

Mohave County Miner.

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The First State

Legislature's Work.

Arizona's first legislature closed its session late Saturday afternoon last, and now the newspapers and the people are sizing up the crop of measures that have become laws or may become such when the time limit placed on them by the constitution makes them operative.

With the closing of the session there was sent to the governor quite a number of bills that were unsigned when the session ended. The following is a list of the unsigned bills:

BILLS NOT SIGNED

- S. B. 4—Militia code.
- S. B. 132—Regulating public service corporations.
- S. B. 141—Weights and measures.
- S. B. 56—Horticultural and agricultural board.
- S. B. 55—State geologist and mineral display at expositions.
- S. B. 151—For relief of James McGee.
- S. B. 136—For pensioning school teachers after 25 years service.
- S. B. 127—Fish and game commission bill.
- H. B. 6—Drennan's Carey land act.
- H. B. 8—Court reporters.
- H. B. 57—Investigation of water resources.
- H. B. 173—Classification of counties.
- H. B. 182—General appropriation bill.

Out of the 356 bills introduced in the two houses only 97 were passed up to the governor for his approval. Of these ninety seven bills 84 have become laws. The first measure rushed through both houses, the Six mile limit bill, was vetoed by the governor, but was almost unanimously passed over his objection. The following are the measures that have met with approval:

MINING

- Substitute H. B. 46—State mine inspector and mining code.
- H. B. 97—Miners' labor lien takes precedence over mortgage.

ELECTIONS

- H. B. 132—Relating to election frauds and their punishment.
- H. B. 177—Penalty for illegal signing of initiative and referendum petition.
- S. B. 116—Advisory recall U. S. senators, and congressmen.
- S. B. 116 a.—Advisory recall federal judges.

COURT PROCEDURE

- H. B. 4—Relating particularly to motion for new trial.
- H. B. 86—Criminal action by information as well as indictment.
- H. B. 103—Concerning bonds on appeal from superior to supreme court.
- H. B. 176—Authorizes suits against state.
- H. B. 10—Concerning drawing of grand juries.

LAND LAWS

- H. B. 61—Creates irrigation districts.
- S. B. 70—Appropriating funds for drainage agricultural lands.
- H. B. 120—State land commission.
- H. B. 129—Survey of lands.

LABOR LAWS

- H. B. 42—Electric headlights on locomotives.
- H. B. 43—Limiting number cars in train.
- H. B. 44—Full train crews.
- H. B. 45—Anti-gratuity for wage earners.
- H. B. 50—Requiring experienced engineers and conductors for trains.
- H. B. 64—Regulating hours of labor in electrical plants.
- H. B. 67—Fixing hours labor for hoisting engineers.
- H. B. 144—Eight hours of labor in state institutions.
- S. B. 18—Contracts for surety between common carriers and employes.
- S. B. 47—To regulate relief associations. Making null and void contracts releasing employers from suits for damages.
- S. B. 60—Limiting use of locomotives when steam escapes obstructing view of crew.
- S. B. 62—Operators of experience as train dispatchers.

S. B. 71—Rules for use of switch lights.

S. B. 79—Eight hour labor day for miners.

S. B. 88—Anti-labor blacklist.

S. B. 106—Anti child labor law.

REFORMATORY

S. B. 23—Indeterminate sentence.

S. B. 38—Commission to select site for industrial school.

S. B. 137—State home for old, infirm and destitute.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

S. B. 5—Authorizing Phoenix to purchase sewer plant.

S. B. 91—Method of increasing by vote, indebtedness of counties and municipalities.

S. B. 134—Municipal improvements, paving.

AGRICULTURE

H. B. 54—Experimental farm work by university.

CORPORATION LAWS

H. B. 37—Foreign corporation's rights to transfer action at law to federal courts—penalty, revocation of license.

H. B. 48—Defining and prohibiting trusts.

H. B. 63—Relating to incorporation of companies.

H. B. 68—Incorporating fees transferred from auditor to treasurer.

H. B. 83—Regulation of trusts and co-operative stock-selling concerns.

S. B. 158—Regulation and supervision of investment companies. (Kentucky Blue Sky law.)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE

H. B. 112—Auditor's office and code.

H. R. 175—Railway commission fund transferred to corporation commission.

H. B. 179—Salary of secretary to governor.

S. B. 9—Law clerk and stenographer, attorney general.

S. B. 14—Legislative expenses.

S. B. 67—Assistant secretary state and clerks.

REVENUE AND TAXATION

Sub. S. B. 46—State tax commission.

Sub. S. B. 101—Taxation telegraph and telephone properties.

Sub. S. B. 102—Taxation railroad property.

Sub. S. B. 103—Taxation express companies.

Sub. S. B. 104—Taxation private car lines.

S. B. 144—Repeals bullion tax.

S. B. 145—Powers state board equalization.

S. B. 147—Amend state constitution state board equalization clause.

COUNTY AFFAIRS

H. B. 139—Redistricting justice precincts.

H. B. 60—Method filling vacancies in county offices.

S. B. 75—Establishing supervisory districts.

S. B. 109—Manner filling vacancies board of supervisors.

EDUCATION

H. B. 56—Education of deaf, dumb and blind.

H. B. 59—County scholarships in university.

Sub. H. B. 131—Free text books.

