

Mohave County Miner.

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It's in the Breed.

There was an old sailor and his name was Johnny Bull,
And he had a lot of children; a whole sea full;
Uncle Sam was his son, and he was a fright;
He fought with his Daddy to make him act right.
And Johnny used to cuss him, and talk awful rough;
But he'd scrap any neighbor that called Sam a tough.
Johnny often cussed him, but always used to add,
Sammy is a scrapper; He looks like his Dad;
For his Papa is a scrapper and peace makes him sad.
Sam got married, Columbia was the bride,
She had a famous ranch on the ocean's other side;
Sam stayed on the ranch, but he'd sulk a bit and growl;
This made Johnny hot, so he'd cuss Sam and growl.
With discontent and growls they passed the time away;
'Twas a holy terror the neighbors used to say.
Johnny often cussed him, but always used to add:
Sammy is a scrapper, he looks like his dad;
For his dad is a scrapper, and peace makes him sad.
The boys got hot and stepped in Sammy's way;
They got an awful licking; for Sam 'twas only play;
The neighbors made a talk; we'll surely intervene;
Sam must stop his fighting; give up the Philippines.
Then up spoke Johnny Bull, and loud was his talk,
You let Sam alone; you fellows take a walk.
Then Johnny winked at Sam, and gave him the glad,
Saying Sam you're a scrapper, and act like your dad;
For he is a scrapper, and peace makes him sad.
And Sammy take it cool, and smoke your bloomin' pipe,
As about the time the oranges and coconuts are ripe,
We'll hold a jubilee beneath this southern sun,
And the white man's burden will be nothing then but fun.
Then around this ocean together we will roam;
And if anybody kicks we'll sink 'em in the foam.
And Sam answered Johnny, his talk was very bad,
Saying, Daddy you're a scrapper, and peace makes you sad;
But I'm supremely happy, for I'm actin' like my Dad.
—Anonymous.

Lewis & Sons On Copper.

James Lewis and Son's mid-monthly report on copper, under Liverpool date of May 19, is as follows:
"Business in copper generally has been very restricted during the past fortnight. Consumers have bought as little as possible, and that only for immediate delivery, while speculators have been deterred from operating by fears of a "corner" of the existing stocks of standard copper by those operating on American purchases being chiefly confined to the covering of sales previously made.
"From 77 1/2 2s 6d for cash on the 1st inst., standard fell to 75 1/2 15s next day, and fluctuated between 75 1/2 18s 3d and 76 1/2 17s 6d until the 12th, when it advanced to 77 1/2 15s, and this improvement made further progress yesterday and today, up to 79 1/2 5s being paid today, though at the close there are sellers at 79 1/2. The backwardation on three months' prompt has been as much as 2 1/2 7s 6d per ton, and is now 2 1/2 per ton.
"Smelters have put 864 tons of English copper into stock as standard, the demand for best selected and tough cake on the part of consumers being so small and only at prices that make it more profitable to sell standard.
"The quotation in New York for lake copper for prompt delivery is reduced to 18 1/2 cents per pound, while electrolytic is obtainable at very little over the standard here. The two markets now approximate very closely, and endeavors are being made to sell electrolytic to European consumers at current rates; but they show little inclination to buy for forward delivery. We may shortly see electrolytic included in the stocks as standard, if the latter is maintained at its present high relative level. Very few new orders for wire are being placed. Two hundred and fifty tons of copper coins, stamped from sheets, have been sold for shipment from Bombay to New York.
"The statistics given below show a

