

# MINING—RICH GOLDFIELD STRIKES

## Early Days of Intrepid Prospectors in California, Arizona, Utah, Idaho and Oregon. Suicides in the Desert

Ell Hilly of Kingman, Ariz., departed a few weeks ago for the sunny lands and lofty ranges of Yuma county to search for a lost mine, traces and evidences of which he discovered more than thirty years ago. Mr. Hilly has been a resident of Mohave county for these past number of years, burning giant powder in the breaking of the richly mineralized dykes and country rock in an endeavor to locate some of the treasure vaults of golden stores for which the commonwealth and the mineral kingdom of that country is so justly famous. But the fickle goddess of good luck and fortune Colorado river upon him so benignantly as he wished, hence the packing of a jacktrain and the breaking of camp for a new field to operate in. Mr. Hilly, according to the Arizona Republic is quite an old, known miner and excellent prospector, and it is confidently hoped and expected by his many friends and acquaintances at the old home that he will find the traces of some of the return laden with a wealth of success and achievements. Many years ago he and his partner punched their little train of burros into a section of Yuma county adjacent to the Colorado river and went to camp, tired and well worn out. Recuperating, they began prospecting and soon turned up a big boulder of rich float, which, upon being taken up and conveyed to San Francisco, netted them quite a sum of money each. To find the origin and source of this big boulder of rich ore is the incentive for the trip. The section of country being prospecting is in the vicinity of the famous Harqua Hala mine, and the identity of the blind lead was not far gone—a mile or two, perhaps—and in this area of the wide mineral belt and zone the shadowy bonanza can be found.

**Forgotten Locations**  
Arizona has no more beautiful legends and traditions than that of lost mines. There are many pretty songs and stories handed down from the early pioneer settlements, but the deepest interest in only fathomed in the songs and stories of lost bonanzas, the prospectors and discoverers of these cannot be enumerated on the digits of the two hands, but if Mr. Hilly is successful in his quest for lost and hidden gold, it will be purely original and at first hand.

There is no doubt as to the wonderful and surpassing richness of the big boulder of ore which had become detached from its mother holdings and which the two lucky prospectors so fortunately found. This was the only successful discovery made by the two men on that prospecting occasion, and they turned their faces inland until some future opportunity presented itself to renew the search for the lost mine. Mr. Hilly is the only one of the two partners of the old day left, and after these long years of waiting and watching have fled he has resumed the search alone. The subject of lost mines is full of romantic interest, and the prospectors and discoverers of these are full of romantic interest, and the hardships of the prospector, and this is only one in a large number that is full of the glitter and golden hue of wealth, and to sit around the campfire and tell of the adventures and frontiersmen relate their sensational features, their narrations are so vivid and lifelike it seems that the yellow gold could be had by the reaching forth of the hand and grasping it.

**The Lost Dutchman**  
A strange and pathetic story is that told of the Lost Dutchman mine, which, as the story is related, is situated somewhere in the Pinal mountains of Arizona. In the early sixties Henry Youngblood came to this country to seek his fortune, leaving his wife and children on a Missouri farm. His health began to fail soon after his arrival, and to make matters worse, a distressing news from home, for to make the journey to the gold fields he had borrowed money from a rich neighbor, in former days an unsuccessful suitor for his daughter. The news that their creditor was coming to foreclose his loan and drive her and her children from home. The news made Youngblood desperate. He sold a portion of his scanty belongings, exchanged the money for a pack train and set out alone for the mountains. He was sick unto death, but desperation nerved him on. He reached the mountains and began prospecting on unbroken ground, but day after day disappointment resulted from his efforts. In a short time his provisions were gone and he now saw that only starvation or retreat lay before him. One weary day sundown found him sitting on a heap of drift at the base of a great rock. He was powerless and hungry and weariness and the cold winds oppressed him. Then came a discovery such as is seldom heard of outside the annals of romance. What was that he saw in the rock upon which he was sitting? Gold? Not quartz nor glance, but virgin ore. The vein was as broad as his hand in the middle and dwindled away in wavering lines a yard in length. He sprang up and worked with great energy and the strength of a giant. It was a bright moonlight night, and he labored without pause until sunrise. When morning came he had mined more ore than he could carry away with him, but as he sat by the vein he had discovered was a true one, and presumably extended a great distance. Within his grasp lay a fortune of millions. He made a careful reckoning of the vein, and then he collected all traces of his labors and collecting as much of the ore as he could carry with him set out for Prescott, which place he reached in two days. He disposed of his ore and purchased a mule, and again set out for the claim. Within an hour he had mined enough ore to load a train. Moreover, he had traced the fissure to its origin in the hills and saw that he was the owner of one of the richest claims in Arizona. Then a hemorrhage struck him down, and it was a miracle that, blind and struggling, he reached Prescott alive. As soon as he had gained a sufficient strength he set out for his home in Missouri. As yet, though eagerly asked and implored to do so, he had revealed to no one the location of his claim. He reached home to find that his wife and children had been driven from their home by the creditor and died in his wife's arms. The money he had brought with him from Arizona served to recover the home from which his family had been

