties should draw an extension to the north, there would also be expected another one to the west, tapping the new acquisition, and then Tucson.

## Economic Check on Gold Depreciation.

The present great depreciation of gold and attendant rising of prices has been going on with only temporary interruptions, for some years. From being discussed only by theorists and technical journals it has now become a topic of ordinary conversation. This is as it should be, for public discussion will lead to a correct diagnosis in the end. It is extremely unlikely that depreciation will continue until the dire prediction are fulfilled, for the reason that as soon as an enlightened community begins to suffer it casts about for a remedy. The first remedy for high prices would naturally be the conversion of coin into bullion, decreasing the quantity of money. Should a moderate application of this remedy be of no avail and should the operation be repeated until the surplus stocks of gold coin are melted into bullion, then the cost of production would immediately become the important factor. When the general price level becomes so high that only a very small amount of commodities exchanges for a gold unit, we can confidently count upon a partial abandonment of gold mining and a much larger output of other products. Depreciation will go on until its effects begin to be noted upon the private purse. Then, knowingly, or unknowingly, the community will begin to act in accordance with the immutable laws of demand and supply and normal price, which even legislative paternalism cannot change.—Lewis B. Hall, in Moody's Magazine.

## Final Payment Made on Tungsten Mine.

Oscar A. Turner, of Philadelphia, president of the Ely Central Copper company, is now the owner of the tungsten properties near Osceola, which have been under development for some time past.

W. D. Buntin, of Salt Lake, and Chas. W. Gaby, of Ely, Nevada, were the original locators of the property. They deeded their rights to the Tungsten Mining & Milling company, which corporation deeded its interests to Jas. H. Marriott, of Osceola, who, in turn, deeded to O. A. Turner, the final transfer being recorded at the court house this week.

The Huebnerite-Tungsten company has been incorporated by Mr. Turner, and associates to put the property on a producing basis. Under the direction of E. L. Fletcher, about thirty men are now employed at the mines, and a concentrator with a capacity of twenty tons of ore per day is arranged for and will soon be under construction.—Ely Record.

## Mills to Reduce Cuprite Sulphur.

Ellsworth Oldt, recorder and earliest locator of the Cuprite district, has returned from Los Angeles with news of an important deal involving 400 acres of ground at Cuprite, containing some of the largest and richest deposits of native sulphur known to exist in the country, says the Tonopah Bonanza. These are the original sulphur filings owned by the Cuprite Sulphur company and are regarded by experts as constituting the most valuable sulphur property in the West. The former owners, in addition to Mr. Oldt, were George Smith, the late H. J. Kurigen, Frank Cresse, Robert Page and C. J. Hasman. These men will retain an important interest in the purchasing company.

During Mr. Oldt's stay in Los Angeles the final details of the property's transfer were consummated and final payment made, the negotiations on the other side being conducted by a Mr. Baruch, who is president of the new concern, which will proceed to erect a plant with retorts of large capacity and a plant for the production of sulphuric acid. Mr. Baruch and others interested are expected to arrive on the ground within a few days to formulate plans for extensive development and the construction of reduction plants.

A New York company some time ago completed the purchase of another group of sulphur claims in the Cuprite district, for which the sum of 56,000\$ was paid.

## Cripple Creek Has Big Mines Yet.

A Denver dispatch says: The installation of a fourth filter is announced at the New Portland Mill, which brings the capacity of that plant up to 500 tons each twenty-four hours, the figure aimed at in the plans. This suggests the rumor that Portland dividends will go back to 3 per cent quarterly, an advance of 50 per cent on the present rate. Including the July 15 dividend of 60,000\$, the Portland will have paid 180,000\$ since January 1, 1910, and 9,037,080\$ all told on its capital stock of 3,000,000\$, which cost some of the largest holders from 25 to 50 cents per share. In the Little Johnny of Leadville, the Camp Bird of Ouray and the Portland of Cripple Creek, Colorado presents three of the best paying mines in the annals of the yellow metal, no district excepted. And they are greater mines today than ever before.

A Reno dispatch says: The Red Metals Mining company, which is operating on Peavine mountain, is in a fair way to become a considerable shipper before the summer is over. At a depth of 86 feet the shaft is in a body of ore that is extremely high grade, some of the assays running 60 per cent copper, while others contain so much gold that they assay up to 177\$.

Al W. Holmes, James Holmes and George P. Milner of this city are the principal shareholders in the company. They are now running a 400-foot tunnel into the steep hillside to tap the ore body at a greater depth.

The claim in which the rich ore is found was once owned by the Copper King people, and was sold to the Red Metals company by George Heill. Several seasons ago Mr. Heill shipped two carloads of ore, one of which averaged 19 and the other 15 per cent copper.

The ore body is of smelting grade throughout and is of unknown width, as the values permeate the wall rock a considerable distance.

