

LATEST NEWS OF THE MINES AND OIL FIELDS

EDITED BY CHARLES F. SPILMAN

CLERMONT VEIN MAY BE FOUND IN POLEVERDE WILL REQUIRE DEEP SHAFT TO DETERMINE TO BUILD SMELTER IN THE MASON VALLEY

Company is Now Constructing Branch Railroad—Gold Bar in Ore on 450-Foot Level—Highgrader is Discharged

(Special Correspondence.)
GOLDFIELD, Oct. 17.—Everybody in Goldfield is watching developments on the 1000-foot level of the Clermont, and any news may bring the news that the rich ore shoot opened up on the 730 and 850 levels has been entered on the 1000, the deepest workings in the district. After the disclosures on the levels above, with the size and high enrichment of the fissure considered, no doubt is felt that the bottom level will show a bonanza which will lose nothing by comparison.

The course and dip of the Clermont vein have started a study of conditions in ground lying to the east of the Consolidated company's holdings and the favorably located ground on the Poleverde claim of the Jumbo Extension Mining company is being sought by leasers, who must necessarily be equipped with funds sufficient to sink to a depth of 1000 feet or more. The treasure vaults of the Clermont, however, are sufficient prize to call forth the money for this purpose and it is quite probable that within a few weeks the available ground will be taken and extensive mining operations started.

Have Apex Agreement
The Jumbo Extension has an apex agreement with the Consolidated company, by the terms of which the latter is privileged to operate on the Poleverde, and where leases are let the Consolidated is to receive the royalties from all ore bodies which are proved to apex in Consolidated ground. This agreement was reached when the litigation between the two was compromised, by the terms of which the Jumbo Extension desired to purchase the Consolidated Gold Wedge fraction, lying between the Mohawk and the Clermont, in which Harry McMillan, now a resident of Los Angeles, first discovered the ore sheet which has since caused such a sensation.

The vein down to a depth of 600 feet maintained a strike of about 12 degrees east of north, but at the 730-foot level of the Clermont it has been swinging around until it is running almost east and west, according to the information available, which favors the Poleverde, toward which it is headed. Should the vein pass into the Poleverde on its strike, there might arise complications over the apparently simple and lucid wording of the agreement.

Gold Bar Looks Good
The Gold Bar is getting into good values on the 450-foot level, and it is the belief of the management that the copper ore shoot, which carries high values in gold at intervals, has been located on that level.

The Gold Bar has quantities of ore of a good grade, and with the present low transportation rates could become a regular shipper. The management of the company will soon commence to market its ores.

Mason Valley Booms
The completion of the plans of the Mason Valley Mining company, which owns several of the big mines of the Terlington district, will be followed immediately by the construction of a large smelting plant. The company has begun the construction of a railroad from Wabaska to Mason City, a distance of fourteen miles, which will eventually be extended to the Ludwig mine.

The Mason Valley company is merely carrying out the plans formed more than a year ago, when Mason City was laid out and graded and a big brick hotel was built. For some reason there was a delay in the work of building the road and smelter, but it is announced that everything has been arranged and that the work will go ahead without interruption. A 1200-acre tract of land has been secured and general advance orders have already been placed for the smelter equipment.

At Lucky Boy Mines
Lucky Boy is emerging from the state of suspense which followed the conclusion of the great Hubbard lease in July and there is now a better understanding of the nature of the ore deposits. J. C. McCormack of the Broken Hills Mining company, which is operating one of the leases there, reports his company's sinking 130 shafts of high-class ore each day, returns from which were \$139 per ton on the last car shipped. The Mitchell & Fairfield lease, which is equipped with a fine plant of machinery and which is furnishing air for machine drills in the Broken Hills lease and the company workings, which was formerly the Hubbard lease, is making a good cross-cut on the 450-foot level which runs from 400 to 600 ounces of silver per ton.

High Graders in Manhattan
That the old band of high-graders is drifting back to the rich mines and leases of Nevada was evidenced in Manhattan, where Deputy Sheriff Martinson was shot in a fight while undertaking to arrest two men who were caught underground at the Union lease on the Stray Dog. It is believed that one of the men was wounded, but he escaped in the heavy timber nearby. One sack of ore which the men had brought to the surface was dropped in their flight.

Los Angeles Leaser Ships
The Brennan-Dunphy lease on the Blue Hill property has seen the second consignment of ore to the Nevada Goldfield Reduction company's plant for treatment. The ore is in the oxidized zone and averages about \$50 per ton.