falling off as compared with the same period of last year, of 20 per cent in English consumption, of 23 1/2 per cent in French consumption, and of 3 per cent in German consumption. The English export of sulphate has decreased nearly one-third, or 11,610 tons.
"American consumption shows the large increase of 16,900 tons, or 50 per cent. This, however, allows for no increase in stocks. The official report of the New York Metal Exchange estimates the consumption for the first three months of this year at 30,000 tons, the surplus of 7,738 tons after deducting the exports from the production and imports being represented by increased stocks held chiefly by newly established refineries.
"Notwithstanding a decrease of 10,050 tons in the American exports to Europe, and the exports of 3,195 tons from England and France to New York, the public stocks on the 1st inst. show a decrease of only 1,017 tons since the 18th of January, whereas last year they decreased 3,564 tons. Diminished consumption in Europe and increased supplies from other countries account for this difference of 15,702 tons.
"The copper production of British Columbia for 1898 is officially returned at 3,246 tons. From Rossland 111,282 tons of ore containing 2,335 tons of copper, were shipped. The present rate of shipment from Rossland is about 4,000 tons of ore per week—an increase of about 100 per cent.
"Companies to mine copper continue to be formed, the prospectus of one to operate in North Queensland and of another in Spain being advertised here. At a meeting of a company to be known in future as the Northern Copper company, limited, of British South Africa, the chairman announced that the company had secured a concession of 510 square miles near the river Zambesi, upon which very rich deposits of copper had been discovered. For the purpose of operating them the capital of the company has been increased from 100,000£ to 250,000£.
"It is stated that the new copper companies launched in Boston since June last—and chiefly since December—have taken nearly 24,000,000£ cash subscriptions, the present selling values of which are about 55,000,000£.
"A leading New York financial paper states that the Amalgamated Copper company will combine nine copper mining companies, and that its purpose will be, so far as possible, to give stability to the copper market; that it is not proposed to advance prices, but rather to prevent undue advance, as by keeping the price upon a fair basis it is believed that the demand for the metal will be fostered and the profits to the company will be all the greater.
"Stocks have decreased 1,062 tons, but the visible supply has increased 624 tons during the past fortnight.
"Imports to date are 1,062 tons, and deliveries 439 tons greater than last year.
"The arrivals in England and Havre for the fortnight have been 5,193 tons, and the deliveries 7,129 tons.
"The arrivals of Chile in Liverpool and Swansea have been 211 tons, and the deliveries 977 tons, and from other countries 3,146 and 3,841 tons respectively.
"The arrivals here and in Swansea from the United States have been 355 tons bars, and 75 tons ingots, equal to about 416 tons fine, in London 200, and in Havre 200 tons fine.
"The Chile charters for the past fortnight are advised at 2,000 tons, and exchange is 15d.
"Quotations today are: Chile bars and good, merchantable copper, 79 1/2 for cash, and 77 1/2 for three months' prompt, sellers. English best selected ingots 80 1/2 10s to 81 1/2 10s per ton, and tough cake 79 1/2 10s to 80 1/2 10s, less 2 1/2 per cent. Ore of 20 per cent, 14s 5d; regulus and matte, 14s 9d to 15s per unit.—Western Mining World.

General Mining News.

It seems from the local papers that Tucson has been faked by a spurious mining expert and promoter who has