The directors of the Cactus Copper company, of Globe, have just issued a report covering the operations of the property for the first half of the current year. During this period total receipts from all sources amounted to 235,737\$, of which, however, 202,500\$ came from the sale of stock. Expenses were 135,967\$ of which 78,855\$ was for construction and development work, leaving a cash balance on hand as of July 1, 1910, of 136,388\$. The total underground workings up to the close of the six months aggregated 6,566 feet. The development done on the

300 and 400-foot levels has been mainly in sulphides, which have averaged from 1-2 to 4 per cent and better in copper and there are now over 2,500,000 tons of this material in sight, the larger portion of which will, it is expected, be of commercial grade.

A recent cave-in at the Granby, B. C., property displaced about 100,000 tons of ore, but the situation is not serious as it is believed that this ore can all be mined. It does, however, confirm rumors that have been current for some time that underground work at Granby has been poorly done and that the mine was so dangerous that at times the miners refused to work.

The Granby smelter is treating 3200 tons of its own ore and 300 tons of custom ore daily, and its copper recovery is probably in the neighborhood of 25,000,000 pounds per annum. Granby's costs are higher now than in recent years, but the company must be making some money even with its increased costs.

At the property of the Lost Gulch United Mines company, the three lodes, Tiger, Badger and Bonanza, are being exploited. Work is being done at present on the Tiger lode and a drift is being run along its strike. Cross-cutting is also in progress to cut the Badger and Bonanza lodes. The drift on the Tiger is in gold ore, running about 1,100 feet in length and will be completed at a distance of 1,200 feet from portal. It is expected to open up the Badger and Bonanza ledges at a depth of approximately 400 feet.—Globe Belt.

A Tucson dispatch says: According to reports received here this week from Dragoon, the Centurion Mining company has encountered a rich body of ore. J. P. Richardson, writing about the new strike, says:

"We have struck it rich on the 440-foot level of our shaft. This strike is the best we have ever encountered in the Centurion. It will make the Centurion famous. The ore and iron comes in the hanging wall with almost a vertical trend. After fifteen feet more of sinking the fifth station will be cut out and drifting by the ore both ways from the station will be commenced. Shipment of ore will begin during the next sixty days."

A Globe dispatch says: Work at the Warrior mine is continuing westward on the 300-foot level. A drift is being run here along the foot-wall of the ore-bearing trough and some time ago a crosscut was run to cut the ore body. This crosscut was developed for some 50 feet and in doing so cut 20 feet of vein matter, was encountered about four feet of very high grade ore. A raise was then put up a short distance encountered a wider deposit of the high grade material.

A report which connects the Great Western Copper company with a deal whereby a smelter will be built at Courtland as well as the report of an agreement by which this company will furnish ore for a proposed Douglas smelter, was brought to the attention of Mr. Young president of the Great Western Company, by the Arizonan yesterday, both of which were pronounced as without any foundation of fact so far as his company is concerned.—Courtland Arizonan.

A Cananea dispatch says: Orders have been issued for curtailment of development work at the Puertecitos, Henrietta, and Elisa claims, all properties of the Greene-Cananea company. A number of Chinese laborers employed at the Puertecitos have been laid off indefinitely. It is also rumored that there is to be a reduction in output by the Greene-Cananea, but that rumor has not been confirmed.

The use of copper sulphate in the destruction of scale and insects in orchards is increasing, and the consumption of the metal for this purpose is now reported to be about 200,000,000 lbs. annually. It is said that the bulk of the production from the Rio Tinto is made into copper sulphate.

## The Perpetuity of Vein Mines.

From the moment that the prospector throws the point of his pick into the outcropping of a vein, work will accumulate on that vein until the end of time. This work will be done by a long line of prospectors. The first 10-foot hole sunk on a vein means the commencement of a new enterprise. It may be years, or even generations, before the business will be remunerative, but, broadly speaking, the persistency of the miner will never allow work to stop.

In the history of the world no mining district has ever been exhausted, with the possible exception of strictly placer districts. In some old placer mining districts the deposits have been so thoroughly exhausted that those not familiar with history doubt if gold ever existed in the gravels. For example, in the very early dawn of European history, the valley of the Swiss Alps were one of the main sources of the European supply of gold. So thoroughly, however, have these gravels been worked out that today only the merest trace of gold is to be found in them.

But with vein mines history records no district that has ever been completely worked out. The mines of Cornwall were worked for their tin nearly 3,000 years ago, and those mines are yet a very important source of the world's supply of tin. The silver mines of Laurium, in Greece, have a known history of 2,500 years. Indeed, it is to the wealth of these mines that we owe the literature and the architectural artistic glories handed down to us by the ancient Greeks. Previous to the discovery of the mines of Laurium, Athens was a miserable little village. The mines of Laurium, however, so greatly enriched the Athenians as to give them the leisure and the money to produce those wonderful works of art, literature and architecture that are the delight of modern students. Twenty-five hundred years ago over 10,000 slaves were working in the mines of Laurium. The mines are yet being worked, and only a few years ago the Colorado Iron works made a very important shipment of machinery to them for the smelting of the silver-lead ore.