S. B. 13—Lands for university.

S. B. 42—Teaching agriculture in high schools.

S. B. 48—Makes board of regents seven members.

S. B. 73—Prohibits employment of tubercular teachers.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. B. 15—Code commission.

S. B. 98—Purchase set Curtis' "North American Indians."

S. B. 143—Creates office state engineer, without emergency clause, and provides for building roads.

S. B. 30—Repeals brand tax law.

S. B. 39—Six mile limit law. Vetoed by governor and passed over his veto.

H. B. 22—Validates notarial commissions.

H. B. 116—Wife and child desertion.

H. B. 134—Authorizes supervisors to lease or buy county fair grounds.

H. B. 138—Bounty law on wild animals.

H. B. 145—Gives federal government jurisdiction over federal building sites.

H. B. 150—Restricting aliens in right to hold and lease real estate.

H. B. 7—Holidays.

Notes of Miami District.

A Miami, Ariz. dispatch says:—Judge T. C. Hendricks, president of the Douglas Copper company, has left for Joplin, New York and Boston on business connected with the company. It is understood that he will consummate a deal with large copper interests whereby the controlling interest of the Douglas will pass into their hands.

The Douglas Copper company owns approximately 500 acres between the Ray Consolidated and the Superior, and has had a force of men constantly employed for the past year and a half developing the property. A ledge which was recently encountered shows a general assay of gold 3.06 ounces, silver 12.02 ounces and copper 14 per cent. The company has also secured a churn drill which will be put in operation at once, if the deal now under way is not closed. If it is closed it is understood that stockholders will realize about 150¢ per share on their stock.

At the Inspiration mine a small force of men has been put to work underground and this force will be gradually increased. The Joe Bush shaft has been equipped with skips and underground ore pockets and will be working within a few days. The 10 by 16 tram hoist at the Colorado shaft is being moved to the Scorpion shaft, which is now 275 feet deep, and will be sunk, by contract, an additional 220 feet.

Another 150-horse power boiler will be added to the equipment at the power house at the portal of the main tunnel, and it is possible that a new air compressor will be installed, as it is thought the one now in use will not be able to furnish air for all the drills necessary for the development of the ore body. Until the new equipment is installed at the Scorpion shaft the gasoline hoist at that shaft will be used in sinking.

A force of men has been put to work repairing the wagon road in Webster gulch from the Inspiration mine office and camp to the Black Warrior camp.

At the Live Oak mine the boilers have been blown in at No. 2 shaft and the hoisting and air compressing machinery placed in commission. A contract has been let to J. McIver for sinking this shaft from its present depth of 928 feet to a point below the 1,100-foot level. No. 1 shaft, near the eastern end of the property, will be sunk 180 feet deeper, its present depth being 470 feet. It is expected that the development of the mine to the producing stage will now rapidly proceed through the four development shafts and tunnel above mentioned. The plans for the working shaft will not be completed until the location of the concentrator has been definitely decided upon. The tests which have been under way in the experimental mill were finished last week and an announcement of the results is expected in the near future.

The machinery and supplies for the South Live Oak Development company are arriving in Miami daily and are being hauled to the camp three miles from Miami. The camp is now fully equipped and many of the roads to the proposed drill holes are completed and the water tanks have been erected and pipe lines laid, so that as soon as all the machinery, tools and other equipment arrive the drilling can begin. Harry Millard, a well known driller of the district, who has operated drills for several years, will have charge of the drilling.

The new engine and air compressor for the Copper Reef company have arrived and have been hauled to the mine, and their erection at the mouth of the California tunnel is nearing completion. It is expected that this machinery will be in operation by May 15 and the work of driving this tunnel will then be resumed.

At the Sho Me shaft No. 1 several pockets of high grade copper have been encountered the past few days, but the general ore body remains on an average with the large body of low grade in the district, and it is thought with development that the ore body will be proven to be very large and

likely that a very high per cent copper and silver bearing ore will be encountered within the next 100 feet of sinking. At shaft No. 2 sinking continues very rapidly. The schist formation is still in evidence and in places carries high values in native copper and some iron, and it is expected that the percentage will increase with depth.

Refining Silver Bullion from Cobalt.

The refining of silver bullion obtained from the ore of Cobalt, Ontario, has always been an unsatisfactory problem for the reason that it contains so much arsenic, antimony and cobalt. These foreign elements render the refining difficult and the last traces are removed only with trouble. Silver is very sensitive to foreign metals and unless they are practically all removed the silver is unsuited for use in the arts.