FEATURES OF THE PRODUCERS' PIPE LINE

The line is 205 miles in length and connects the oil fields of Coalinga, McKittrick, Midway, Sunset and Kern River with tide-water at Port Harford. The pipe used is of steel, eight inches in diameter, and the pipe and construction cost \$7000 a mile. Fifteen pumping stations will be installed, which will cost \$1,500,000. The line is isolated from the railroads and the construction entailed long wagon hauls of machinery. The line will handle the entire product of the Independent producers, which now amounts to 20,000 barrels daily, and between Coalinga junction and Port Harford will have a daily capacity of 24,000 barrels. Fifteen pumping stations and storage tanks will be installed, having a storage capacity of more than 1,000,000 barrels of oil.

Map of new pipe line of the Producers' Transportation company, which will carry the entire product of independent producers.

INDEPENDENT OIL PRODUCERS TO SEND LIQUID PRODUCT TO COAST THROUGH PRODUCERS PIPE LINE

First Unit Will Soon Be Completed and Will Tap Rich Coalinga Field—Construction Under Way on McKittrick and Kern River Lines—To Handle 20,000 Barrels Daily

The first unit of the 205-mile pipe line of the Producers' Transportation company, which will deliver to tide-water at Port Harford the entire product of the Independent Oil Producers' association from the Coalinga, Sunset, McKittrick, Midway and Kern river fields, will be completed, so far as the construction of the line is concerned, from Coalinga to Port Harford by December 15, and as rapidly as construction of storage at each station is completed the company will begin handling the oil out of Coalinga. The accompanying map shows the entire line of the Producers' Transportation company, the parts completed and under construction. The line between the Antelope valley or Coalinga junction and the coast will have a daily capacity of 24,000 barrels of oil.

From Coalinga south to Antelope valley junction the line is finished and on the main line from the junction to the port, 73 miles, the heaviest part of the work, through Cuesta grade and Calf canyon, is completed and gangs of men are working at four different points toward each other. Active construction on the line from McKittrick to the junction and from McKittrick to Kern river has begun and this line will be completed just as soon as possible.

The entire line is laid with eight-inch steel pipe and will cost the company \$7000 per mile for pipe and construction. There will be fifteen pumping stations on the entire system each of which will cost \$100,000 and will consist of a battery of 750 horse power boiler capacity, with large opposed pump compound pumps. The stations on the line between Antelope Valley junction and Port Harford will have the crank and fly wheel type of improved pumping engines, manufactured by the Snow Steam Pump works. The balance of the machinery will be furnished by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Berkeley, Wis.

Each station will have a battery of

two 37,000-barrel tanks, excepting Coalinga junction and McKittrick, each of which will be equipped with four 50,000-barrel tanks; giving twelve stations with a storage capacity of 75,000 barrels each, and the two junction points 200,000 barrels each.

The installation of pumping machinery and the construction of the stations on the Coalinga line will take until February 1 of next year, but the company will handle oil out of Coalinga as fast as the tanks are completed at each station. The main Coalinga pumping station is completed and the delayed pipe has arrived in large quantities at Paso Robles, the distributing point.

Will Carry Big Cargo
The pipe line of the Producers' company is one of the largest in the state and is the most isolated from transportation points, necessitating long hauls of supplies by wagon. When completed it will handle the entire output of the independent producers of the fields which it reaches, its cargo consisting of 20,000 barrels a day, worth \$12,000.

The construction of this line has been under the direction of W. T. Cushing, general superintendent of the company. The principal offices of the company are at Bakersfield. L. P. St. Clair is president and Giles Kellogg secretary.

The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of Mexican Petroleum, Ltd., close on the 20th of the month, and the stock sells ex-dividend on that day.

The Goldfield Consolidated dividend of 30 cents per share will be paid October 31.

The assessment of 1/4 cent on the stock of the Consolidated Mines company of Los Angeles becomes delinquent November 10, sale day December 10.

It is very evident that the management of Con. Virginia, Ophir and Mexican have adopted the general policy of prospecting the country which has always been considered too far east and outside the hanging wall of the Comstock lode proper, but which in the light of recent developments is in a way to disclose ore bodies of a magnitude greater than any yet opened. It all goes to show that the Comstock lode is many hundred feet wider at its depth than has yet been realized.

Go to the State Federation picnic at Venice Saturday, October 23.



ROUND MOUNTAIN IS NOVEL CAMP IN STATE OF MANY FREAK MINES

The following description of Round Mountain, Nev., was delivered before the American mining congress at Goldfield by J. P. Loftis, president of the Round Mountain Mining company. It is reproduced here because the ores of the camp occupy a unique place in metallurgy, being absolutely free from base metals of any kind or in any quantity. By simple plate amalgamation, 93 per cent of the value is recovered, a case which so far as the editor of this page has knowledge, has no parallel in the annals of mining.

"Happy the nation whose annals are short." Fortunate for you, gentlemen of this congress, who have had days of talk, and still other days ahead of you, the annals of Round Mountain are brief. What I have to say is the story of a camp that came into existence in the big days of Goldfield, without noise—twere a mighty noise, indeed, which could be heard in those days—and without noise is the most unique factor in the mining world of Nevada today.

