

Mohave County Miner.

PHENIX
Territorial Library 109

VOL. XXXI.

KINGMAN, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 9, 1913.

NO. 44

News from Searchlight.

Special Correspondence.

Searchlight, Nevada, August 9, 1913. Eldorado Canyon, after a Rip Van Winkle like sleep of forty years awakes to find that infusion of young blood has rejuvenated this camp of wonders.

Grand, sublime, stupendous, a view of it from its highest pinnacles discloses a picture resembling a jumble of caves, with a great chasm extending through the middle of them, gradually dropping down to its mouth at its junction with the Colorado river.

It is a singular fact that little or no erosion occurs through the numerous cloudbursts that yearly visit the Canyon. This is probably due to the stability of the burnt up formation that surround it and the great strength and size of the dikes and ledges running throughout the mineralized region. A dike or ledge 100 feet in width is nothing unusual in the Canyon. On the contrary it is rather the rule.

Take the Tchaticup for instance. Its ledge running east and west has the truest, cleanest walls that one would care to look at. The Wall Street mine presents a view that is a wonder and a surprise to anyone who has ever seen a mine.

Right from the surface and for over 500 feet in length and with a depth of over 100 feet at an angle of 45 degrees, the ore has been mined leaving large pillars to support the walls. As one approaches from the north this great gap in the mountain side, with its supporting columns looks for all the world like the mouth and teeth of a colossal dragon.

With the infusion of young blood into the Canyon, the pioneer, primitive methods of mining disappeared. Something that the old timers had always dreamed of and hoped for has at least been accomplished. On the desolate hills where the miners in the early days patrolled the hills watching for the approach of the blood-thirsty Piutes, can now be heard the chug-chug of the gasoline hoist and the roar of the dropping stamps.

The Canyon proper is about 10 miles in length from the summit to its mouth, and is fed by small canyons all on the same mountain range, but the watershed all converges in the same wash and make a single course at times through its high walls, than through wide expanses down to the Colorado river.

Away back in the early sixties Eldorado Canyon was producing gold bullion. The Tchaticup mine was being operated by the old Southwest Company, and the ore was hauled five miles to a mill on the Colorado river. Records show that the mine yielded over 2,000,000 in gold and that by means of the crudest methods of mining and milling. Later the company worked the Wall Street, Mocking Bird and Quaker City mines.

These four properties have produced in the aggregate 5,000,000 and a prominent engineer recently stated after making an examination that had been barely scratched. No great depth was attained and no large amount of stoping was performed. Only the very richest ores were considered worth working and in consequence many thousands of tons of ore that will pay handsomely to handle now remains unstopped.

On the Tchaticup a double compartment shaft is being sunk by contract. The present prospect shaft following the vein as it does, with laterals and winzes and different dips, is not practical for use as a working shaft. At a depth of 670 feet a substantial flow of water was encountered that will necessitate the installation of a heavy capacity pump.

The progress of the development on the Tchaticup is being watched with much interest by all the operators in the district and the value of the results can be appreciated by those familiar with the mining industry.

The renewed activity in the mining field in Nevada during the past few years has led to the discovery of many new rich veins of ore in Eldorado Canyon.

Commencing at the western end of the district the Eldorado Empire mine has a wonderful showing for the amount of development performed. The work is being prosecuted on the east extension of the Wall Street vein above water level. The main shaft is being sunk and laterals run in a gigantic ore body, the size of which is at present hard to estimate, because all the work with one exception shows ore. The shoot has been proven up for a distance of 300 feet and the values throughout this fissure run from \$8 to 39 per ton. This mine gives every indication of developing into one of the big producers of this section.

Brown, Hastings and McCarty have been awarded a contract to do 300 feet of drifting and crosscutting on the Tchaticup mine. This property has been bonded to a syndicate of mining men headed by Capt. Delamar and Thomas Thorkildson of Los Angeles, from the Wharton estate. The same gentlemen are developing the Lucky Jin group formerly owned by the Wharton estate and the Copper Prince group. Contracts have been let on both groups for the sinking of deep shafts.

The bonding of the Nevada-Eldorado mine to the Tonopah Belmont syndicate has been confirmed. The new owners will start active work on September first when the mine will be unwatered preparatory to the installation of a suitable reduction plant and the sinking of the main shaft to the 1,000 ft. level.

Supt. Dunbar is working two shifts on the Rand and Honest Miner properties while the mill is being overhauled. The recent millrun was very satisfactory and as soon as the present changes in the mill are completed the dropping of stamps will be resumed.