A few years ago hunters and explorers rediscovered very ancient mines in what is now known as Rhodesia, but then known as Matabeleland, and inhabited by one of the most savage and war-like races of Africa. The mines were so ancient that native traditions gave no indication as to when the mines may have been worked, and in the ruins of Zimbabwe it is thought that the mythical mines of the Queen of Sheba had been discovered. These mines are now producing heavily and adding nearly 15,000,000 \$ every year to the world's gold supply.

In the kingdom of Mysore, in India, old mines have been found with tremendous workings. These mines are exceedingly ancient—so ancient, indeed, that the oldest Hindu writings make no mention of what must have been very important mining operations. Hindus were great chroniclers, and their archives extend back further than other known writings, with the possible exception of the Egyptian. It is probable, therefore, that Indian mines were worked between 3,000 and 4,000 years ago. These mines have been actively exploited of recent years by British companies, which are most successful, and are among the largest dividend-paying mining companies in the world.

Of course, all these mines had a beginning. They were probably found by some shepherd or hunter, and in all probability were developed slowly by the ancients, until they became considerable mines. Yet thousands of years after these seekers for mineral have passed away, the veins they discovered are still making history.—Mining World.

A Douglas dispatch says: The Copper Queen Mining company has prepared plans for expending 500,000\$ in the installation of McDougal reverberatory furnaces in connection with the company's smelter. A half million bricks have been ordered from El Paso.

Finding a solid bedrock seventy-five feet below the bottom of the Feather river at Intake, the Great Western Power Company borers found quartz that ran almost pure gold. The gold was so apparent that it created wild excitement among the Greek employees of the power company and it was only when ordered several times that the laborers quit trying to save pieces to attend to the work at hand.

The company has been going down into the bowels of the river bed in order to reach a substantial bedrock that would act as a foundation for the great wall of concrete which the company is to raise.

The foundation has been a success and the rich ore will be used in the foundation. No mining will be allowed by the company for it has millions invested in the power system and that is more valuable than uncovering a mine.—Oroville Mercury.

A sensation was created in mining circles in the Hoag this week, when a rich vein was opened up at the Mountain View Mine that bids fair to eclipse anything found in the camp.

At a depth of about 135 feet the miners uncovered a fine vein of ore which shows sixteen inches of rich pay rock, while the entire face of the tunnel is streaked with the precious metal—the entire face estimated to average not less than 365\$ to the ton. The vein is a continuation of the pay streak that the miners have been following for some time, mention of which was made in the Nugget several weeks ago, and is located in the east drift, upper level of the mine. Those who have seen the ore taken from the vein claim that it is the highest grade ore so far extracted in the Hoag district.—Bidwell Nugget.

Brief mention of a rich strike in the Central Eureka mine at Sutter creek was made in last Friday's Dispatch. Today we add the following particulars: The mine closed down in 1908 after paying about 1,000,000\$ in dividends under the management of W. R. Thomas. After six months' idleness the stockholders forced the directors to start up. Assessments to the extent of 50,000\$ were levied and spent in draining the mine, repairing the shaft and sinking 200 feet. Joseph Davis was placed in charge as superintendent. The principal operations were on the 1200-foot level. The miners had encountered some low grade quartz and were following that body when a blast brought to view a streak of high-grade quartz, so rich that it is being taken out in candle boxes. The streak is six inches wide at the bottom and a foot in the roof of the level.—Amador Dispatch.

The cost of building reduction works and preparing the mines of the Miami Copper company for production is reported to be exceeding the expectations of the company, and it is said that 500,000\$ more than was estimated is likely to be required to put the mine on a producing basis. Work on the company's plant is progressing rapidly, but it is not probable that production on a large scale can be begun before the first of next year. The mine is said already to be in a position to meet the demands of the mill when it is completed and a large part of the force employed in blocking out ore has been laid off.

Concession for the establishment in Mexico of a zinc refinery to cost not less than 200,000\$ has just been asked of the department of fomento by a representative of engineer Francisco E. Halas Lopez. The application has been taken under consideration. The solicitor proposes to produce zinc in ingots, sheets and powder.—Chihuahua Enterprise.

Rafael Adrian H. Joline, appointed by the supreme court, New York county, has signed a decision in which he holds that the title to valuable copper mines at Cananea, Mexico, is rightly in the Greene Consolidated Copper company. The mines in question are operated by the Greene-Cananea Copper company, and the titles have been contested in many separate suits for 11 years.