succeeded in bonding and tying up much property without attempting to do more. It would be well for our prospectors with good prospects to look out for that kind of dead beat. A bond should demand development work, so much to be done in such a time, and which if not done forfeits the bond. The territory can't afford to be faked; it can't allow fakes to work eastern capital with pretenses. Fire every fake.—Phoenix Herald.
A careful survey and measurement of ten per cent copper ore now opened up on two of the twenty-five claims of the Black Warrior Copper Co., shows 20,000 tons of metallic copper, worth at Globe 15 cents per pound, or 300\$ per ton, which would give a total gross value of six million dollars, allowing two million for mining and treatment, and leaving four million profit. The smelting and leaching plant will start up not later than July 15.—Globe Belt.
Advices from Bisbee, says the Tucson Star, are to the effect that the strike of ore made in the shaft of the South Bisbee company at 680 feet still continues in the shaft and is increasing in quality. The shaft is nearing the 700 foot level, from which point the management expects to start a number of drifts. The South Bisbee mines cover nearly 900 acres of land in a compact body. The ores are rich in copper and also carry a good percentage of gold and silver. The ore has the additional advantage in self fluxing.
Reliable reports have been received of a strike in J. D. Lee's mine, on Big Bug, near Wood Gulch, which is said to excel any previous strike, as to almost fabulous richness, ever made in Yavapai county. The ledge is three feet wide and all very rich in free gold. A good deal of the ore carries from 15\$ to 20\$ a pound in gold and the loose dirt on the side of the ledge is rich in free gold. The ledge is an extension of a ledge owned by George Whitaker, from which latter ledge, some time ago, 36 pounds of ore was taken which yielded 40\$ gold.—Courier.
During the last four months there have been mining sales made in Pima county, including Santa Cruz, aggregating 630,000\$, upon which the payments have been made in whole or in part. Over 175,000\$ cash has thus far been received on these sales, the balance will be forthcoming in the next 60 and 120 days. There have been a large number of claims bonded, aggregating 1,250,000\$, upon which no cash was paid down, but a number of the claims bonded are being developed. The greater part of the claims bonded call for partial payment during the next 60 or 90 days. This is an indication of the amount of money which will flow into Tucson during the heated term.—Tucson Star.
There are now eighteen men using dry washers and rockers in the Potholes district twelve miles above Yuma on the California side, with good results. William Boyle and his partner, Mr. Riley, came down the river Tuesday in a boat and exhibited 22.10\$ in coarse gold which he took out of what they estimated to be seven yards of dirt. The richest gravel is on the banks of the river about two feet of dirt which they strip, as it does not carry enough value to pay working in the rocker. It is impossible to reach the bedrock, owing to the volume of water. This district has been producing gold for the last thirty years, but has never been systematically operated, the rocker and drywasher being the only method used.—Yuma Sun.
A report comes this morning from Helvetia that a rich strike has been made within two miles of that camp. Some two or three months ago Pat English, an old timer in Tucson, and who dressed the stone for the present court house, found some exceedingly rich float in that vicinity; and ever since has devoted the major portion of his time ascertaining from whence it came. Today he sent in some fabulously rich specimens of silver and copper ore, with the latter predominating, with the announcement that he had at last broken into Nature's treasure box. The ledge is small, no de-

velopment work having as yet been done, but if he has only a small "stringer" of the rock sent in, he will surely be repaid for his energy and outlay.—Tucson Citizen.
William J. Shiek, the mining man, will leave this evening for New York. He has just completed arrangements for working the Trego placer mines in the Ehrenberg district. He represents a strong company of New York capitalists and they propose to operate the mines on a large scale, handling at least 2,000 yards of gravel per day. They have secured 320 acres of rich ground and will put in a pipeline from the Colorado river, a distance of five miles. The water will be pumped into a reservoir high enough to secure a good hydraulic pressure. The plant will cost about 75,000\$. The gravel runs high in coarse gold with an average of fifteen feet to bedrock. Mr. Shiek has had twenty years experience in mining in all its branches, and will undoubtedly make a success of this undertaking. A force of engineers are now engaged in mapping out the work preliminary to active operation which will begin early in the coming fall.—Yuma Sun.
H. Leavick, the Denver mining man, who has under bond a group of claims in Montezuma canyon, in the Huachuca, returned yesterday from there and will leave in the morning for his home in Denver. Mr. Leavick reports development work progressing rapidly on the claims. At present he has about twenty-five men at work. He is sinking three different shafts on the ledge besides driving the 500-foot tunnel, on which he let a contract to Monoye & Cagle not long since. Mr. Leavick is determined to open up the ore bodies if any exist there, and from indications his efforts will meet with success. He says: "While I have no mine yet, I have a good prospect." If capital and work will accomplish anything, Mr. Leavick will surely succeed. It is just such men of energy and push that Cochise county needs to open up her mineral resources. There are many excellent copper and other prospects in this country that only await capital to make them paying propositions.—Orb.
L. W. Morgan, superintendent of the Azurite, is in the city. He reports everything in that busy camp as promising. There are twenty-one claims in the Azurite group, upon which eight shafts have been sunk, varying in depth to 280 feet; with cross-cuts at intervals for the purpose of determining the extent of the ore bodies. The smelter is kept busy turning out the brown metal from the ore extracted while prosecuting development. No stopping has as yet been done, the company being content to sink, drift and block out ore bodies for the future. Although large deposits of ore have been found it has not been as yet determined just when a more commodious reduction plant will be installed, the present smelter having been erected more as a prospecting proposition than otherwise, but owing to the uniformly high grade of ore thus far extracted, together with exceptionally good management, the mines have been made to pay the cost of development, besides creating a reserve fund. After a fifty days' run the smelter closed down for a few necessary repairs, but will start up again today. A carload of copper bullion of 40,000 pounds will be ready for shipment the latter part of this week.—Tucson Citizen.
The biggest mining deal ever consummated in Grant county, or, in fact in the territory of New Mexico, became public last Saturday evening at 9 o'clock, when the different conveyances were filed in the office of the probate clerk and ex-officio recorder of Grant county. The deals involve practically the whole of the Santa Rita mining camp, about 16 miles northeast of Silver City, the control of the immense copper mines there located passing into the hands of a powerful syndicate of eastern capitalists, understood to be the Amalgamated Copper company, or more generally known as the copper combine or trust. The consideration