E. M. MARTIN.

The Butte Copper Mines.

In connection with the official report of the Butte, Montana, mines to the assessor, the Boston Commercial summarizes the showings made by the various operators as follows:

The time has arrived when the various mining companies in Montana must render to the assessor a sworn statement regarding their earnings for the year ended May 31. So far a number of companies have complied with the law and in each case the net proceeds for the year are of a very encouraging character when the output of the properties mentioned is considered.

The Anaconda company earned net during the twelve months 11,446,901 as compared with 10,525,729 the previous year. The report shows that with copper selling at 15 cents a pound the Anaconda is earning its dividend of 3 per cent a year. The report is submitted to the assessor for taxable purposes and the company will pay county taxes this year on 11,445,901.

The report contains many interesting facts showing the immensity of the operations of the company. For instance the amount of money expended for labor alone was 15,059,333 and there was paid out for machinery and necessary supplies 11,722,963. There was paid out for the transportation of the ore to the smelters 1,369,843 86c, while the freight, marketing charges, including seaboard refining and selling charges, amounted to over 4,500,000. The cost per ton for extracting the ore is placed at 4 03c, cost per ton, for transportation .302c per ton and the cost of reduction per ton 1.875c.

During some of the months since last July the Anaconda company paid its miners 4 a day and during other months 3.75, the rate varying according to the price the red metal. Should the price of copper go below 15 cents a pound wages go to 3.50 a day, but the company has not in the past taken advantage of a slight decline below the agreed price and there is no reason to believe that it will in the future.

In view of the remarkable showing being made by the North Butte company during the past few months it was expected that the company would

make a good showing in net proceeds, but it was hardly expected that the amount would exceed 1,000,000, whereas as a matter of fact the exact figures for the year were 1,513,046.

The figures submitted show that it cost the company 4.20c for the extraction of each ton of ore, while the transportation per mile to the place of reduction was 1.19c per ton. The cost of reduction was 3 6003c. There were 451,297 tons of ore extracted of a gross value of 5,219,151.

The net earnings of the Tuolumne for the year were 83,579 which is a little more than the dividend paid. There were 47,071 tons of ore mined of a gross value of 509,526. The cost per ton for mining was 5.26c and the cost of reduction per ton 2.97c. The total cost of transportation was 5,648. There was expended for labor 181,029; for machinery 2,731 and for supplies 96,136.

Inasmuch as the Tuolumne company was doing a large amount of development work this considerably reduced its output in the past few months and it was not expected that it would show net earnings of any amount.

Some of the annual mining reports are rather indefinite. Among these is that of the Butte & Superior company which was filed with the tax authorities a few days ago. Some of its costs are evidently duplicated in different items, so that it is almost impossible to determine the actual costs and earnings.

Apparently the cost of mining, smelting and transportation charges of the Butte & Superior is 9 42c a ton, against a gross value of 10.40c a ton for the ore mined, leaving a net profit of 98 cents a ton on the ore handled or a total on the year of but 166,289.

The items in the company's report follow: Tons of ore mined, 169,683; value per ton, 10.40c; gross value, 1,764,738; cost per ton for mining 3.83c; total cost for mining, 646,396; cost of reduction per ton, 3.34c; total cost of reduction, 972,459; paid for freight per ton, 2.25c; total paid for freight, 382,698; cost of labor, 633,236; paid for machinery, 113,528; cost of reduction works, 338,170; supplies, 580,729; improvements, buildings, etc., 280,200.

The East Butte company made a better showing according to its annual taxation report. The items in its report follow: Tons of ore extracted, 119,968; value per ton, 19.36c; gross value, 2,348,796; cost per ton for mining, 4.80c; total cost of mining, 532,777; treatment per ton, 4.87c; cost of reduction per ton, 4.87c; smelter charges, 282,184; total cost of reduction, 1,081,803; machinery and supplies, 517,393; freight 258,982; net proceeds, 517,393.

The Davis Daly company, which has been reporting fabulous strikes in its mine for some months, shows a net loss of 38,937 in its operations for the year. The items of its report follow: Paid for labor, 171,736; supplies, 80,531; total 252,267; gross receipts 463,329.

The Butte-Bullklava reports that it has not done any mining during the past year on account of its litigation with the Anaconda company.

The Butte Central Copper company has not yet reported. It is in a bad way financially. Butte supply houses have attached the property for claims aggregating about 7,000 and miners have filed liens against the property for several thousand dollars in unpaid wages.—Salt Lake Mining Review.

