

# Mohave County Miner.

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## General Mining News.

The first copper made in Arizona was turned out of an adobe furnace at the Longfellow mine, Clifton, in 1873. The nearest railroad point was 800 miles distant at that time. Copper is now found more or less in every county within the boundary lines of Arizona, and its output will in the next few years crowd both Montana and Michigan for first place.—Phoenix Herald.

Geo. W. Sanders and wife, of the Vulture mine, are in the city for a few days. Mr. Sanders reports that preparations are being made to sink a thousand foot shaft on the famous property and that active work will be commenced within a very short time. The old Vulture is as good a mine today as ever, and some day eighty stamps will again be pounding away on the mine that Henry Wickenburg discovered.—Phoenix Democrat.

The Lucky Tiger Company have just paid to J. E. Suits, A. C. Riordan, Harry H. Stine and J. A. Taylor 60,000. The payment was made through the Miners & Merchants bank. The quartette above were the original owners of the property and about one year ago sold the ground to the present corporation. Development has been steadily pushed, until now it is computed that over a half million dollars worth of ore is blocked out. The company have over 10,000 worth of rich ore at the railroad, which will be shipped.—Bisbee Review.

The pumps at the Iron King mine have been installed and were tested yesterday afternoon. It has not been learned what the result of the test was, but if everything goes off all right, as it is expected they will, the new 100-ton mill will be ready to start up for a steady run in about ten days. Wednesday of this week was pay day at the mine and over 8,000 was paid in wages. This is the largest amount yet paid out in one month at this mine but the chances are that in the very near future the pay roll will be much greater, for as soon as the mill starts up the number of men will be greatly increased.—Journal-Miner.

The Calumet & Bisbee is erecting shed over the power plant and boiler room at the mines near Don Louis. The main shaft is now down to a depth of 433 feet. Several stringers of copper have been encountered and the bottom of the shaft is now in soft, mucky stuff, similar to the formation encountered on the 500 foot level in the Holbrook shaft of the Copper Queen. A large air compressor is being installed and air drills will be started in the shaft and on the 500 foot level in a short time. Prospecting on the 500 will begin as soon as this depth is reached and a station is cut in. The present pay roll of this company shows over 1,000 men at work and more being added every week.—Douglas International.

From reliable resources it is learned that the ore bodies in the Calumet & Pittsburg is enlarging as work progresses, and that if stopping was started an immense body of ore would be uncovered. The company will not put any ore out on the top of the ground until the Douglas smelter has added two more furnaces to their plant, the present capacity of the plant not being large enough to handle the ore which is sent down daily from the Calumet & Arizona shaft. Contracts have already been let for five additional furnaces and converters and work is being rushed on same as fast as possible, the company has gone so far as to offer a bonus to the manufacturers if they will get out the work in a specified time.—Douglas International.

### Constipated Bowels.

To have good health, the body should be kept in a laxative condition, and the bowels moved at least once a day, so that all the poisonous wastes are expelled daily. Mr. G. L. Edwards, 142 N. Main St., Wichita, Kansas, writes: "I have used Herbine to regulate the liver and bowels for the past ten years, and found it a reliable remedy." 50c at H. H. Watkins' drugstore.

L. W. Felt, general manager of the Model Mining Company, at McCabe, is making preparations for putting in a plant of greater capacity than the one recently destroyed by fire. The new plant will consist of two El Paso roller mills, of a capacity of fifty tons daily each. The large tailing dump will be run through the mills. On tailings each mill will handle seventy-five tons per twenty-four hours. The old shaft, which was damaged by the fire, will be re timbered and made ready for use on a large scale. Instead of hoisting by buckets, as formerly, a modern cage will be installed. A complete new power-house will be equipped with the best machinery money can purchase. A new hoist will also be installed under separate cover from the power-house proper. Boilers of large capacity will be put in, making the plant up to date in every respect. Lumber for the buildings and for timbering the shaft is being shipped out at present.—Oil, Mining & Finance.

