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GONE TO EUROPE.

On the 2nd of this month, Chauncey M. Depew sailed for Europe, and the dispatches announce that he is continuing his travels in consultation with European financiers and in studying European financial systems that he may intelligently discuss the money question to the present state of European affairs.

Depew is one of the representatives of the gold bugs, and no doubt he wants to obtain European ideas, in order to enlighten the American voters as to the value of a Rothschild and the gold bugs. Our troubles are and the danger of retrogression in our institutions and civilization is that we look to European rather than to our own interests. It would seem to be wise to adopt policies adapted to our own rather than foreign conditions.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

It may be said to be, how shall we give ample employment to all our people, with American wages? This certainly cannot be done by purchasing from other people what is practicable for us to produce, nor will we have done what is important in the direction intended till we have created and sold a merchant marine capable of making our own transportation on the high seas.

We will have need to do more than these, before all our people will be given the employment which the highest prosperity of the country demands. It is not enough to mine and operate them to the fullest capacity. Our mining interests are so comprehensive that their development will give employment to large numbers. Silver mining is no small item.

These things cannot be done without money. The largest number of enterprises will not be entered upon without an adequate volume of money, and, consequently, without it there will be inability to afford the largest quantum of employment. As a first consideration, let us have a policy that will give the country a sufficiency of money.

THE WHITNEY LETTER.

Mr. William C. Whitney, former secretary of the navy under Cleveland, and a martinet relation of the Standard Oil Company, has addressed a letter to the Democrats of the country, advocating the adoption of the gold standard by the Chicago convention. It might be expected that this resident of Wall street, and who is related, as above stated, would be for the Rothschild measure. One of his arguments, if it may be thus dignified, is curious indeed.

He points out the growth of bimetallism in Europe, and especially in France and Germany, and which promises at not distant day to cause the double standard to be adopted over there, if this country will not agitate the question. Mr. Whitney says that if the United States should adopt free silver coinage, it will frighten the bimetallists of Europe and defeat the object they have in view.

Though we admit that the object is clear to Mr. Whitney, still, to the ordinary and unsophisticated mind, it will appear strange that doing just what the bimetallists of Europe do every day, we are like pouring a bucket of ice water on their efforts, and will cause the advocacy of silver to cease.

This may be regarded as a specimen of the humbugging that will be urged for gold. The goldites have already threatened to commit financial tragedies in defence of the simple narrow standard, and they will supplement such threats with the performance of every species of comedy. Mr. Whitney has gone through the first set and we shall wait for the next, and then allow ourselves to conjecture what it may be.

NICKEL VERSUS SILVER.

The Mining and Scientific Press is authority for the statement that the United States mint at Philadelphia is experimenting on the adaptability of pure nickel, aluminum, and other metals for use in the minor coinage of the United States. It is possible that in the event of pure nickel being found superior to the alloy now used for the 5 cent piece, an effort may be made to have its exclusive use authorized for the minor coinage of the country. The exclusive use of pure nickel cannot be upheld by the constitution of the United States, which says that the money of this country shall be gold and silver coin of the value of the foreign coin, which is admitted free of duty, and has to be imported as silver or copper from Canada, or New Caledonia, a French Penal settlement, or the amount of nickel coin, the use of nickel for the United States coin becomes a question worthy of discussion.

At the present time, when the more extended use of silver is desired, and the desirability of importing a foreign mineral or metal for use as United States coin. This is more apparent in Canada, which produces the largest amount of nickel in the world, and if it is not used it for 5 cent pieces, but uses silver. The nickels at present in use weigh 77.16 grains, and are composed of 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, and to increase the use of foreign nickel by using the pure nickel alone is not improving trade in American, but in a foreign ore or metal. A more necessary and desirable good all alloy could be made with American nickel and alumimum, as both are metals are produced in the United States, if it is not desired to use silver alone. There is no branch of the coinage of the mint as the pure nickel, the percentage of loss in the circulaion is greatest in proportion as the coins decrease in size.

The nickel and copper coins at present in circulation in the United States amount to twenty millions of dollars, and if all these nickels now in use were called in, and a substitute made of 5 cent pieces of silver alone, or silver alumimum alloy, the desirable object of a more extended use of American silver would be attained. Several million dollars of American silver can be used in this very desirable way in place of nickel, even if pure and introduced by way of "Cleveland," and free from duty, and in aid of foreign mining.

A few years ago, when the Cumberland Gap, Pa., nickel mine was in operation, the copper was different, but, as this mine is exhausted, there is no necessity for the use of foreign nickel, which has a better substitute to use, and one which is authorized under the United States Constitution for use in our minor coin. Here is a use for some of the unfavored in place stored in the mints of the United States, as the pullers have not too strong a pull on nickel, and present an impregnable barrier as they did in the case of nickel steel armature plates of Canadian nickel.
ENGLISH MONEY.

One of the arguments used in support of the adoption of the gold plank in the St. Louis platform was that, if this were done, we could and ought to move forward in this country. This very statement is an admission that the country needs more money — a fact that the silver men have presented for several years. It would seem that we have had quite enough experience in relying on British money.

For thirty years, we have procured money from the other side of the Atlantic to build our railroads and carry on our enterprises. We have been paying interest and dividends on foreign capital, when, if we had used our own resources, we could have had all the money required to carry on our enterprises. Pay day comes and there is a realization of the folly of borrowing, particularly when we could have got along without it.

By reason of our dependence on foreign money, our policies have been to a most hurtful extent controlled in foreign interests. The idea is ridiculous that a nation of 70,000,000 of the most enlightened and energetic people on earth, occupying 3,000,000 square miles of territory, which embraces nearly every climate, soil and production, that leads the world in the production of gold and silver, should be beholden to any country for capital, for actual money to conduct its business and enterprises. Who that has any sense can be willing to further complicate affairs and embarrass our situation by borrowing of the British, or by inviting them to invest their money in our most profitable enterprises. Yet a great political party has adopted a plan partly at least, to facilitate the introduction of more British money. Let us become Americans, or, in other words, become re-Amercianized.

Our industries will never be developed to such proportions as the best interests of the country demands of the home to depend upon foreign capital. The mere act of passing a protective tariff will not revive enterprise; can be accomplished which this country does not possess to the extent necessary. Our money volume is short, and an enlargement should go hand in hand with a protective policy. The volume cannot be materially increased unless the integral part of redeeming money, and there cannot be any appreciable increase without the freest coinage of gold and silver. England is interested to support her own manufacturing and her people will not be generous in supplying the means of building up competition here.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALIFORNIA.

JULIAN, CAL., July 1, '96.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Prospects and prospects are bright at Julian. The ten stamps of the Owens mill and the ten stamps of the Ready Relief are dropping night and day, pouding the gold out of the rocks. For the past few weeks we saw a stream of laborers coming to Julian, and will start the Gold King mill at Baumer. This will make a total of thirty stamps dropping in the district.

Capt. Cole, owner of the Ranchita mine, has closed a contract with a San Francisco firm to erect a Kinkead mill at the mine. It will be run by steam, for which there is plenty of wood and water. The selling firm guarantees that the mill will crush from ten to twelve tons of ore; the twenty-ton machine will save a larger percentage than the stamp.

Under their contract with Mr. Couts, the mill will have to give him satisfaction before it is paid for. The price, set up at the mine, is $2,500. The Ranchita is said to have 200 tons on the dump, and 6,000 tons in sight. The high grade of the ore continues.

Mr. Drew Bailey, who first discovered gold at Julian, is in the mine. The new mill will be running before Aug. 1st.

Messrs. Moran and Murphy have sent a six-ton crushing from the Gypsy mine to the custom house. The Gypsy is now the most prominent of the Julian mines.

The Ganahl Brothers, of Los Angeles, have set a force of miners at work on the Gypsy King mine, J. M. Farley is superintendent. The mine has been idle for several years.