### Lost Gunsight Mine

Another queer story of a lost mine is that of the Lost Gunsight, said to be situated in the high Chiricahua mountains in northwestern Cochise county. Years ago the Apache Indians of the San Carlos reservation and in the American valley to the north told of a wonderful rich gold mine from which their ancestors used to get all the gold they wanted while they traded for ornaments and to barter with the white people. They said no such other mine had ever been discovered, and that beyond San Simon a twenty mile trail began which led high in the mountains to it. But when it came to showing the trail to the white man, the Indians were superstitious. At length, however, Josefa, an old Indian woman, consented to pilot the gold hunters there. They fitted out a little party of men and women, and with spirits, Josefa told them that eventually they would find a curious cave in the mountains which had been used as a fortress when the tribe had been pursued by other Indians. They came upon a trail and followed it for some distance. In places it was faint and could scarcely be traced. In others it was deep and well worn by torrents from the mountains. But all along, though very ancient, the trail seemed to have been made by man, ever, the old woman believed, as if by fear, and she refused to go any further. They offered her rewards but these had no effect on her. She was determined to return, and nothing would induce any further advance. The gold hunters pursued the search. They climbed the mountains along the trail, and finally found the cave. It was a strange cleft in the side of the gorge, which had a peculiar appearance, and, when penetrated, showed various Indian idols and masks. They were masked by the queer characters of the Indians. The cave was large enough to hold a hundred people, and from its peculiar position, was an impregnable fortress. A little further up the steep mountain they found a large oak growing in the trail. From its size it was deemed a hundred years old. It had grown up since the early Indians had first worked the old mine. Pieces of quartz were found along the route in which even the make eye gold could be seen. They followed the trail, but it finally became so faint by reason of the great torrents on the mountains, and the heavy growth of woods and brush, oak and other trees that it lost its identity. At length, by much effort, they found it again, but again it became lost and this occurred so often that they were baffled and finally gave up the hunt. Numerous other searches have been made for the lost mine, but always fruitless. Some of the samples of ore secured from the Indians assayed as high as \$5000 to the ton.

### Famous Pegleg Mine

Should Mr. Hilly become discouraged in his present search for a blind and lost vein, he might be inspired to go a little further west, to the boundaries of Harqua Hala district, yet in the county, and search for a veritable lost gold mine. Traditions and stories have it that somewhere in the Eagle Tail mine exists a rich vein of yellow metal undisturbed since its discovery and working more than fifty years ago. Since this almost mythical mine was first discovered many parties have made attempts to locate it for the purpose of rediscovering the lost bonanza. Like most of the old-time mines the Pegleg has a romantic story connected with it. Thirty years ago the mine was discovered by a prospector named Agua Caliente. He was followed by three Mexicans who cautiously followed them in a northeasterly direction from Hot Springs, but, being apparently apprehensive of being followed, a return to the mine was made, and the prospectors quietly pulled up stakes and returned to Yuma. Nothing further was heard of the prospectors or their rich find until early in 1889. During the excitement resulting from the discovery of the Golden Eagle and Bondage mining claims a Mexican outfit for a trip, as he stated, to a point in the Eagle Tail range of mountains, about thirty miles northeast of Hot Springs. The story he told was to the effect that when about 12 years of age he had run away from home and while roaming around met two men with a pack train of three burros in camp. The men were with them and acted as cook when a permanent camp was made. Each morning the men went further into the mountains returning in the evening with something in baking powder cans. The boy's curiosity was aroused and one day he opened one of the cans that had been carefully laid away and found it to contain large and small nuggets of shining gold. The day following he trailed the two men and found them with their pack train camp and they were busily engaged in taking out gold.