The Coronado mining company last week made a strike of unusual importance in the bottom of its Emerald winze. New strikes are nothing uncommon at the Coronado, but this one is over four feet wide and averages more than 20 per cent copper. The ore is a sulphide in character, and is the first high grade sulphide struck on the property. A large body of low grade sulphide, averaging 5 or 6 per cent was struck near the surface on the Emerald soon after work was first commenced on the property. This of course, was in the leached zone, where rich ore was not expected, though a 5 per cent sulphide is not a bad proposition in any camp. A sufficient amount of work has not as yet been done on the new strike to determine its extent, though the fact that the strike was made in the deepest workings on the property is of great importance, and is significant as to the future of the property. The Coronado people have reason to congratulate themselves on the results so far shown by the development work.—Bisbee Miner.

About 15 men are now employed at the Victor mine, on Lynx creek. According to Manager Salinger, the number will soon be increased to 40 or 50. Work of sinking the shaft is now going on. The shaft is now down 400 feet, but will be sunk 500 feet. The new Knowles compound duplex pump, powerful enough to lift 200 gallons per minute, 800 feet, has arrived, and will be installed in the Victor. The new 50 horse power hoist was put in less than two weeks ago and is now in use raising the 2-ton skip up the shaft, which has recently been improved. The shaft was straightened, rails laid to permit the use of the skip, instead of the old bucket. Two Huntington mills have been added to the plant, as well as a large new boiler from the Union Iron Works, at San Francisco. W. W. Elliott, who constructed the Victor mill, has put in a sizer of his own invention. The sizer has two fine screens, arranged one over the other, which are shaken very rapidly. The larger pieces of ore go clear over the top screen into a separate shoot, the same process being repeated on the lower screen with the ore that comes from the upper screen. This ore also goes into another shoot, while that which is fine enough to pass through both screens goes to still another screen. Each of the three shoots lead down to a separate concentrating table. There has been very little ore taken out of the Victor since February 1st, as the company has been devoting all its attention to the construction of the mill, etc, and improving the shaft. The mill will be running again in about three weeks.—Prescott Courier.

Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets are just what you need when you have no appetite, feel dull after eating and wake up with a bad taste in your mouth. They will improve your appetite, cleanse and invigorate your stomach and give you a relish for your food. For sale by H. H. Watkins.

### Standard Oil Co's Latest Move.

Rumors are afloat to the effect that the pipe line being laid from the Kern

River oil field to Point Richmond by the Standard Oil Company is a failure.

Several reasons are given to account for the cessation of work on the line, which has already cost more than 3,000,000 for material and construction, some of which appear to be ridiculous. One authority asserts that the oil will not flow through the pipes, another that the pumping stations are not adequate to take care of the fluid, that more pumping stations are needed, etc., all of which may be regarded as the result of guessing.

To those who are better acquainted with the ways of the Standard Oil Company, which are as peculiar as those of the Heathen Chinese whom Hart immortalized, it looks as if no accident or miscalculation has entered into its plans.

The system upon which that mammoth corporation works is as perfect as any which human ingenuity can devise. It is a machine perfectly and exactly constructed for the manufacture of wealth and in the chain which binds its great interests there is no weak link.

Knowing that, no sane man will advance a theory of miscalculation. Before the Standard Oil Company invested one dollar in the pipe line or big refinery at Richmond, every detail of expense and profit was thoroughly canvassed. The oil was tested, its flow estimated and the number of pumping stations required was known.

Before the Standard Oil Company purchased one foot of pipe the available output of the Kern county oil fields was piped into the refinery at Richmond, the oil was refined, shipped and sold, the invested capital paid, and the profits from the whole transaction in Rockefeller's bank—figuratively, of course—but the result was known as accurately as if the proposed pipe line and refinery had been completed.

An ordinary civil engineer who knew nothing of crude oil could have easily calculated how many pumping stations would be required to carry a fluid of a certain density on a given grade for a limited distance. John D. Rockefeller's company never employs ordinary engineers. They must be extraordinary. It follows, then that we must look for some other reasons than miscalculation, for the Standard Oil company never miscalculates.