W. W. Boswell, T. B. Shirk, Robert Walker, and J. Hugh have leased the Chaparral mine, and are at work taking out ore. The Chaparral is on the main lead of the Julian mines.

The rich strike on the Kentuck has been a regular sensation. About a month ago, Mr. L. N. Bailey, manager of the Bailey Triple Ledge company, put a force of miners at work on Ledge No. 2 in some old workings. These were cleared out, and an 18-inch vein was found. The ore gives $1000 per ton, and there is enough in sight to make the company's property worth $25,000 on the market but found no buyers; now the company does not care whether stock sells or not.

The Owens mine has been compelled to temporarily shut down on account of bad air. The company will put in 600 feet of six-inch pipe, and resume work at once. Recent assays of samples gave $34.19 per ton in gold and $1.01 in silver. The percentage of sulphurates was 1 per cent, and assayed at $1.04 per ton.

The Antelope people are timbering their shaft.

Returns of assays from Valentine ore give 1.75 per cent of sulphurates, valued at $120-67 per ton in gold. The free gold in the same rock went $23.77 per ton.

Over twenty stamps at Julian are now being profitably worked. The miners are taking out the gold and paying their debts, and merchants are prosperous.

A new stone has been opened in Bannock. Laborers are numerous, and many are unemployed. Miners' wages are $2.50 per day when they can get work. Common laborers will be wise not to come until sent for.

Samuel Brannan, Jr., son of the famous pioneer, is going into partnership with L. E. Aubury, the San Diego assayer.

B. A. S.

ISABELLA, CAL., July 2, '96.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—I have been receiving a number of copies of your periodical, and noticing your article on the question of developing the new mines on the desert to the east, I have concluded that likely you would like to hear from this section.

You are probably aware that for about two years the parties connected with the Kern River and Los Angeles Electric Power Company have had a proposition in the market for a franchise for 15,000 horse power on the Kern River. If this power can be successfully transferred to Los Angeles, then certainly remaining power could be transferred to these new discoveries.

While taking the census of mines in 1890, I expressed, in the Mining and Scientific Press, the opinion that the coming El Dorado of California lay east of the mountains between the San Bernardino range and the Kern River; that discoveries since then tend to confirm the prediction. A recent discovery on Eskimo creek, about ten miles south of here, and near the summit where the coking the desert is liable to prove one of the most important ever made in California. This lead, as far as prospect, it is said, averages fifty dollars to the ton, is thirty-four feet wide, and is readily traceable two thousand feet. This is within the verge of the old mining region; but the outcrops of discovery have now been carried far into the desert. There are chances to be gained on the tributaries of Kern River, representing 2000 to 10,000 horse power in a single location, within forty miles of some of the more important of these recent discoveries. With the ability to transfer power by wire, who can doubt the future of that region? It is claimed that boring has already shown that water can be had, but did any one ever hear of obtaining water from the desert air, but more anon.

Recently, many Los Angeles mining men have been working over the old placers along Kern river as well as old quartz mines around Keyesville, which have lain idle for from twenty to thirty years.

Respectfully,
STEPHEN BARTON.

29 PALMS, CAL., JUNE 26, '96.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Send me some notes from the desert mining region.

The Virginia Dale people are busily engaged taking down the five-stamp mill, near the Dry Lake, and moving it to a point near their mines, 4% miles distant.

The Rattler, Virginia Dale, and others composing the Virginia Dale group, are fine properties, and, if properly handled, will pay handsomely even with a five-stamp mill.

Ellerman, Furgison and others are driving their work along in fine shape on their group of mines, a few miles east of the Virginia Dale placer.

Development work on the Haleworth group is showing up some fine bodies of ore. Their main tunnel on the Carlyle is now in about 800 feet of drift.

Mr. Fred Huber, who is operating about six miles east of the Virginia Dale mines, has some very promising prospects which he is now engaged in developing. The ledges are large and strong and good results can naturally be expected. The formation or country rock is principally porphyry and granite.

Messrs. Striplin and others are pushing work on their property a few miles east of the Virginia Dale with very good results.

Some very rich discoveries have been made recently in the 29 Palms section.

J. W. Park is pushing his work as rapidly as possible on the Big Bonanza and other properties on which assessments are due for '96, and is taking out some very good free gold ore.

The new finds and the large bodies of fine ore that development work is showing up, certainly points to a bright future for the desert mining region.

What we most need is a railroad and capital. The first seems almost an assured fact in the near future, which will bring the latter.

J. W. B.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—The Chucawalla mining district (formerly Pacific mining district) is located thirty miles northeast of the Salton station, on the S. P. R., and is in Riverside county; about twenty-five miles east of
Cottonwood Springs. It is an old mining district, one of the mines having been discovered and prospected prior to the survey of the S. P. through there in 1874-75. Though the district has been only partially prospected, over one hundred locations have been made since January 1, '96, and there are very few claims on which the veins average less than three feet in width; the average on the long ore is over twenty feet solid quartz, not stringers or ribbons, but as compact and solid as iron, and assay from $3 up per ton. The ore mostly is a white hard quartz, the gangue consisting of free gold and considerably oxidized, with some galena and lead carbonates, showing gold, silver, a small percentage of lead and traces of copper.

The formation, as shown on the surface, is a micaeous granite, syenite, porphyry, slate and quartzite. The general trend of the formation is northwest and southeast. There is a large contact vein in syenite and slate, the average width of which, taking it for over two miles, is ten and one-half (10½) feet, and which assays on the surface, (cappings) from over fifty assays, from 41 cents to $417. Water is now being developed on the property in only one place, about 1½ inches being shown up, while there are four other places within two miles, where a similar or larger quantity has developed at a small expense, considering the value when developed.

Wood abundance: Ironwood, (desert coal, from its hardness and heating qualities) palm and mesquite, grows in thousands of acres of the desert, within easy hauling distance of the mill which the Sterling Gold M. Co. is now erecting in the heart of the district, which, with O. & C. & S. & C. stock, will be dropping $75 rock within three months. Without doubt, from all present indications, it is destined to become, in the immediate future, one of the richest and most likely districts in Southern California.

THE PROFESSIONAL EXPERT LOCATER AND MONOPOLY LOCATER.

Sit Down onThem--Make Them go to Work--An Amendment to the Mining Code Much Needed.

POMONA, June 20, '96.

EDITOR JOURNAL -- Nothing is more detrimental to the mining industry of the state of California excepting the depreciation of silver that is the effect of the professional locator and recaster of mining claims, and especially is it the case in the undeveloped districts, and the extent to which this posting of notices is done is something astounding. Personally, I know of twelve consecutive locations of the same property by the selfsame person, and during the entire time of twelve years, $1200 worth of work had not been done on the whole. Is it not a case of the animal at the hay mow? He can't, will not, nor will any person have the country. There are numerous instances where the repeated locators by the same parties extends over a period of from three to seven years. In the matter of the monopoly locator of mineral territory, it is a well known fact in many of the districts that one or two persons claim large portions of the state of three workings, are but holes in the ground, varying from three to ten feet, and, in company with a mining friend, we traveled over an extent of country equal to nine miles square, endeavoring to find unclaimed ground, but in vain. We gave it up. Just here, permit me to say that five men that we saw and talked with comprised the mining population of the district, and one of the five claimed to own ninetythree claims.

In a certain pulled-up district in San Diego County, it is affirmed by many persons who have visited the camp or district that there are two persons who, by locating claims, from 75 to 140 times, 1200 feet by 600 wide, of government mineral land, on a line of 10,000 linear feet, or about 1400 acres of mineral land.

The chief consideration of these facts is the effect it has and the remedy necessary to relief.