A process for thus refining silver bullion has recently been patented by Balmer Neilly of Bradford, Ontario, Canada (U. S. Patent 1,004,676, Oct. 3, 1911), which is capable, the inventor states, of removing the arsenic, antimony, copper, cobalt and nickel. The process used is described in the following manner:

The bullion to be refined is melted in a crucible oil furnace to a temperature of about 1140 degrees C., and iron in the form of nails is introduced and allowed to remain until attacked by the arsenic and antimony. The crucible is then removed and cooled suddenly. A speiss is formed which, under these conditions, separates cleanly from the silver bullion. The bullion is again melted and enough borax or other flux added to form a thin coating on the top when melted. A blast of air is now allowed to play on the surface of the molten metal which causes a depression of about 1.4 in. The arsenic and antimony that are left in the silver are now oxidized and the point at which this occurs is easily determined by dipping out samples and hammering when cool. If the sample is inclined to be brittle at all it indicates that some impurities still remain and further refinement must be carried on.

Even a fraction of 1 per cent of impurities remaining in the silver will cause brittleness so that it will crack on hammering. In refining by means of the air blast the silver as it begins to become pure, will change from a white to a clear, sea-green color while in the melted condition.—Denver Mining Science.

Warrior Copper Company.

A suit has been filed by the Warrior Copper Co., of Philadelphia, against the Warrior Development Co., of Duluth, and its president, Henry B. Howland, asking for 60,000\$ damages and an auditing of the books. The Warrior Development Co. in October, 1909, acquired from the Warrior Copper Co., under a three-year bond and lease, the Black Warrior mine, northeast of Miami and operated it until 1911, when the mine was closed down and relinquished to the owners. Before closing down the shipments to El Paso averaged 100 tons of copper silicate ore per day, assaying about 10 per cent copper. The complaint alleges: That the mine was gutted, wrecked and left in dangerous condition, many of the workings being rendered useless and inaccessible; that false reports of the money received for ores had been made to the plaintiff company; that the careless management and neglect had caused the loss by fire of a leaching mill, worth 25,000\$; that taxes had not been paid as the statements showed; and other serious charges.—New York Mining Age.

What Texans Admire

is hearty, vigorous life, according to Hugh Tallman, of San Antonio. "We find," he writes, "that Dr. King's New Life Pills surely put new life and energy into a person. Wife and I believe they are the best made." Excellent for stomach, liver or kidney troubles. 25 cts. at all Druggists.

Ore Bodo Found in Carney Tunnel.

The public generally has been kept informed of the development work in progress on the Carney mine, east of Mesa, through the columns of the Republican. Briefly stated, the vein had been opened on the surface in a number of places, but for economical reasons it was decided to drive a crosscut tunnel which would tap the vein at a depth of 1200 feet from the apex. The engineers estimated that not to exceed 500 feet of work would be necessary to reach the ore, provided the dip of the vein retained its same angle. The tunnel was started; an air compressor and engine, with power drills were installed and the work continued without interruption. Within a few feet of where the engineers estimated the ore body would lie, the formation changed and for about sixty feet the tunnel was driven through a body of highly mineralized iron oxidized rock. Frequent assays on this material gave returns of from five to seven dollars in gold. When the true vein did not materialize at the distance estimated by the engineers, the directors and stockholders did not get "cold feet", but continued the work, feeling confident that the ore was near at hand. Friday evening, when the day shift fired a round of shots, the smoke had been blown out and the men went to investigate they found the broken rock consisted largely of a fine grade of ore. It is too early to give any idea of the value per ton, but no one acquainted with pay ore needs a glass to see that the values are there. It is literally full of flourine spar and the percentage of copper cannot fail to be satisfactory. The extent of this ore body cannot be known until the hanging wall is reached, but there is every evidence, taking the surface showing as a guide that it is of sufficient extent to mean that a big mine has been developed at Mesa's front door. But above and beyond a question of future values, the management has the satisfaction of knowing that the company has kept every promise to its stockholders; that every foot of work on the property has been paid for, and that the object for which the crosscut tunnel was planned has been accomplished. The credit for this lies principally with the manager, P. G. Carney, whose knowledge of the ground, due to five years of constant prospecting, was of inestimable value, and whose confidence and enthusiasm in the minds of the men who were backing him. In his labors he has had the hearty support of the directors of the development company and of the stockholders who so freely provided the money. This money, by the way has been expended for labor and supplies. Much of that paid the men has been spent in Mesa, and all supplies that could be furnished by local merchants have been purchased here.—Phoenix Republican.

That the copper industry of the west is progressing most favorably is demonstrated by what has happened in Ray of late. Since the first of April over 200 Americans have been added to the payroll of the Consolidated. Many of these men are mechanics who have been put to work on the mill which the company wishes to rush to completion.

A Nogales dispatch says: A new high record for the custom house at this port for one day's collections on cattle was made Tuesday when 3379 head of cattle were passed through the custom house, netting the government 13,033.35\$ in customs duties.

Big Surprise to Many in Kingman.

Local people are surprised at the QUICK results received from simple buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., as mixed in Adler-i-ka, the German appendicitis remedy. H. H. Watkins states that this simple remedy antiseptizes the digestive system and draws off the impurities so thoroughly that A SINGLE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation INSTANTLY. For sale by H. H. Watkins, Druggist.

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