We have no theory to advance, for the Standard Oil company never divulges its plans, but we advise the oil operators to read the history of the company in the early days of oil production in Pennsylvania. It will be interesting reading matter and might throw some light on the present move made by a master hand at the game.—Mining and Engineering Review.

### Beginning of Arizona.

Forty years ago the territorial government of Arizona was formed at Navajo Springs, in which is now Navajo county. It was on Tuesday, the 29th day of December, 1863, in the afternoon, that Secretary McCormick, in the presence of other officials, their military escort and certain citizens who accompanied the officers into the territory, made the following brief but appropriate remarks:

"Gentlemen: As the proper qualified officer, it becomes my duty to inaugurate the proceedings of the day. After a long and trying journey, we have arrived within the limits of the territory of Arizona. These broad plains and hills form a part of the district over which, as the representatives of the United States, we are to form a civil government. Happily, although claimed by those now in hostility to the Federal arms, we take possession of the territory without resort to military force. The flag which I hoist in token of military authority is no new and untried banner. For nearly a century it has been recognized, the honored, the loved emblem of law and liberty. From Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, millions of strong arms are raised in its defense, and above the efforts of all foreign or domestic foes, it is destined to live untarnished and transcendent."

The flag was raised, cheers given, and prayers were offered. Secretary McCormick then adminis-

tered the oath of office to Chief Justice Turner and Associate Justice Allyn and Howell and Governor John N. Goodwin took the official oath before the chief justice and caused to be read a proclamation in English and Spanish. The weather was cold, and the last rays of a December sun lingered upon the peaks of San Francisco mountain when, for the first time, the stars and stripes floated in the air of Arizona Territory by virtue of civil authority. In the military escort on that memorable occasion was Sergeant William R. McCormick, who was an early pioneer into the Clifton mineral district, and whose widow and children now reside there.

The party proceeded to Fort Whipple, which had shortly before been established. In June following (1864) the town of Prescott, a mile west of the fort, was laid out and became the capital of Arizona, where the first legislature convened on the 26th day of September, 1864, in accordance with the proclamation of the governor. Ex-Governor Coles Bashford, of Wisconsin, was elected president of the council, and W. Claude Jones, of Alabama, was chosen speaker of the house. Hon. Edward D. Tuttle, now of Safford was a member of that legislature, representing Yuma county. The legislature adopted a code of laws prepared by Associate Justice W. T. Howell, formerly of Michigan, commonly known as the Howell Code. The legislature divided the immense territory into four counties—Yuma, Pima, Mojave and Yavapai.

Hon. Chas. D. Poston, who had been in the territory long before the arrival of the civil government, was the first man elected as delegate to congress, and he has been succeeded by John N. Goodwin, Coles Bashford, Richard McCormick, Hiram Stevens, N. O. Murphy and J. F. Wilson. Mark Smith has represented the territory in congress for six terms, with an intermission of two.

The following named gentlemen have successfully occupied the position of governor of Arizona: First, J. N. Goodwin; second, R. C. McCormick; third, A. P. K. Safford; fourth, John Hoyt; fifth, John C. Fremont; sixth, F. A. Tritle; seventh, C. Meyer Zulick; eighth, Lewis Wolfley; ninth, John N. Irwin; tenth, N. O. Murphy; eleventh, L. C. Hughes; twelfth, B. J. Franklin; thirteenth, M. H. McCord; fourteenth, N. O. Murphy; fifteenth, Alexander O. Brodie, the present governor.

### Startling Evidence.

Fresh testimony in great quantity is constantly coming in, declaring Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds to be unequalled. A recent expression from T. J. McFarland, Bentonsville, Va., serves as example. He writes: "I had Bronchitis for three years and doctored all the time without being benefitted. Then I began taking Dr. King's New Discovery, and a few bottles wholly cured me. Equally effective in curing all Lung and Throat troubles, Consumption, Pneumonia and Grip. Guaranteed by H. H. Watkins, druggist. Trial bottles free, regular sizes 50c and \$1.