The effect it has is too distinctly clear to require any other than a minute's consideration, when it is evident to every person giving the matter thought that these notices stuck up all over the country are but forbidding instruments to capitalists, to the mill and smelter men and the industrious miner, who, would, with the conditions otherwise, develop the country. The notice otherwise speaks the sentiments of the professional, as he dates his notice 12/15 A. M., January 1st, 890, in expressed words: We were here first, development our own development, pungle down your cash, or leave the camp, and nine tenths, who are seeking legitimate mining, leave.

It would be advisable to adopt the Arizona mineral law footing this matter, viz:--The location of a mineral claim has sixty days from the time of posting notice in which to sink a 10-foot shaft, as required by law, which must be performed in the time, and prior to placing the notice on the county record, and that no person or persons shall perpetuate his or their ownership to a mining claim by the simple act of relocating the same.

The public spirited miners of the state will, on the convening of our next legislature, petition that body, praying that such amendment be made to the mining code as will appropriately remedy the injurious here alluded to. Respectfully, T. W. Brooks.

CENTER MINING DISTRICT, NEVADA.

July 8, '96.

Editor Journal -- Center district is situated in Lander County, Nevada, about 48 miles from Alwood, Inyo County, Cal., which is the nearest R. R. station. It is surrounded by four other camps or districts as follows: Palmeto, north; Lida, east; Tulpahoa, south, and Sutlandia, west of it.

There is but one mineral lode in the district, which has an average width of 500 feet, and can be worked for eight miles in length, it has an extensive line belt for a foot wall, while a large deposit of porphyritic slate forms the hanging wall.

The Fortunatine mine is the oldest location on that lode and, during the former ownership was extensively worked, from 1885 to 1890, close on 5000 or 6000 tons of ore were shipped. Since abandonment of the lode, it was told several times the ore would average close on $30 per ton in gold, but if the ore were taken out clean, it would go to $45 per ton.

The developments show 3 distinct ore veins, but the main work was done on the center vein; the ore is mostly in deposits, and has been one deposit 15 feet across the breast. The present owner is L. Thijen, but Messrs. Dr. Rhea and A. Palm have a bond on it.

There are several locations on the west end—one very good ore has been found there, but as yet not much development done on them. On the east end Mr. W. J. Brown is developing a claim of his own, there also is a very fine showing; and still farther east are several more claims where developments are pushed ahead, some one of those claims was worked in a horse power arara, which is a rather slow process.

The wood supply is very plentiful, it is chiefly pine timber, and is excellent for all mining and milling purposes. Large springs are in all of the high hills, so that the water supply can be had in almost any quantity, and the climate is simply perfect, for a high altitude; it is never too warm in the summer, and in the winters have never seen the thermometer down to zero, nor have I seen the time that supplies could not be brought in here.

A. O. R. L.

Miscellaneous Mining News.

ARIZONA.

The work of moving ore from the hills to the Watson-Donnell mill at the Verde commenced the fore part of the month.

The enlarging of United Verde smelter nearing completion. The new machinery already started has worked without a hitch.

Work on the new assay office for the United Verde Copper company is being pushed. The building will be of white brick and will be one of the most complete assay offices on the coast.

J. P. Kelly has leased A. A. Johns one-eighth of the Monarch and Mother mining claims for $500. The property is in Hassayampa district, near Prescott.

Hon. Nick Galles is putting up a mill on Bohner's claim, near J. R. Beaton's place, on the Santa Maria, near Prescott.

Some fine properties are owned by D. J. Easson, Ashby, Beatson, Hinkle and others, and the outlook for a big mining camp on Upper Santa Maria, near Prescott, is promising.

Joe Howell has sold his big mines on Lower Santa Maria, near Prescott, for a big sum to Hon. N. Galles, and a mill will soon be put up there.

The Crowned King Mining Co., of Prescott, Arizona, is having two mammoth smoke stacks installed. They are 30 inches in diameter and 20 feet long each.

John Ross is having 30 tons of ore from the McNary mine, Copper basin, worked at Harlan's mill. The ore has to be hauled through Prescott, and seven miles by rail, does a great deal of ore from the gold district immediately west of town.

J. M. Burrows was on July 6th, exhibiting, in Phoenix, Ariz., some large chunks of copper and gold ore from his mine in the Quinncreek district, near Phoenix. The samples shown run high in copper and about $50 a ton in gold.
Messrs. Langgaap and Dunker are hard at work getting ready to cyanide on Silver Thread mine and Head Center dumps.

There is considerable activity in mining in Thumb Butte district, near Prescott, and the properties which are being worked are showing up well. Forrest and Dougherty have two tunnels on their Eastern Star claim, one of which is 110 feet and the other 120 feet, both in good ore.

A strike of rich silver ore was made recently in the Little Giant mine, owned by J. C. Coplin, Dan Lemons, and Ed. Blake, and located three-quarters of a mile east of the old Cox & Coplin mine near Globe. The ore assays way up in the hundreds. A small shipment was made last week to the Selby Smelting and Refining Works, at San Francisco.

Prescott.

Mining in the Bradshaw mountains, near Prescott, is having a local boom. Bob Dougherty is working at an elevation of 7,000 feet, and has very rich ore.

Col. Herring of Phoenix, has several men working on Brittanham's and the extension of Laken's. Art & Clarke have men working on the Dos Hermanos in that vicinity.

Colonel Hanger, Captain Parcell, Major McKechnie and Rev. Forbes are the operators of the different mines in Pine Flat.

E. M. Shackelford has twenty men working on the Rapid Transit mine and in the Tiger mill where he is working the ore. He also works the ore from Laken's.

The Lincoln boys from Phoenix are doing well on their mines east of the Crown King.

The Gladiator is steadily producing good ore.

The Admiral Co. will resume work on the Anaconda soon. The company has good mines and will stick to them.

At the Pearce mine, the steady stream of wagons hauling ore to Cochise station gives an air of activity that is refreshing. About twenty six to eight horse teams, of two wagons each, haul 120,000 pounds of ore daily, which is sent to El Paso for treatment.

About forty men are at work in the mine and continual improvements and erections of necessary ore chutes and mine buildings are being made.

From Tomlinson Hill encouraging reports continue to come, and the prospects of opening another bonanza is indeed promising, as is also reports from other localities close by.

About four months ago, Herman Boehm and partner went to the Santa Maria country on a prospecting trip, and were lucky in finding two veins, both very good. Upon one vein, about twelve miles below Dan Thorne's mines, they located two adjoining claims, the Southern Belle and the Southern Girl. Upon another vein, which is "blanket," and about one and a half miles from the above claims, they located another claim. The claim shows four feet of free milling ore. On the Southern Belle the vein is some twenty feet between walls, and the ore crops the full length of the claim, and for about 300 feet on the Southern Girl, the extension. A four-foot shaft sunk upon the Southern Belle, next to the foot wall, exposes ore throughout its entire width and to the bottom, 23 feet. Everything that came out of this shaft was good free milling ore, while an 18 inch streak next to the foot wall horn from $4.00 to $100 per ton in gold. The claims are well located, being about one and a half miles from Santa Maria creek. The river Belle lies upon the side of a steep hill, making it possible to attain a depth of 400 feet by driving a tunnel upon the vein. These properties have been bonded to parties who propose, at an early date, to erect a mill upon the Santa Maria to work the ore.—Prescott Courier.

As a result of the visit of G. M. Hyams, from Boston, representing the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company, the disagreement between the company and its employees was quickly and satisfactorily adjusted, and work resumed on Monday, July 3rd. The company was willing to adopt the Buffalo scale, which is $3 for men in the mine and smelter, and $2.50 for general labor about the surface. Everything asked by the men was conceded, except that the company reserved the right to employ whom it pleased, free from dictation, and without formal recognition of the Miners' Union. On Friday evening, July 3d, a meeting of the Old Dominion employs and other miners in the camp was held at the school house in Stanton with out argument put to a vote and was unanimously and enthusiastically accepted.