The boy, however, somehow had aroused suspicion, for not only were the cans of gold discovered, but the kindredness with which he had been previously treated gave place to harshness. This developed into positive cruelty, and so one morning the Mexican boy packed his blankets and, covering his tracks as he went, after three days and two nights, he arrived footsore and weary at Agua Caliente. The Mexican was positive that he could locate the former camp, but, after continuous search for several days, his party was compelled to own defeat and return to Yuma. During the last twenty years numerous prospectors have at various times penetrated the Eagle Tail range, but without success. Some few years ago the report was sent out definitely that the mine had been rediscovered, thirty miles or more south of Harqua Hala, and with him. No one of the hundreds



VIEW OF THE HEART OF GOLDFIELD, NEVADA

## GOOD STRIKES IN CALIFORNIA

### HIGH VALUES UNCOVERED IN PLACER MINING

Specimens Shown at Redding Run \$6000 to \$8000 a Ton in Gold. Wealth of Shasta County in Copper

The strike that was made in the Washington mine at French gulch, Shasta county, recently turned out to be one of the best on record in the district. The Redding Searchlight says that some of the specimens brought to that place run from \$6000 to \$8000 a ton in gold. The Washington mine is under bond for \$30,000. Gilzean, who is operating the property, states that the ore will soon pay for the mine. Three ledges have been cut.

A fine ledge has been found in the Mountain Maid mine on the north side of the American river in the You Bet district in Placer county. The Colfax mine has been made a mile west of the 400-foot level. A drift had been run about 200 feet on the south of the shaft from the bottom. Then an upraise was made and this led to the lucky find. The vein was exposed for a width of three feet, and gold was conspicuous in the face.

The Siskiyou News says that a strike has been made in the Granite mine in Humboldt county that shows values of \$600 to \$700 to the ton. Some of the ore taken from the Champion group of mines on Humboldt creek, Siskiyou county, is reported to run as high as \$1500 a ton. The group includes the McKinley and Old Flag mines. The Old Flag has been operated intermittently for many years, and it was in this that the high grade ore was found.

### East Side Copper Belt

Mineral Wealth describes the east side copper belt in Shasta county in detail. The belt extends from the Afterthought mine at Ingot to the Bully Hill mine at De Lamar, and is entirely distinct from the belt on the west side of the Sacramento river. The Mineral Wealth says: "While the copper is generally associated with the rhyolite, the ore occurs in well-defined fissures, and while the beds are lenticular in form, exploration at depth has proved that these lenticular masses containing large ore tonnages are going down to great depths. At the Afterthought as well as at Bully Hill the best developments are made from a point about twenty feet above the north fork of Cow creek. This bore penetrates the mountain over half a mile. It is 8x8 feet in size and is well lighted and ventilated. From this level a shaft has been started to open one at additional depth. At a point fifty feet below the level a crosscut in the ore disclosed a width of sixty-eight feet, the fifty-five of the ore exposed in the crosscut carries good copper and silver values, and also some gold values. During the coming year the company will open several new levels on its main ore body below the working tunnel, and will also extend its exploration into the mountain in a southeasterly direction for several thousand feet along the main fissure."

but it proved to be an unfounded rumor. And so on indefinitely might the songs and stories of lost mines be sung and told, but none of the lost mines have as yet brought joy and gladness to the heart of the gold hunter. Occasionally a find is made, but hope vanishes with development. The reputed fabulously rich Lost Square mine of the San Francisco range of mountains was rediscovered a few years ago, but its identity is in dispute. Some miners who have examined it declare it to be nothing but a natural rift in the face of a great wall of rock. But others can see in the cavernous opening in the bluff traces of former gold hunters.