Round Mountain lies to the north of Goldfield 100 miles. It is an isolated hill on the east edge of Smoky Valley, segregated geologically and geographically from the main range, and which rises 1500 feet above the plain. It is an early andesite, fissured around three-fourths of its entire base in concentric circles half way to its summit. This fissuring, due to later disturbance, follows unusually uniform lines, and represents points of original weaknesses in the mountain structure. As far as an agreement has been reached, the ore mass is an altered form of the original structure, enriched and silicified by a thermal flow from some deep seated point in the mountain. The veins dip into the hill at an angle of about 25 degrees from a horizontal, and followed to the lowest depth yet reached, 800 feet, show no change in structure of ore character. The gold is free, unassociated with any base; the ore mass—which runs from eight to fourteen feet thick—being highly oxidized. Sulphides appear nowhere, nor has a drop of water yet appeared in the deepest works. So much for its geology.

Its History
Gold was first discovered at this point in February, 1896, hardly more than three years, and it was owned by Louis D. Gordon, a young man now of Salt Lake City. The credit of the discovery rests with Scott and Morgan. So sensational was being that Goldfield men trooped hurriedly across the unknown wastes and mountains, and in the "Goldfield way" a new camp was born. This was the beginning, and for a few months Round Mountain showed greater promise of golden wealth than even Goldfield at its best. Slabs of virgin metal—some of which can be seen in your great exhibit across the street—were of almost daily occurrence, and men went mad over the possibilities. Organizations by the dozen sprang into existence over night; for a time money poured in for development—then came the crash of '07, and this great sensation of the year found itself suspended—its high hopes for a

time blasted from lack of support. But all this is a detail—true, but not uncommon to the story of gold mining the world over. The history of Round Mountain—that which is pertinent to the business of this congress, centers about the business and work of the Round Mountain Mining company. And it is for the reason that myself and associates have been the chief factors in its history, that I am asked to speak of it.

Wonderful Production
You will see in your exhibit across the way a little cabinet bearing this legend: "The mine from which this ore comes is located 100 miles north of Goldfield. It is now developed to a depth of 800 feet, equipped with a 100-ton mill, and has produced to date, in a period of two years, \$709,184.20 in gold bullion, has paid \$192,184.20 in dividends and is acknowledged to be the most ideal free gold mine known in mining experience."

Something of a statement this. But it will bear analysis. In this cabinet you will see solid gold cleaving to the rock an inch thick, and if you had the entire and could give the sign, our friends of the dark lantern, whose ways are devious, could show you, maybe, something better.

On a bleak morning in February, 1906, sitting among the rocks, viewing a trench scarce a foot deep and ten in length, Louis Gordon agreed with J. R. Davis, for a consideration of \$87,000, to sell the control—not the mine, mark you, but merely a control. Think of it, gentlemen! \$87,000! And the hole not two feet deep! But that was the manner of things in those splendid days. In those days men were braced by the splendid atmosphere that surrounded us, and a hundred thousand, more or less, was a mere detail.

Out of this transaction on this bleak hillside sprang the Round Mountain Mining company. Davis shaped it—Jim Davis of the Sandstorm. Associated with him were Gordon, Sweeney, Cook and the man who is telling you these things.

concentrating of any kind, to be 93 per cent, leaving in tailings \$1.10. The cost of mining for that period was \$6 a ton, which has by the introduction of electric power and machine drills been lowered to \$4.17 a ton, demonstrating that ore of \$5 a ton in value can be mined at a profit.

Of the future of the mine no one can speak with certainty. The best skill has been employed in outlining its policy of development. All that the geology of mining can teach has been mapped. To obviate contentions and present vexatious questions, a policy of acquisition has been followed. All adjoining ground bearing upon such points has been acquired until now the mining company covers 700 acres, nearly one-half of the entire mountain, and it is the consensus of opinion of men qualified to judge that this unique gold mine from its geology, its record, the free form in which the gold occurs, is destined to have a place among the foremost of big mines.