The new lead smelter to be erected at Crittenden by C. C. Fitzgerald will consist of a blast furnace, as yet, and a smelting furnace, which is expected to be ready to start in a few weeks. The blast furnace will be the first of its kind in this country, and is expected to be a great step forward in the manufacture of lead.

Arizona Sampling Works.

The following is the weekly report of the Arizona sampling works at Kingman: Pomber & O'Brien; two tons. A. N. Eaton; two tons Daisy mine. Barney McCall; two tons Mineral Park. Riddle & Clark; one ton. G. A. Valenzuela; two lots White Hills. P. Lopes; two lots from Cross Fraction, White Hills. E. Martinez; two lots White Hills. Cedar Valley Gold and Silver Mining Co.; one car load. Francisco Lopes; one lot White Hills. Wm. Grant; two lots. Shipped two carloads to smelter.

Sixteen separate leases have been let on the Nighthawk mine near Kingman, with from two to four men represented in each lease. With this large number of men at work the mine will become one of the heaviest producers in the country.

The Cyanide Process.

The treatment of gold and silver ores by the cyanide process is becoming general in almost all localities where these metals are produced, and where the ore is low grade it can be treated with profit, whereas under the milling process it could not be worked at all, only at great loss.

In Tombstone there are three cyanide plants in successful operation and a fourth plant is being got in working order as fast as the conditions will allow, and in a short time this plant will also be pouring the wealth of the waste dumps into the coffers of the fortunate owners.

Other localities in Arizona have the cyanide process in successful operation, and are according to the Yuma Sentinel, El Rio, five miles below the town of Yuma, is soon to have a twenty-ton plant. The company wishes to establish a twenty-ton cyanide plant on the banks of the Colorado river at El Rio, about five miles below Yuma.

Mr. Luce and another gentleman purchased some time ago of O. C. Townsend the tailings of the old El Rio quartz mill at that place, and they estimate there are about 8,000 tons of tailings, and assays made show that it contains $5.00 to $1.50. They figure that $5.00 per ton will cover the expense of treating them.—Prospectors.

CALIFORNIA.

Inyo County.

Silver Peak.

John Chiatovich recently struck a five-foot ledge of pay ore in the Red Light mine. In the Mary tunnel, also his property, water has been found in such quantity that it will not have to be hauled as heretofore. He has about 1,000 cords of wood piled up for use in the mill.

The Hanisch Company is working twenty-four men in the Soldier Bay mine, and has sent to Austin for about twenty more. With an increased number of miners, the mill can be kept running two-thirds of the time. The stamps are dropping at present.

Lotus Chiatovich expected to start his mill in the Gold Mountain neighborhood last week.

Tony Sais is packing ore to the amount of about 25 tons daily.

Big Pine.

Dick Whitaker and his partner, Antoine Cuna, came in from Tule canon. They report their claim in good shape, and will soon commence the work of reduction works. These prospectors have pursued a conservativo course in the management of their mine and have developed sufficient ore to warrant a milling plant. They have been the rule of the country generally, much needless waste of capital would have been prevented in this county.

The owners of the Alford claim have great confidence in its merits and hope soon to see it further developed.

Geo. L. Albright left recently for Sodaville to begin the building of a five-stamp mill for Rob. Stewart. The mill will be put on the old furnace there.

Riverside County.

The Good Hope mine, after having passed through many vicissitudes, has finally landed in the hands of Henry B. Johnson, who acted as the attorney for J. M. Sigaitus, the former owner of the mine. Mr. Sigaitus is now at the property and personally superintending it. He has twelve men working. Most of the work is being done in the main shaft and running a crosscut in the lower south level. He has also let a contract on the first level north, and is sinking a shaft south of the old workings over the hill, with the probable result of opening up a new ore body.

The Good Hope Mining company recently obtained a judgment against J. M. Sigaitus. The trial was one of the longest and most interesting that has occurred in connection with
mining probably since the famous Molly Gibson and Aspen mine suit. Many pictures were taken across the continent by both sides, and the expenses of the trial were enormous.

B. B. Jones, of Havannah, Mass., is doing some work south of the Good Hope mine on a lode supposed to be the Good Hope.

The Santa Rosa mine is running steadily day and night. The shaft, 700 feet south of the main shaft, is being sunk, and stoping has been commenced on the drift on the 100 foot level.

J. B. Dennis is running his 5-stamp mill on custom ore from the mines in the vicinity of his mill.

The Leon mine still continues to work steadily. The owners are determined to have a big surplus of ore on hand before they build their mill.

Herman & Vaughan received last week a five-stamp mill for their gold mines in the San Jacinto mountains.

A clean-up from the Lisa mine was on exhibition in San Bernardino July 2nd, and was in the form of a good-sized lump of gold, valued at $163. The mine is one of the most promising in the Virginia Dale district. The gold was obtained from a ton and a half of ore handled through a small mill and the ore was not selected. The mine has not been worked to any great extent, and the ore from which the gold was obtained is almost surface rock.

Mine and Water Located.

A mining location notice was filed July 6th by Sol Vine & Co., the same given being the Occident. The same parties also filed a water location notice in connection with the mine property in the Cottonwood mountains, about six miles from Cottonwood Springs.

A mill run of several tons of ore from the Jumbo was made the first part of the month at the Santa Rosa. It is said to have been very satisfactory to the owners.

The Gavilan mine is now working fifteen men, and it is reported that as soon as the manager, Mr. Vercoe, returns from England the working force will be increased to fifty men.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

On the Desert.

Although it is the hot summer season, we have been having some heavy thunder storms at Randsburg and Cow Wells. July 4th was remarkable for an incessant roar of thunder and forked lightning.

There are quite a few places in Cow Wells (Garlock P. O.) where they sell liquid stimulants, and to say some of the boys were drunk would be putting it mildly. There was a dance which lasted until breakfast time the 4th.

Kochs mill at Kane Springs has made four runs of ore. Twelve tons for Benson Bros., of San Bernardino, the Good Hope mine, which went $5.50 per ton; six tons for Green & Mugler, of Bakersfield, which went $7 per ton; two tons for F. H. Heald, of Elsinore, which went $7.50 per ton, and eight tons for Mr. Koch, in which went $20 per ton. All except Mr. Heald's ore was from Randsburg.

Messrs. Taft & Rommie, of Randsburg, sent three hundred brutes to Mojave last week, which is to be shipped to a smoker.

Last week I made a tour through the Randsburg mines and found it a very peculiar formation to carry gold. Most of the rich rock would make an excellent quality of time if burned. A large majority of the people there are alfalfa miners, using scoop shovels and hammers. They are farmers from the country around, Bakersfield, San Berdo, etc. After awhile they will sell out to real miners.

The mill at MesquiteSprings has done nothing as yet. It is reported that F. A. Bland took ore from the Heald mine to Los Angeles, and representing it as from his own mine sold a gold belt of John Clark of 408 N. Pearl for $1,000. This piece of sharp engineering is what is causing all the trouble, and if proven will probably add to the gang who mine rock for the State at Fontana.

GOLD CREEK.

Messrs. Moyle of London and Nicol of Detroit, who recently spent several weeks in the mining country along the Colorado river north of Needles, recently took a ninety-day bond on the Mountain Queen, the famous gold mine situated about fifty miles north of the desert metropolis Needles, on the west side of the Colorado river. The figure named in the bond is $50,000, and every mining man who has seen this property declares it a bargain at such a price. For two other properties in the same neighborhood owned by Flynn, Brown & Stewart, $50,000 was asked, but they were not included in the proposed purchase.

THE MINT MINES.

At the Mint group of mines near Ibeq, lately purchased by Mr. Harbeck of Chicago, large boarding and bunk houses for the accommodation of the force are now being erected under the supervision of E. W. Van Slyke and Mr. Wilson of San Bernardino. A large hoist which will be serviceable to a depth of 1000 feet is also being put up. For the present it will be operated by a ten-horse-power gasoline engine. This is considered the most economical power for such a plant in the desert section. As soon as development of the mine is under way work will be inaugurated on the stamper.

