

# THE COPPER ERA.

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## A NEW SYSTEM'S FAILURE.

He owned a little paper,  
And business was bad.  
He was losing his subscribers,  
And couldn't get an "ad."  
So he made a bold announcement,  
Saying "Here is something new!  
Hereafter we will edit  
As George Washington would do—  
Every column  
Will be solemn  
Truth, from an unbiased view."  
And in his next week's issue  
He told the simple facts.  
(Some of them as cutting  
As if told by an ax.)  
He wrote of social doings  
In unembellished style,  
And public men he mentioned,  
Also their stock of gulle.  
Very truthful,  
Was this youthful  
Editor with winning smile.  
That was the only issue  
On the Washingtonian plan.  
Also the final labor  
Of the honest minded man.  
His paper is not running,  
Since it started such a buzz;  
But the editor is running  
Or, when last observed, he was—  
He was chasing.  
He was racing  
Just as Aguinaldo does.  
—[Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Mexico stands third on the list of countries that export coffee to the United States, 984,813 sacks of the coffee bean coming here in 1899.

There is a growing demand in the United States for Mexican goat skins for making gloves. The skins are mostly exported to New York.

Mount Union near Prescott, is 3,000 feet high; San Francisco mountain is 12,561 feet high; the altitude of Prescott is 5,318 feet above sea level; Phoenix 1,800, Tucson, 2,390.

A big movement of Mexican cattle into the United States will begin this week. The Sierra Madre railroad has been called on to supply 200 stock cars for cattle to be loaded at Dublin and Terrazas stations on the Sierra Madre Line.

Where there is a conflict of evidence as to which one of two posts set is the one set by the locator of a mining claim to mark one of the corners, one of which would exclude and one include the discovery on which

the location was based, and the work done by the locators, and the official survey for a patent was based on the latter on information given by the locator who set the posts, the testimony in favor of that as the true corner which sustains a survey and the validity of the location will be preferred.—Credo Mining and Smelting Co. vs. Highland Mining and Milling Co., 95 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 91.

Every British reader should know the origin of the sobriquet "Tommy Atkins." Tommy Atkins was the name of a sentry who, when the Europeans in Lucknow were flying for the Residency, from the mutineers, refused to leave his post, and so perished. After that it became the fashion to speak of a conspicuously heroic soldier in the fights with the rebels as "a regular Tommy Atkins."—London Daily News.

A press dispatch states that the present position of the south magnetic pole has been located. The location of the magnetic pole, which is, of course, the spot at which the needle dips to 90 degrees, does not in any sense imply contiguity to the geographical pole, but it is interesting to remember that whereas Sir James Ross in 1842 only succeeded in reaching a point where the needle dipped high, Borchgrevink has, during his Antarctic summer, touched the precise location of the magnetic pole.

At Orange, New Jersey, Saturday last, a remarkable experiment was made at the laboratory of Thomas A. Edison, when a piece of iron was melted in five seconds. Louis Dreyfus, of Frankfurt-on-the-Main, who is the agent of Goldschmidt's Chemische-Thermo Industrie, of Eessen, Germany, showed Mr. Edison this new process for attaining heat in an almost incredibly short time by the combustion of a certain chemical

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compound, which the inventor keeps a secret, used in connection with powdered aluminum. Mr. Dreyfus placed half a cupful of the chemical in a crucible, covered it with a small quantity of powdered aluminum, and then placed a wrench about half an inch thick and 6 long in the crucible. Touching a match to the compound, Mr. Dreyfus stepped back, and the mixture blazed up furiously. In five seconds the wrench was all melted. It is estimated that the heat evolved in the process was 3,000 degrees centigrade, hitherto considered impossible to reach. The value of the process is expected to be shown in welding together steel rails.

The secretary of the interior may permit, under regulations to be prescribed by him, the use of timber and stone found upon such reservations, free of charge by bona fide settlers, miners, residents and prospectors, for minerals, for firewood, fencing, building, mining, prospecting and other domestic purposes, as may be needed by such persons for such purposes; such timber to be used within the state or territory, respectively, where such reservations may be located. This provision is limited to persons resident in forest reservations who have not a sufficient supply of timber or stone for their own claims or lands for the purposes, enumerated, or for necessary use in developing the mineral or other

natural resources of the lands owned or occupied by them. Such persons, therefore, are permitted to take timber and stone from public lands in the forest reservation under the terms of the above quoted, strictly for their individual use on their own claims or lands owned or occupied by them, but not for sale or disposal or use on other lands, or by other persons; provided, that where the stumpage exceeds one hundred dollars, application must be made to and permission given by the department. It appears that the forest officials who have been preventing the people living on the reservations from getting fire wood did so without authority.

Posts from five to seven inches in diameter, firmly planted in the ground at the corners and ends of a mining claim, and standing not less than five feet above ground are "permanent monuments," within the meaning of Rev. St. 2324, requiring all records of such claims to contain such a description of the claim by reference to some natural object or permanent monument as will identify the claim, and a recorded notice, which, in addition to a reference to such posts, also gives the general direction and distance of the claim from a lake and a river, is a sufficient compliance with the statute.—Credo Mining and Smelting Co., 95 Fed. Rep. (U. S.) 911.