Someless children received and placed in houses for adoption. Apply to D. V. Rice, Superintendent Children's Home Society, 334 Bradbury building, Los Angeles.

## MINES ARE BUSY IN ORD MOUNTAINS

Mining operations in the Ord mountains, fourteen miles from Daggett, are in full blast. The company which recently bought the Osborn-Drew interests has thirty men at work. A 14-mile road has been completed from Daggett to the property, and traction engines are on the ground ready to haul the ore out as fast as it is mined. Besides this mining development, giving trade to Daggett, a Los Angeles man has inaugurated an automobile service between Daggett and the Crackerjack mining district, trips being made every other day. It is sixty-five miles to the district, and the trip is made in three hours.

## TELLS HISTORY OF LEE DISTRICT

### SAYS MUCH WRITTEN IS NOT TRUE

Claims Located Early in March by Mining Prospectors Divided Into Companies Now Having Heavy Backing

**Special to The Herald.**  
RHYOLITE, Nev., March 17.—"There has been a great deal written about the Lee district by men who know little or nothing about it," said E. P. Taylor recently, "and the facts of the discovery of the district are these: 'In early January, 1905, Chet Leavitt and his partner, Maroonie Hicks, came over from California and made the first location in what is now the Echo district. 'They staked but one claim, the Stray Horse, and on which the Inyo camp is now placed. 'Hicks and Leavitt did not remain long, returning to the proven fields. 'In March, of the same year, the partners returned to the unknown land. About the same time Bradshaw and Paymel came into the country from the west. All four men camped together on Cow creek in early March. On all sides the country was yet unknown. Mineral had been found to a certain extent in Lee, but on the other side of the divide no strikes had been made. For a few days the prospectors hung about Cow creek; then they separated.

### Locate Seventeen Claims

"Bradshaw and Paymel headed east and wound up at the Keene Wonder, then but a good piece of side hill. "Hicks and Leavitt came on to their original location and in a few weeks made seventeen locations, embracing what is now the Inyo group and numerous others to the north. "On the 12th of March Bradshaw and Paymel followed Hicks and Leavitt, these claims have been divided into several companies. The Skybo, the Sutter, and the Rosario are of this location. "Interest was manifested in this property by mining men, but the situation remained unchanged. The owners were unwilling to have their property incorporated. After a time the Inyo company was formed. Utah capitalists took hold and the property of Hicks and Leavitt became the property of the Inyo Gold Mining company, with a capital stock of 1,000,000 shares and a par value of \$1. "Capital and prospectors have been attracted and a average of about 10,000 tons of long copper yearly—less than the present yearly output of either nickel or aluminum—while in 1906 production was at the rate of 15,000 long tons, and there is much talk of a copper famine to which color is given by the present price of the metal, which is higher than for twenty-five years past. According to the Copper Handbook, just issued by Horace J. Stevens of Houghton, Mich., in 1892 there were fifteen individual companies each of which produced more copper than all the mines of the globe combined produced in 1895, and two mines, each of which made as much of the metal last year as all of the mines of the world made during the first five years of the nineteenth century, the two mines in question being the Calumet and Hecla of Michigan and the Anaconda of Montana. "Of the fifteen mines of the globe that made 25,000,000 or more pounds each of refined copper in 1905, ten are in the United States, while there are one each in Mexico, Spain, Germany and Japan, and one, the American Smelting and Refining company, generally known as the smelter trust, that draws its copper ores from numerous small mines in Mexico, Canada and the United States.

## POLICE LOOK FOR MAN WITHOUT RIGHT SLEEVE

Any person seeing a man with the right sleeve of his coat missing will please notify the police. The officers wish very much to capture such a man. Henry Scanlon, a laborer, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having stolen a quantity of copper wire. With Scanlon was another man who is suspected of having been implicated in the theft. While the officer was taking the men to the station the second man gave a sudden wrench and broke away from the officer, leaving the right sleeve of his coat in the patrolman's hand. Scanlon is held at the central station on suspicion.

## Professional Tactics

"What made that big brute of a prizefighter hit his poor little child and knock the little one unconscious?" "He didn't mean to hurt it. He just forgot when his wife asked him to put the baby to sleep."