Nor is this all—of this strangely interesting country—of which so little is known. We have placers there, mere washings in a humble sort, and the amount that have produced \$150,000. The Sphinx has a rated production of \$60,000. A like figure represents the business of the Daisy. This as a whole is \$300,000. Tons of various leases; there's an easy credit of \$30,000. So the record of Round Mountain, a camp without a noise—without a railroad within a few miles stands in a period of two and one-half years with a million credit, thus:

Round Mountain Mining Co.	\$709,000.00
Sphinx	60,000.00
Daisy	60,000.00
Leasers (various)	230,000.00
Fairview	69,000.00
Total	\$1,668,000.00

Pardon me, gentlemen, would you like to see a leader of the Blue Ridge company. Rather would I have told you of Goldfield, whose birth I have witnessed, in whose shaping I have been a humble part, and in whose future and future I place unquestioned trust. But in the lesser part that has been assigned me one point has been made—Goldfield, great as it has been, and as it is to the regions to the south, such and such as they stand for, are not all of Nevada. The great new commonwealth reborn, as the old regions of the Blue Ridge, has yet other reserves, known and unknown, in the trackless wastes. Within our borders there is a-borning and yet to be born regions of measureless wealth, that future ages of mining will accord. And this they testify who follow us, as certain as the great Comstock once challenged the world, and the Mohawk today repeats the challenge.

SIERRA MADRE CLUB WILL RUN OIL FIELD EXCURSION

The Sierra Madre club, which made a success of the excursion to Goldfield the last of September, is considering arrangements for an excursion to the oil fields in the near future. The plan is to take a special train, including diner and buffet car, and to take about four days for the trip, visiting the Coalinga, Kern river, McKittrick, Sunset and Santa Paula fields.

The alterations on the top floor of the Columbia Trust building, which is to be occupied by the club, are progressing rapidly. A kitchen has been built on the roof, the partitions have all been taken down and the plumbers are now doing their work. The house committee is selecting the furniture, and by December 1 the club should be installed in the new quarters.

PHELPS-DODGE COMPANY BUYS BURRO MOUNTAIN

The Phelps-Dodge interests are credited with the purchase of the holdings of the Leopold brothers in the Burro mountain copper property in New Mexico. The officers are J. R. Conlee, Thomas H. Beech, C. B. Poor, Charles Canall, C. A. Neill, M. H. Conlee and Walter H. Krug.

The New Eldorado mining company has filed incorporation papers, with a capitalization of \$100,000. The directors are J. E. Ward, C. W. Stone, C. F. Ingram, J. C. Stick and W. D. Stark.

TOM REED MINE MAY PASS TO JOHN H. HOBBS

SAID TO HAVE OPTIONS ON CONTROL COMPANY PAYS A FIVE-CENT DIVIDEND

John Hays Hammond Believed to Be Slated for Head of Reorganization—Is Considered a Big Mine

That John H. Hobbs, who joined John Hays Hammond in the purchase of an interest in the Tom Reed mine at Gold Roads, carried with him to New York recently options on enough stock to give him and his associates control of the property if the settlement of the litigation of a few days ago, it is true, and the signs indicate that it is, the Tom Reed promises to occupy a place away up toward the top of the list among the big mines.

It will be remembered that Mr. Hobbs had an option on the mine more than a year ago, which he failed to exercise. That he had not abandoned his plans to secure the mine, which he frankly says looks like a big one to him, is evidenced by the latest move, by which he and Mr. Hammond secured an interest. And no one who knows Mr. Hammond will believe that he will rest content with an obscure interest in a mine with which his name is connected.

Five-Cent Dividend Paid

Commenting on the transaction the Los Angeles Mining Review says: "So far as can be ascertained at this time, Mr. Hammond and Mr. Hobbs of Denver have secured the greater part of the stock for their services in settling the litigation pending against the Tom Reed company on behalf of pooled stockholders of the Blue Ridge company. The capitalization of the Tom Reed is \$1,000,000 in dollar shares, and of that amount 775,000 shares had been issued up to the time of the settlement of the litigation a few days ago. It is presumed that the 120,000-share bonus was taken from the treasury reserve and that the Blue Ridge stockholders received 30,000 shares for their portion of the settlement. In confirmation of this report it is said that a 5-cent dividend has already been distributed, and that the 30,000 shares had already been underwritten by Mr. Hammond and his associates and that they retain the entire 120,000 shares paid in account. It is understood that they have acquired the holdings of Col. L. P. Hanson of Pasadena, who is reputed to have received \$100,000 in cash for his 100,000 shares some weeks ago. It is also reported that Mr. Hammond and his associates had an option on the balance of the treasury reserve and that options are now upon enough individual holdings to give them entire control."

ORGANIZE COMPANY TO OPERATE PLACER CLAIMS

Los Angeles mining men have organized the Yankee Hill mining company for the operation of placer ground in the same county. The company controls seventy acres of the rich channel bed and just prior to closing down for the dry season broke into rich values on the underground channel. The Yankee Hill secures water from a ditch company, which cannot render service during October and November, hence the incorporation of operations. The company has a well equipped hydraulic plant, with 200 feet of fifteen inch steel pipe and between 600 and 700 feet of fluming. The officers are J. R. Conlee, Thomas H. Beech, C. B. Poor, Charles Canall, C. A. Neill, M. H. Conlee and Walter H. Krug.

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