Fifty Years the Standard

**DR. PRICE'S**  
CREAM  
**BAKING**  
**POWDER**

Awarded  
Highest Honors World's Fair  
Highest tests U.S. Gov't Chemists

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.  
Q-110ALCC

A large cave has been encountered in the Calumet & Cochise shaft, and for fifty feet it was plainly visible in sinking. Large stalactites and lime crystals were taken out and some good copper ore was found. The management is very much encouraged over this and they feel that a body of ore will be encountered underneath the cave. The history of the Wren district is that wherever a cave is encountered ore is found. The large bodies of ore in the Copper Queen and Calumet & Arizona were found in the vicinity of these caves or cavities.—International.

### Caution.

This is not a gentle word—but when you think how liable you are not to purchase the only remedy universally known and a remedy that has had the largest sale of any medicine in the world since 1868 for the cure and treatment of Consumption and Throat and Lung troubles without losing its popularity all these years, you will be thankful we called your attention to Boschee's German Syrup. There are so many ordinary cough remedies made by druggists and others that are cheap and good for light colds perhaps, but for severe Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup—and especially for Consumption, where there is difficult expectoration and coughing during the nights and mornings, there is nothing like German Syrup. The 25 cent size has just been introduced this year. Regular size 75 cents. At H. H. Watkins drugstore.

Having sold out our business we wish to close our books. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to us are requested to settle their accounts at once.

KINGMAN MER. CO.

### Sheriff's Sale.

H. K. Rosenberger, plaintiff,  
vs.  
Francula Mining Company, a corporation,  
and J. W. Davis, its President and General  
Manager, and J. W. Davis, defendants.  
By virtue of an execution and order of sale  
issued out of the District Court of the County  
of Mohave, of the Territory of Arizona, where-  
in H. K. Rosenberger is plaintiff, and Fran-  
cula Mining Company et al. are defendants  
upon a judgment rendered the 23rd day of  
April 1903, for the sum of two hundred eighty  
nine 35-100 (\$289.35) dollars, United States gold  
coin, besides cost and interest, I have this day  
levied upon all the right, title, claim and in-  
terest of said defendant of, in and to the fol-  
lowing described real estate, to-wit:  
Each, all and every of those certain lode  
mining claims, described as follows, to-wit:  
The "Gladstone" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave County,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "U" of mines,  
at page 96;  
The "Double Standard" mining claim, situ-  
ated in Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave  
county, Arizona, and recorded in book "P"  
of mines, at page 302;  
The "Lucky Boy" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county  
Arizona, and recorded in book "U" of mines,  
at page 161;  
The "Lone Star" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "U" of mines,  
at page 97;  
The "California" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "U" of mines,  
at page 167;  
The "Black Warrior" mining claim, situated  
in the Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave  
county, Arizona, and recorded in book "U"  
of mines, at page 168;  
The "Hercules" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "U" of mines,  
at page 324;  
The "Polaris" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "P" of mines,  
at page 424;  
The "Gold Bug" mining claim, situated in  
Chemehuevis mining district, Mohave county,  
Arizona, and recorded in book "Q" of mines,  
at page 292;  
And reference is hereby had and made to the  
said records of the said County of Mohave,  
Territory of Arizona, for a more perfect  
description of the said premises; and the said lo-  
cation notices are hereby made a part hereof  
as fully and to the same extent as though  
written at length herein.  
Public notice is hereby given that I will, on  
Monday, the 22nd day of June, 1903,  
at 2 o'clock p. m., of said day, in front of the  
Court House door of the County of Mohave,  
sell at public auction for United States gold  
coin all the right, title, claim, and interest of  
said defendants, of, in and to the above de-  
scribed property, or so much thereof as may be  
necessary to raise sufficient to satisfy said  
judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the  
highest and best bidder.

HENRY LOVIN,  
Sheriff of Mohave County.

By WALTER BROWN,  
Undersheriff.

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