The Mint group is located just across the gulch from the rich property of the Ibeq company, of which Chas. Mariner of Los Angeles is the chairman. Mr. Mariner is very pleased with the showing so far made by his new purchase, and the active way in which he is pushing work is proof conclusive that he didn't take hold of the enterprise for fun. He means to make a producer of it.

GOLFER CAMP.

L. R. Barrow, who is recently from the Golfer mines, says that the reports that almost every miner has left the camp are untrue. Instead of there being only fourteen men at work, there are between sixty and seventy men who are working.

The Bald Eagle No. 1 has sixteen owners, and in this claim are several men who are working the property under lease.

There are only two mines belonging to the Bald Eagle, but in all cases several men are employed at fair wages and the camp is still regarded as a reasonably prosperous one. While there are no big nuggets reported as at the opening of the camp, there is an occasional find of a valuable nugget. Only a few days ago Phenic Jackson, who purchased the Bald Eagle No. 2, found a nugget valued at $100. There have been several smaller lumps discovered, the largest of which was worth $200—Saturday Review.

SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

A LOMPLOC MINE.

First Run Gives the Riverside Owners Encouragement.

Dr. Ruby, who with W. B. A. Godfrey, Tyler Godfrey, J. C. McLeod and J. B. Holmes, owns a claim at Lompoc, in Santa Barbara county, received a six-ounce bar of gold this week, a part of the gold mined in the mine, the result of the first forty hours run on the mine. In addition to the gold mentioned the clean up panned out three ounces of platinum, which of itself will pay for the labor expended in making the run.

The mine in question is located on the ocean beach and the gold is taken from the beach sands, which are washed through sluice boxes in which are placed quicksilver plates. Dr. Ruby is much pleased with the first clean up, and is confident that he and his friends have a good thing, and their friends here will hope that they have—Enterprise.

THE GREEN LEAD MINES.

Not since the early 60s has a specimen of the ore from the famous Green Lead mine been on exhibition. Jack Simmons returned to his mining claim from there July 21st and brought with him a huge chunk of rich ore which he has on exhibition at the mining bureau, which is managed by himself and Jos. Brown. This is hardly an old-time miner in California who is not familiar with the mine. It was one of the richest ever discovered in Southern California and for many years made its owners big profits.

It was owned by a Mexican named Montejo, who discovered a small vein of rich ore, which he followed down to a kidney deposit. The ore was taken out and worked in an arsena. Even with this crude method it is claimed the owners took out over $100,000 in one year. The finding of this kidney was followed by the discovery of a second one and a tunnel was run in from the side of the hill. Later the tunnel was closed, and with its cottages was abandoned. From that time to the present it has lain idle. Jack Simmons and Joseph Brown secured a lease from the owners, and for several weeks have been working seven men.

The tunnel was found to be blocked up with debris. This has been cleared out for a distance of 450 feet, bringing the miners directly beneath the old shaft, which reached to the top of the hill. Ore was found, and the indications are that with the sinking of a shaft another large body will be uncovered. The mine is only forty miles distant from San Bernardino, and there is an abundance of everything necessary to work it. It is well known to those who travel the road leading to Bear lake and Holcomb valley.

NEW MEXICO.

Billiboro Mines and Mills.

Scott & Owens have this week increased their working force on the Sherman and will soon have out another mill run of ore. The returns from the last run of ore in sight encourage them to expect a very successful result from their lease.

At the Saake mine advantage was taken of the lay-off for the Fourth to reset the hoisting machinery and for re-lining the upper portion of the shaft.
THE MINING AND METALLURGICAL JOURNAL.

J. McKee is sinking on a good elute of ore on the Happy Jack mine, a portion of which he has under lease.

Wayland & Co. will make a big shipment of high grade ore to El Paso next week, from the El Dorado.

T. Scanlon is opening up some fine ore bodies in his new claims in Gold Standard gulch.

The placer people have asked for and obtained an extension of time until December next, to work claims for which they have under bond. Some money, however, has been paid, and that considerable immediate development is contemplated is evident in that Captain Brannigan is to take charge of the work and start a camp on the Animas at the proposed dam site.

The following interesting items of news from the Grant county mines were gathered by the Silver City Independent:

SILVER CITY.

P. J. Dodd has taken a lease on the Bremen mine at Chloride Flat, and started work.

PINOS ALTOS.

The Stanley and Martin mill is running along without any interruption and is giving good results.

The Western mine, belonging to A. Hirscheberger, is now in good shape to handle ore in quantity, as a new hoister has just been completed.

The Deep Down mill is kept at work on ores from the Treasure company's properties, and everything appears to be running satisfactorily to the management.

The Golden Giant is moving along splendidly and is supplying the company's mammoth mill with all the ore it can conveniently work. Water still holds out in sufficient quantity for all purposes, but the most rigid economy is found necessary.

Spaulding and Allen are down 150 feet on their Silver Chord mine and they have an abundance of ore in sight. Assays recently made in this city give a result of 94.2:1 of ounces of silver per ton, as well as a few dollars in gold. Even at the present price of silver the property is a paying one.

The Mountain Key is working a force of sixteen men on the 300-foot level and ore is being hoisted regularly. Work is necessarily slow, as many of the old workings had caved and required cleaning out and retimbering. The main shaft, 700 feet deep, has 400 feet of water, and Mr. Chandler, who is the Superintendent, was in the city July 1st for the purpose of securing a larger pump to lift the water to the surface. The mill will be started as soon as water can be obtained from the mine.

The furnace of the Silver City Reduction Company was blown in for a steady and continuous run the last of June, after a long delay caused by the non-arrival of the water jacket. This smelting plant in steady operation will allow the working of a number of mines in that locality which could not heretofore be worked for the expense of shipping ores to distant points for treatment.

Con Whitehill is developing a prospect on Whiskey Creek, near Silver City, which gives promise of being a good paying property in the near future. There is a 7-foot vein of ore in sight which runs 27 ounces silver and $9 in gold.

CENTRAL.

The Lost mine, owned by Wellgehausen & Bellm, is being worked by Victor Alexander Woodburn, who has a lease on this mine, have struck considerable ore recently which runs as high as $520 in gold, but it is not determined at the present writing how extensive the find is. A mining expert is on the ground in the interest of California capitalists, who seem pleased at the present prospects, and it is not at all unlikely that the property will change hands in a short time.

A shipment of two tons of ore was made to the Deming Sampling Works July 6 by Julius Wellgehausen for Hospital Stewart, Wissel, from the Last Chance mine, adjoining the Texas, which will run $30 in gold and 150 ounces silver.

The North Homesteake mine, near White Oaks, is being worked with a small force and good ore is being taken out. This ore comes from the south end of the claim, where no work has been done for the last eight years, except the driving of a tunnel at the 300-foot level in the working shaft. This tunnel was completed last fall when the mine shut down.

At the Little Pittsburg mine, North Canon near Albuquerque, they struck a good flow of water the last week and a distance of 80 feet, and report that the quality of ore is improving as the work progresses.

Victor Mine Bonded.

The owners of the Victor mine, at the head of Colla canyon, near Cochiti, leased and bonded their mine the latter part of June to Colorado parties for fifteen months for $50,000. The owners are to receive in addition to the bond 10 per cent of all ore valued at $50 and 5 per cent of all ore over $50 per ton taken from the property in the fifteen months. The lessees agree to put in thirty days' work each month for fifteen months. This is by far the best bargain made in the Cochiti mining district and was consummated through F. H. Shuckhart, one of the owners. This move will open up for development one of the best properties in the west and make Cochiti boom.