was 1,200,000\$. The conveyance was made to Richard D. Willard, of Boston, as trustee. It is understood that the purchasing syndicate include such men as Clark, the Montana millionaire; Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, and even the Rothschilds. The local representative of the syndicate is W. H. Barrage, an expert mining man and a most affable gentleman, who arrived last week from the east. Mr. Barrage returned to Santa Rita immediately after the filing of the papers, and there is every indication that the leasers will at once be given the sixty days notice provided by the agreements. Formal transfer of all the properties will be made during the present week. It will then only be a question of a short time before work is begun upon the construction of immense smelting, leaching and concentrating plants, and the development of the mines upon an extensive scale, resulting in the employment of probably 2,000 men and the expenditure of close to a million dollars. This will in all likelihood be inaugurated within a year from date of purchase. The revenue stamps attached to the instruments of conveyance amounted to the sum of 1,410\$.—Silver City Independent.
At present India consumes some 30,000 tons of copper annually, which is used mainly in the construction of those copper and brass cooking pots and other utensils used there from time immemorial. An attempt is now being made to replace these metals by aluminum, the initiative in the matter being due to Mr. A. Chatterton, professor of engineering at the Madras University, says London Engineering, Professor Chatterton, on his return to India last November, took with him a small quantity of aluminum, and commenced experiments with it at the metal working classes of the School of Arts, Madras, of which he was the director. A little later a small factory was equipped and the products were so favorably received that the output in the course of five months amounted to considerably over a ton per month. This result is somewhat surprising, in view of the intense conservatism of the Indian people. Nevertheless, this latter feeling, though it has not resulted very actively a change of material, is still strongly displayed, in so far as the forms and finish of these cooking vessels are concerned. The shapes of the new vessel must, to be acceptable, be exactly the same as the old; and the matter is somewhat complicated, as these traditional pots differ in every district. Further, the vessel must be all hand-made, as drawn or spun work is disliked, in spite of its greater cheapness. An attempt to meet the native wishes in this matter while at the same time reducing the cost of the utensils, is now being made. A drawing press is used to accomplish the initial stages of the work, which is then finished by hand. Some of the Indian workmen are said to be now very skillful in the use of the new material, and efforts are being made to establish similar factories elsewhere. The aluminum used has, up to the present time, been obtained from the British Aluminum company.—Western Mining World.
It is said that the women of Honduras washed gold from the sands of the Guayapa river and from the proceeds of their labor paid for the construction of a church at the town of Juticalpa. The gold was got by washing the auriferous sands in bateas. They seldom took gravel from bedrock and often waded into the stream, dipping up the gravel and sand from under the water and dexterously separating the gold from the wash. A large number of women engaged in the work, which was continued for over a period of years before sufficient gold was obtained for the purpose.
The Journal-Miner says that G. W. Hull reports that 50,000\$ has been placed in bank for starting the development work on the United Verde Extension company's property at Jerome. The mines adjoin those of the United Verde and while they are but partially developed at present it is announced that the big ore bodies of the latter properties are known to extend into the Extension company's claims.