## FIELD CLUSTERING IN THE WONDER CAMP

### Sensational Discoveries in the Marvelously Rich Goldfield District—Lucky Strikes Increase in Number—More Millionaires

**Special to The Herald.**  
GOLDFIELD, Nev., March 17.—One of the richest strikes ever made in the Comstock region is reported. On the East Comstock Wonder property a ledge was encountered, 14 inches of which assayed \$5000 to the ton. Work is being pushed ahead as fast as possible and it will be only a matter of a short time before the East Comstock Wonder Mining company will be a dividend payer.

Another one of the old mines of the Comstock region that was worked in the early days by primitive methods has been taken up by mining men of note and development will be commenced immediately. At present there are over 1500 feet of development work done and a small mill is in operation. The operators are now formulating plans for the erection of a larger mill. Assays on the ledge run high. A fine ledge has been uncovered which will assay \$25 per ton. The ore can be mined and milled at a cost of \$2.50 per ton.

**Great Ore Body Uncovered**  
Still another strike of large proportions is reported on the Mohawk Consolidated, a lease on the No. 1 claim of the Mohawk. Several tests have been made of the ore and all show that the entire breast uncovered is rock of gilt grade shipping grade. The find was made when a blast brought the ore to view. It was found at the intersection of a lead which was being followed in the easterly drift, with another and much stronger ledge that came in at nearly right angles. Nine feet of this new ledge has been penetrated and no wall is in sight. The assays show an average of better than \$2000 per ton. A streak several inches in width returned the handsome sum of \$22,000. This formation is doubtless a continuation of the ledge that enriched the owners of the Frances-Mohawk, Hayes-Monette and other leases on the No. 2 claim of the Mohawk. The lease has seven months more to live and within six weeks it will be ready to ship from the new level, while in the meantime there will be a large tonnage extracted from the present workings.

### Great Ore Veins

"The ore zone of the Goldfield district has scarcely been scratched, revealing a rich vein of ore. One of Goldfield's prominent mining engineers. He is an authority upon geological structures and future ore deposits. Mr. Bacon wrote the first geological article that was published on the Gold-

field district three years ago, when the camp was in a purely prospective state. He stated that veins were undoubtedly fissures and as depth was reached vents of the ore-bearing solutions would undoubtedly be found. The article was written with considerable criticism among mining men, many claiming the ore deposits were mere enrichments, small chimneys and pockets with no depth. In the later workings of the great Mohawk, which has thoroughly explored and demonstrated a vein system, it has been proved that it is a true fissure lying between walls of dacite. It has verified Mr. Bacon's article of three years ago in full.

### The Horseshoe Belt

Continuing Mr. Bacon said: "The opportunities on the eastern ends of the famous horseshoe belt are as good as in the near vicinity of the new producing mine found in the so-called Jumbo. Combination, Florence and other producers, which all lie in close proximity of each other, been discovered at either of the extremes of the mineral belt. The surrounding country would have been thoroughly prospected and the present site of Goldfield would have been classed as the other end of the belt and would only have been superficially prospected today. That ore has been found in the so-called outlying zone of the little work has been done clearly demonstrates that the ore belt has not yet reached its limit. The discovery of cinnabar (sulfide of mercury) on the Brooklyn group is a feature which clearly proves the deep-seated origin and tectonic action forming the veins. While the discovery of this element may not be of any commercial benefit to the camp it proves the above statements. "In the early history of Goldfield mining the camp was turned down by men unaccustomed to the desert vein formation, which is totally different from that of the northern states. From Goldfield south to the Colorado river in Arizona are vast areas of mineralized ground, some of which has been slightly prospected, but on the whole in a virgin state and simply await the coming of capital that has made Goldfield famous today. This is especially true of some of the old-time camps where rich ore was found on the surface, but work was abandoned as soon as a fault or pinch in the vein occurred."

### Will Open March 25

The recently organized stock exchange at Rhyolite, Nev., will open for business March 25. Night telegraph service will be provided.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD TO PACIFIC COAST PROJECTED

Goldfield bids fair to become a great railroad center. Recently a coterie of Fresno, Cal., capitalists have organized and incorporated the Monterey, Fresno & Eastern Railroad company. Its object is to make Goldfield the eastern terminus and connect with Monterey harbor and central California points. The road will be built in evidence by the subscription of \$154,000 of its \$5,000,000 capital stock. Also that the promoters are men of wealth and merit. They are putting forth every effort to commence work immediately and have placed a large order for steel rails in Pittsburg. Surveyors are out and perfecting the plans of the preliminary surveys.