Suffered Eczema Fifty Years—Now Well.

Seems a long time to endure the awful burning, itching, smarting, skin-disease known as "tetter,"—another name for Eczema. Seems good to realize, also, that Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment has proven a perfect cure.

Mrs. D. L. Kenney writes:—"I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to you for your Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It has cured my tetter, which has troubled me for over fifty years." All druggists, or by mail 50c. Pfeiffer Chemical Co. St. Louis, Mo. Philadelphia, Pa.

S. & B. Soon to Begin Stopping Ore Reserves.

At the Superior & Baston wages of miners and muckers returned to the normal union scale of 3.75 per day August 1. For a long time the S. & B. has been paying 4 per day, more than any mine in the district. The extra twenty-five cents has been paid because of the dampness and occasional places where ventilation was poor. At present however, the excellent condition of the mine has resulted in the return to the former scale. In the event of wet places being encountered in the future, Superintendent Tinker says the S. & B. will follow its past policy of paying those working in unfavorable places 4.

R. L. Bell, shift foreman for the past two years at the Miami Copper company's mine, at Miami, became foreman at the S. & B. August 1. Superintendent Tinker has deferred the opening of the ore body between the 800 and 600 levels until Bell's arrival, the latter having been foreman under Tinker at the Keystone at Miami, and therefore thoroughly acquainted with the latter's method of mine management.

The mine's output continues at about two and one-half carloads daily. As the stoping from the 800 into the ore-body above begins the shipments will be increased to the limit of the company's contract with the El Paso smelter. All ore being shipped at present comes wholly from development work.—Globe Silver Belt.

Great Boulder is Dislodged.

A huge boulder, weighing 100 tons, became dislodged on Copper Queen hill during the height of the rain yesterday evening and crashed down the mountain side between the Czar and the Holbrook shafts.

The boulder first struck the main highline tracks, ripping out ties and rails like splinters. The velocity of the boulder was so great that it bounded from the railroad grade and crashed full force into the large pile of timbers that is located between the two shafts. Most of the timbers are 8x8 but the weight of the boulder was so great that it smashed the big pile of timbers into kindling wood.

The boulder luckily fell at a time of the day when there are few workmen above the ground. Had it fallen a little earlier when the shifts were being changed it is probable that the matter would have been serious as many of the miners from the Holbrook use the high line tracks in walking home. As it was the only damage done was to the railroad and timbers. The Southwestern has extra rails here and the line will be put in commission as soon today as possible, though in the meantime ore will have to be re-routed. The biggest part of the job is in repairing the timber pile will be the removal of the mass of rock, which will have to be dynamited before it can be removed.—Bisbee Review.

Harry Driscoll Brings in Some Fine Ore.

Harry Driscoll was a visitor at our sanctum, Monday, and exhibited to us a lot of ore specimens from a 19-inch vein, lately located by himself and brother Arthur, in the Superior district, about 13 miles southeast of Ray. The ore is a combination iron and copper sulphurets, carrying, if we may judge by its appearance, copper, gold and silver values. The Driscoll brothers are connected with the Driscoll Music Company of New York, but are now engaged in prospecting and mining and leaving the music business under the care of the older members of the firm. They seem to be making good in their new role.—Florence Blade-Tribune.

How the Trouble Starts.

Constipation is the cause of many ailments and disorders that make life miserable. Take Chamberlain's Tablets, keep your bowels regular and you will avoid these diseases. For sale by all dealers.

Lower Freight on Low Grade Ores.

The important reduction in the rates of transportation for low grade ores from Bisbee to El Paso have recently become effective on the Southwestern. The reduction averages about 30 per cent.

On low grades running up to 15 a ton the rate is now 1.50 and on the same class running from 15 to 25 a ton the rate is 2. The reductions have not caused an appreciable increase in traffic as the greater part of the ore from the district is high grade and is sent to Douglas, but the reduction will undoubtedly affect El Paso shipments in time.

That there has been no let up for the summer season in production in the Warren district is shown by the fact that, so far this month, the daily shipments indicate an average for the month of July of 90 cars per day.—Bisbee Review.

Minister Praises this Laxative

Rev. H. Stubenvoll of Allison, Ia., in praising Dr. King's New Life Pills for constipation, writes:—"Dr. King's New Life Pills are such perfect pills no home should be without them." No better regulator for the liver and bowels. Every Pill guaranteed. Try them. Price 25c. at H. H. Watkins.

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We would suggest: near Los Angeles

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Let us help plan your trip—

D. N. STEWART,
Agent