The Rip Van Winkle mining company are preparing to resume work on their mine in a short time. A few days ago last year at a depth of fifty feet proved to be valuable, the ore taken out being high grade.

J. C. Plemmons is about to patented his Hermosa silver mine.

Rich Strike at Bland.

The pleasing news comes from Bland that a large and exceedingly rich body of free gold ore has been encountered in the bottom of the principal shaft on the Albermarle mine in Colla canyon. The ore is described as having very much the appearance of grey sand, and runs about $450 per ton in gold.

The Albermarle is owned by Thomas H. Floodham, Norman Fletcher and others, and has long been known to carry more or less free gold.

The Beckman mill has been started up by L. B. Dewey, and is running smoothly on second-grade Albermarle ore. Mr. Dewey is a thoroughly practical Colorado miner and mill man, who justly enjoys the confidence of the Cochiti people, and there is general rejoicing that the mill has passed into his hands.

The Washington, Lone Star, and other mines are steadily putting out excellent ore, and the weekly shipments to Pueblo are constantly increasing.

T. F. Abbott and W. D. Howard of Bland and George Marsh of Santa Fe hold a $2,000 bond on the Little Mollie mine, running until June 1, 1897. They are working the promising property for all it is worth and hope soon to join the number of regular Cochiti developers. The Little Mollie is located 1,500 feet from the Washington monument, has been developed with a tunnel and shafts to the extent of about 200 feet and shows a strong mineral bearing ledge that inspires much confidence in the minds of those interested in the bond and lease - New Mexican.

Output of Hillsboro gold mines for the week ending Thursday, July 9th, 1896, as reported for the Advocate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine</th>
<th>Ounces</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wicks Mine</td>
<td>70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Richmond</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>Happy Jack</td>
<td>55</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snake Group</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catherine</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Key West</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prosper</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eighty-Five</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 410

Total output since Jan. 1, 1896-12,809.

Messrs. C. Leon Allison and John Hart returned to Santa Fe last evening from a visit to the Cochiti mines near Bland. They report the camp quiet, but that the miners thereof are confident and contented. The Conejos and Washington and Albermarle are steadily shipping their first grade ore to Pueblo and are getting satisfactory returns. Several other mines in the district will soon begin shipping, Mr. Allison was much impressed with the number and extent of the mineral bearing ledges he saw, and will doubtless pay another visit to Bland before long.

COONFY.

Coney, Coates and Shaible, lessors of the Cooney mine and mill, have temporarily suspended operations.

George R. Brown, superintendent of the Galveston Company's property, is working twenty men, some on development and several getting in readiness for the erection of a mill.

Senator Hugh A. Price has a small force at work on the Mountain Key mine, which he holds under lease and bond. The development work thus far has shown most encouraging results.

MEXICO.

Important veins of gold have been discovered in La Bonanita mines, Sonora.

Senores Echavarria have filed claim to two veins of gold in the Cerro Agudo district of Mocorito, Sinaloa, and propose putting in powerful machinery for working it.
The Minas Prietas group of mines is forty miles from Hermosillo and fifteen miles from the railroad, from which point a line is now building.

The leading mine is the Colorado Creston, which has a three compartment shaft, 1000 feet deep, with double deck cages used. The ore is 30 feet in diameter, and runs $50 to $100 to the ton. Much of it goes even higher than $50, and gold is frequently yielded with an equal number of ounces of silver besides.

The Amarillo, Colorado Creston and Minas Prietas are the leading claims in the camp, that has already a population of 5000 people. Were it in the United States, money would scarcely estimate the value.

The Mexican ore company, of Hermosillo, Mexico, has placed in the assay office new and costly machinery, which is capable of smelting 40 tons of ore a day.

La Mina Colorado, in the district of Ures, about thirty miles from the city of the same name, has been sold to a company organized at Guaymas. The price paid was $30,000.

Ex-Governor A. R. Shepherd, formerly of Washington, D. C., is in Chihuahua, Mexico, arranging the details for the building of a railroad from that city to the port of Topolombo on the Pacific coast, the proposed line passing through the rich Batopilas mining district, where Mr. Shepherd’s mines are located. The concession for this road was recently granted Mr. Shepherd by the federal government. New York capitalists are largely interested in the project. A preliminary survey of the line is now being made. The Sierra Madre will be crossed at an altitude of over 10,000 feet.

The Colorado Iron Works Company, of Denver, Colorado, is making a carload of steel jackets for the new copper furnaces of the Guggenheim Smelting Company, at Agua Caliente. It has also recently made and shipped two silver-lead furnaces for the same company.

The Compania Mexicana Constancia, of Sierra Mojada, Coahuila, is to be congratulated, since some of its workmen in the weighting department, during the last days of May, accidentally pulled up some stones in a spot near the bridge of the railroad, about 200 meters from the Esmeralda smelter, and, greatly to their surprise, discovered the existence of a lode of copper ore, which has been given to General Manager Daniel Sada. This gentleman, in company with an English engineer, immediately proceeded to the spot, and both, after a minute and careful examination of the ground, started the work of exploration, the result of which was a great quantity of lead ore of a fairly good quality.

**General News**

**Patents.**

Messrs. Hazard & Townsend, solicitors of patents, room 9 Downey Block, Los Angeles, California, report the following recent patents of interest to mining men:

June 26, 1896. No. 562,681. Amalgamating Apparatus. C. F. Patterson, Farmington, Utah.—A box having a gyration motion is provided with copper plates located one above the other and moving in unison, and a guide strip extending in each chamber from one end to within a short distance of the other end, so that the material passes in one direction over one part of each plate, and returns in another direction over the other part of such plate.

June 30.—No. 562,882. Amalgamating Apparatus. J. A. Bentley, Denver, Colorado. A cylinder having its inner surface amalgamated is provided with detachable ends, and a rotatable cage is arranged to receive the cylinder to rotate it with the enclosed material.

June 30.—No. 563,046. Amalgamating Apparatus. F. R. Austin, Tempe, Arizona.—An inclined sluice has in its bottom a pan provided with a cover, the pan and the cover being insulated from each other and each provided with projecting pipes; both the cover and the pan are charged with electricity, and the material sluiced therethrough.

June 30.—No. 563,234.—Apparatus for Reducing Anhydrous Ores. E. Kratzer, Thompson, and Falls, Montana.—The furnace has in its side draft-holes, and a cone formed with draft-channels is arranged in the furnace; branch pipes lead from the upper part of the furnace and enter an inclined pipe which empties the fumes into an elevated condenser, formed with solid floor and canvas sides.

June 30.—No. 563,143, and No. 563,144.—Process of Extracting Copper from Ore. James Douglass, New York, N. Y.—The first process consists in taking solid cuprous chloride with water, inserting both electrodes of an electric circuit therein, and then passing an electric current through the second process consists in suspending in solid cuprous chloride, an electrolyte, inserting the cathode into the chloride and the anode into the electrolyte, and passing the electric current therethrough.

June 30.—No. 563,145. Mill for Crushing and Grinding. W. Dunfield and W. R. Taylor, London, England.—A vertical shaft is provided with an eccentric bearing, or crank, carrying a sleeve having cup-shaped sockets in which the spherical shaped ends of the grinding roller shafts are seated. The pan rotates beneath the grinding rollers, and as the shaft rotates the eccentric causes the rollers to travel from the inner portion of the pan to the outer portion, and vice versa.

June 30.—No. 563,147. Apparatus for Separating and Saving Gold. J. Mait, Oakland, California.—An inclined table having transverse grooves there across is arranged to oscillate from side to side and to bump up and down, so that the amalgam on the plate or spoons dip into the depressions and agitate the material therein.

June 30.—No. 563,291. Gold Washing Machine. E. J. Cowley, Boise, Idaho.—A cylindrical box is provided on its interior with amalgamating plates, and closed by a cover having a central opening. The material is placed in the box, and eventually discharged out of the box and discharged at the center.