The company is exceptionally strong. Alfred D. Bowen, president, has built the California Ocean Shore line. He states that his new enterprise has as yet no definite connection with his former promotion, nor with the Clark Salt Lake road. He refuses to give any information regarding affiliation of the directors may later make with eastern railroads. In the board are G. W. Pursell and H. H. Sanborn of San Francisco; T. M. Fairchild, Winfield Dorn, W. A. Chickering, Allan L. Chickering of Oakland and George H. Whipple and G. S. Lamson of Alabama.

The stock issue comprises 50,000 shares of \$100 each. Of these 30,000 are common and 20,000 preferred. The preferred stock is non-assessable and cannot be attached by creditors. After January 1, 1912, the dividends on the preferred are to be cumulative. It is the intention of the company to

have a shorter and more direct route from California to the mines of Goldfield. This will bring both Los Angeles and San Francisco many hours closer than by either the Clark road on the south, or the Southern Pacific on the north. There are also in the plans a proviso for later changing the motive power to electricity. The road will be of the regulation standard broad gauge. "Excuse me," said one of the engineers, "the line will cross the Sierra Nevada to the public. Goldfield engineers figure that it will pass south of the Yosemite National park, and after leaving the summit trend through the Round Valley and into the creek country. That it may have a tendency to develop several mining districts west of Goldfield, including the White mountain section, is obvious.

It is probable that a telegraph line will be built along the road \$100 per mile being provided as required by law. The articles of incorporation allow the organization of an express company and the conducting of a general express business.

That Goldfield is to derive many benefits from the building of the road is agreed upon among local mining circles. In view of the fact that Salt Lake capitalists are planning to build across Nevada to Goldfield, it is felt that it will eventually afford direct east and west connections with the outside world, in addition to the north and south lines now in operation. All are in accord in stating that it will forever relieve the freight congestion and have a tendency to bring both passengers and freight rates down to normal businesslike figures.

## CUSTOM MILL FOR RHYOLITE

### PLENTY OF WATER IN SIGHT FOR OPERATION

Mines Which Have Heretofore Been Only Prospects Will Become Paying Properties Through Agency of the New Concern

**Special to The Herald.**  
RHYOLITE, Nev., March 17.—A custom mill will be erected within the Bullfrog district as soon as the Nevada Milling and Ore Purchasing company can build the necessary building and place the required machinery on the ground. The mill will handle fifty tons a day, and it is the intention of the purchasers of the mill site to run the mill at the full capacity of ore every day and to increase the size of the mill as fast as the production will allow. To the present the want of water in the section has prevented the erection and operation of a custom mill, but the organizers of the present company have enough water to operate a mill of 500 tons daily capacity. The value of this water in the desert country is hard to estimate, but it is worth somewhere in the neighborhood of \$250,000. The mill site already has been purchased and engineers are working out the question of the machinery neces-

sary to the best handling of the ores of the Bullfrog district.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of stock has been placed on the treasury table and will be sold for the mill construction at \$50 each, par value \$100.

W. H. Malone of Denver is the president of the new company, E. H. Sanford of Goldfield is vice president, and F. H. Stickney is treasurer.

In speaking of the new concern, John Largent of Salt Lake and Nevada said: "A stamp mill will be of inestimable value to the Bullfrog district, for there is a large amount of low grade ore that must be handled here or not at all, when it is remembered that there are delays in freight, in handling and in returning gold from the smelters and mills in other states.

"The water question has been the one which has troubled the mining men of the district for a long time, and the settlement of this question will now put mines on a paying basis that in the past have only been classed as prospects.

"The fact that this company will use every cent of its stock sales in construction of the mill speaks strongly in behalf of the enterprise, for none but a large amount of low grade ore that will receive commission for its sale."

Everything you want you will find in the classified news—a modern encyclopedia. One cent a word.