June 30.—No. 563,181. Ore Crushing Machine. E. P. Jones, San Francisco, Califor-
nia. Assignee to the Riordan Iron and Locomotive Works. This invention consists in arranging the discharge screens of a rotary grinder so that they may be reversed.

June 30.—No. 5,317,989; T. A. Topham, Aspin, Colorado.—A rotary plate is provided with a chute, which, as the plate revolves, passes through the discharging orifice and then returns to pass through the plate and discharge into the sampler lot.

Copies of these patents may be obtained for five cents each (no stoppage) by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C., giving the date, number of patent, name of inventor and title of invention of each patent ordered.

A Government Smelter.

Mr. J. J. Crowley, supervising special agent of the treasury department, visited Nogales recently. One result of his visit will probably be the erection of a government sampling works there at the cost of not less than $10,000. A late appropriation by Congress for the establishment of such works sets aside $45,000 for three government works, one to be at El Paso, and the other two on the northern boundary. The act, though, provides for the erection of other works, or rather for the erection of additional facilities for the collection of customs, the expense of these additional facilities to be paid for out of the appropriation, but out of the usual fixed fund for the maintenance of the custom service. An average of four tons of ore passes through the Nogales port. It would be impracticable to send it to El Paso for sampling, and its value at Nogales custom house could be only approximately determined with the existing facilities.

There were 78,330,773 pieces coined at the mints of the United States for the fiscal year just closed, the total coinage reaching a value of $78,345,369. The gold pieces numbered 5,511,260, and were valued at $5,385,469. The bulk of the gold coinage was of large pieces, there having been 2,593,723 double eagles coined, of the value of $51,973,469. Of silver there were 20,424,595 pieces coined, which were valued at $12,449,671. Of this amount silver dollars represented $7,500,822; the next largest coinage of silver pieces being quarters, which aggregated in value $2,000,579. The total silver coinage comprised 5,421,484 pieces, with a value of $863,357. For the six months ending with June, showed a total value of $51,845,372, of which $22,521,672 was in gold, $8,864,214 in silver, and $466,088 in minor coins. A feature of the showing for the year is the fact that the bulk of the coinage of silver dollars was during the last six months, all but about $400 having been coined during that period.

PERSONAL—NEWS ITEMS

J. Mitchell, one of the main spokesmen of the Mexican Ore Co. of Minimus, Mexico, returned Wednesday night, July 1, from a two-months’ visit to his home in Fallsall, Cornwall, England.

Mr. Metcalf of Eagle Cliff, a caller at the J. O. W. and H. W. Co., was in Chicago to attend the convention.

Mrs. C. Clark of Jerome, Arizona, was in Prescott Tuesday, July the 7th.

Mr. J. D. Thompson of Yuma, Arizona, was in the city the 15th inst.

S. A. James, manager of the Dolores mine at Moraleles, Mex., left Chihuahua for the mines July 17th.

C. Kennedy left Prescott, Arizona, for California Monday, July 6th, on mining business.

L. H. Emerson of Pine Lake, San Bernardino Co., Cal., was a caller at the Journal office the 11th inst.

Geo. W. Koster, a mining man of Kingman, Ariz., left there for Tumacouco county, Cal., July 10th.

John Weir, a mining man of New York, was in Chihuahua, Mexico, last week.

Mr. Keeler of Eagle Cliff, Riverside county, was in Los Angeles July 9th.

Mr. C. D. Romney went to the Jicarillas, near White Oaks, N. M., to look after some mining interests he has there.

Capt. Tew of Bowie, Ariz., recently returned from a trip down Sonora, Mex., where he went along mining property in the interests of some local capitalists.

James Taylor, a mining man of Guayapote, Chihuahua, Mex., was in the city of Chihuahua, the fore part of this week.

John P. Schmidt, assayyer and metallurgist of Bourne, Bunker city, Oregon, was a caller at the Journal office the 13th inst. Geo. S. Sansom, who was formerly connected with the Burek and Excalibur mines at Bourne, Oregon.

S. P. Mahon was in Phoenix, Ariz., July 10th for a short visit. He has finished work in California, more especially at Angels Camp.

F. Recher, the head man of the mining department of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, went down to Chihuahua last week to look after some important mining business.

J. H. Gifford, an experienced miner and mill man of El Dorado county, was in Los Angeles, Calif., the last week of June.

Felix Vogel was in Silver City, N. M., from the Tonopah Camp, the last of June.

G. M. Hyams, of the Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting Company, who in 1872 was in Arizona, says that his visit there was productive of so much good, took his departure July 5th.

W. S. Tinn, who has some mines at Gunayopita, Chihuahua, Mexico, was in the city of Chihuahua, last week.

Prof. James Douglass spent several days in Globe, Arizona, inspecting the property of the Globe Mining Company. He found work progressing nicely under the direction of Superintendent B. H. Cook.

Theodore Agnew, the pioneer miner of Bishop, Inyo County, Cal., left that place for his mines on the upper San Joaquin, near the Minarets, the last part of last week.

José Maris, of Kingman, Ariz., was a caller at the Journal office on the 11th inst. Mr. Maris has some claims near Kingman that run 500 ounces in gold.

L. J. Court, a prospector from the southern part of Arizona, is present in Williams, Arizona.

David Conner, a prospector recently from Greenwall, Kern County, Cal., returned to Los Angeles for a few days, the first part of this week.

Hon. Nick Galles, left Prescott, Arizona, July 6th, for California, on mining business.

S. M. Kelso of the Lone Horse Mining and Milling Company, near Banning, Riverside county, Cal., was in the city, July 15th, with some business from the desert.

J. W. Allens, a mining man of Santa Fe, N. M., was in Phoenix, Ariz., for a few days, on his way to Cave Creek, to inspect some mining properties at that place.

Joseph E. Grimes, superintendent of the United Verde Copper mines at Jerome, left Prescott, Ariz., for Los Angeles, Cal., July 6th.

Mr. Miller, of the Lookin Miller mine, at South Pass, Arizona, was in Tonistone, the 5th inst., but returned to the mine the next day.

Superintendent John Martin, of the Little Jesse properties, near Prescott, Arizona, was in that city, Thursday, July 9th.

OBITUARY.

Marion Mitchell, superintendent of the Arizona Copper Company’s works at Metcalf, Graham Co., was murdered by a Mexican July 2nd. Mitchell was justice of the Peace and had lived in the Mexican, when the latter for revenge committed the deed.

Books Received.

The new book, "The Champion Swindle, or New Light on the Silver Question," is from the pen of one of the brightest and most scholarly New England clergymen, a man up to date in his thinking and with the courage of his convictions. He began the study of this phase of his work, a believer in the single gold standard, but with his vigorous mental habit of thinking for himself and on both sides of the question and to the very end, he found himself compelled by the logic of the facts, to come squarely over to the side of bimetallism. The book is already spoken of in the highest terms by those who have made a study of the problem, and it is hoped the general circulation of the facts and the logic of this work will help clarify the atmosphere and lead to a wise solution of the question. This book is a compact 16 mo., 96 pages, crowded with brilliant facts and logic. Price 10 cents; $1.00 per dozen; $5.00 per hundred; $15.00 per thousand. Published by James H. Earl, Boston, Mass.

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as we can obtain the highest prices paid
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We have inaugurated a system of amalgamation and Concentration which renders both much more satisfactory and cheaper the cost of concentration by a great saving in the repairs to the complicated machinery now used. Partially intended erecting mining plants would do well to investigate our mills. We build any mill desired and will deliver E. O. B. Steamer or cars at San Francisco, California.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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FOR MILL OR :: :: PLACER USE.

Read what the First Mill Men in the County Says of it:

To Victor Amalgamator Co.,
707 South Main St., Los Angeles, Cal., May 16, 1886.

Dear Sirs,—Referring to the run made by me of fifty tons of the black sands near Santa Monica with the Victor Amalgamator, I have to say that the results were quite satisfactory, considering the crude arrangements employed in feeding the machine. During the run, in all the passing (of over one hundred) I never missed finding gold before passing through the machine, and after passing the machine, I found only two colors in passing after going through; in other words, only two colors were found in the amalgamations after passing over the pans. Of the thirty or forty ounces that have been tried for saving the gold from the sea-sands on this coast for the last twenty-five years, none have given as satisfactory results as the Victor. I have no hesitation in saying that the machine properly handled, will save a larger percentage of gold contained in sea-sands than any process in my experience of over thirty years. The machine is equally well adapted to saving the gold from mill tailings when it is too fine to amalgamate on ordinary plates. In milling placer ore, I know of no process so well adapted to saving gold as the Victor Amalgamator. The above run showed the capacity of the machine (small size) to do about twenty-five tons per day. Respectfully,

Geo. O. Kilbourne.

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Miners will find the ore tariffs on page 18 reliable. We have special arrangements with the different railroads to receive any changes as soon as made.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
All Kinds of Mining, Smelting and Milling Machinery,

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ORE TARIFF.

From Points in Mexico, New Mexico, Texas and Arizona, to El Paso, Pueblo, Denver, and Kansas City.

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ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

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SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY.

Rate on Ore in car loads, valuation not to exceed $25 per ton, minimum weight 20,000 lbs. El Paso, Cal. to Pueblo, Cal., $1.30 per ton. Same, Victor, Cal., to Pueblo, $3.35 per ton. Ore, car loads, when coming from Republic of Mexico valuation not to exceed $20 per ton. San Diego or National City or Denver, Col., and Pueblo, Cal., $2.25 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Ore, valuation not to exceed $20 per ton, and no receiplet for, minimum weight 3,000 lbs. 75c per 100 lbs. to Denver and Pueblo, Cal., from all points on the Southern California Railway.

ORE TARIFF.

From Points in New Mexico, Arizona, and California, to El Paso, San Francisco and Vallejo Junction.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY.

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Rates on Copper or Zinc Ore to Canon City.

Taking Effect July 1st, 1901.—So far as the rates on Copper or Zinc Ore are concerned, Canon City, Col., will be considered as common with Pueblo in other words the rates shown in Tariff as applying on shipments of Ore to Pueblo, will also apply on shipments of Copper or Zinc Ore to Canon City.

For the absence of positive information as to the value of Ore, Ore Concentrations, or Base Metal, Agents will bill at rates sufficiently high to protect the Company. These rates can be corrected when evidence of actual value produced.

The market price at destination, to be verified by assays made by the Railroad Company, at owner's expense, will govern the value and determine the rate.

Agents must cause shippers to understand the condition upon which these rates are based, and should make their receipts read:—"subject to correction according to the market price, and charges on ore in car loads to be made in accordance with the above directions, except when the rate based on valuation makes it higher, that rates on small lots of high value may not be less than the rates on a ton or over as shown." Charges on Ore in car loads must be guaranteed, and on lots less than a car-load must be all at per ton charge.

Omaha Rates.—The Rates to Omaha, Neb., all grades, will be $2 per ton higher than the rates to Kansas City.

All shipments of Ore, Concentrates or Base Metal valued not to exceed $25 per ton must be billed at the rate for Ore and Concentrations. "Valuation over $25 not to exceed $30 per ton," and shipping receipt must be signed at said rate. Agent at destination is authorized to correct to rate for Ore and Concentrations. "Valuation not to exceed $25 per ton," upon presentation of properly certified mumber returns, showing that the value does not exceed $25 per ton.

Intermediate points not named will take rates provided for next station beyond.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R. R. COMPANY.
THE MINING AND METALLURGICAL JOURNAL

THE PUEBLO
Smelting and Refining Company,
PUEBLO, COLORADO.

BUYERS OF
Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper Ores,
Copper Matte and Bullion.

Refiners of Gold, Silver, Lead and Copper.

Manufacturers of Bar and Pig Lead, Lead Pipe, Antimonial Lead, Copper Ingots,
Granulated Test Leads and Litharge.

Pays Highest Prices for all classes of Ores.
Especial Attention to Sampling by most Approved Processes.
Quick Returns on all Consignments.

Kendall Gold and Silver Extraction Co.

THE KENDALL PROCESS is the most efficient method of using cyanide for
the extraction of precious metals from their ore; wherever this process has been
adopted the result has been increased percentages of values recovered and saving of
time; material reduction in consumption of chemical has also been demonstrated
with several classes of ores.

The Kendall System is covered by patents which this Company will defend.
The American Cyanide Gold & Silver Recovery Co., organized in Denver,
more than a year ago to introduce and operate the Kendall Process in several
States, have closed contracts with some ten mines for the use of this process after
exhaustive comparative tests with the ordinary plain cyanide method.

Captain De la Mar has adopted the process at his Nevada Mines, where a 200-
ton plant is being completed. He writes that he is saving 75 per cent. of his gold
values, and regards the Kendall Process as the cheapest and best he is aware of for
the treatment of gold ores.

All ores, without exceptions, amenable to cyanide treatment, can be treated to
better advantage by the Kendall Process. This can be accepted as an axiom.

Owners of mines and reduction works can obtain full information on application to

Kendall Gold and Silver Extraction Co.
47 Broadway, New York City

FOR SALE.
Two Little Giant Hydraulic Nozzles with
shovels for connecting with 3 or 10 inch pipe all
complete. They are in first-class condition and
will be sold at bargain. Address
THE JOURNAL OFFICE
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

NOTICE!

General merchandise, mining supplies, machinery, information about smelters or smelting equipment, or seeking information about smelters can apply to THE JOURNAL and reliable information will be furnished, together with catalogues and discounts of all mining supplies and machinery.

C. W. KEMPTON
Mining Engineer
Oro Blanco, Arizona
20 years experience in exploration, mining and milling, 15 years as superintendent of manager Boston, New York, and Chicago.

REPRESENT LEADING PROPERTIES
Surveys and examinations made and reports furnished by the most competent engineers.

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Durango, Mexico

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522 South Broadway
Los Angeles, Calif.

Turbine and Cascade WATER WHEEL

Adapted to all Needs from
3 Feet to 2000 Feet

Our experience of 33 YEARS
building Water Wheels has
able us to fill every require-
mint of water power that
we guarantee satisfaction.

Send for a Pamphlet or
either Wheel and write
full particulars.

James Leffel & Co.
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in WIRE ROPE

Wrought Iron Pipe and Fittings, Belting, Hose and
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MINE AND MILL SUPPLIES

Engineers, Bolts and Steam Pumps, Hoisting and Conveying Ma-
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Electric Bells for Mines

A Great Improvement over the Old Pull Wire.

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A Quick and Accurate way of Communicating Messages,
Indispensable in Deep Mining.
WOOD'S DRY PLACER MINER

"It is really perfect."

Built solely by FRASER & CHALMERS, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Manufacturers of STAMPS, SMELTERS, PUMPS, HOISTS, RIVETED PIPE AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MINING MACHINERY.

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All the Latest Improved
Mining, Sawmilling, Pumping, Smelting and
Electrical Machinery, Engines and Boilers,
and Mining Supplies of all kinds.

Manufacturers of the IMPROVED BRIGGS TWO-STAMP BATTERY.

Hendy Improved Triumph Concentrator

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Improved Bryan Mills,
Risdon Ore Feeders, 'Challenge' Type
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Mining, Milling, Pumping and
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GOLD AND SILVER STAMP MILLS.

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FOR ROASTING, CHLORINATING, AND DESULPHURIZING ORES.

Knowles Steam Pumps
Dodge Rock Breakers and Pulverizers
Ingersoll-Sergeant Rock Drills and Air Compressors