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THE WAY TO PROSPERITY.

In the old world, more dependence is placed on the government to affect the industries of the country than in this country. Here the people are the government; elsewhere, generally, it is a privileged class. Other peoples think they are powerless to do much, but that there is no limit to the power of the government. In most other parts of the world, governments interfere and direct what people shall do, and in the United States, the general policy is to keep hands off. All the government can do here is to afford facilities for conducting commerce, and such protection to labor as is necessary to secure industrial growth. The great work in bringing prosperity must be done by the people.

It may be true, beyond doubt, that we have not as much money as is needed, and that our industries are not growing as fast as they should be, protected. It is the duty of government to remedy these defects through legislation, but it cannot be done in a day, nor in a month, and, perhaps, not in a year or more—on account of the conflicting views between the legislative branches of the government. A president cannot control nor harmonize the views of the legislatures; he can advise and recommend, but must stop there. It would be unmanly, as well as unwise, for the people to put their fingers in their mouths and wait till the government has done what it will do. The first duty to be performed is by those who have money. They must loosen their purse strings, and put their cash into enterprises that will give employment to those who have no capital but brains and muscle, and which will supply the needs of the country. There must be production to supply consumption, with or without such legislation as it would be best to have. Let not capital exact too much profit, nor labor such wages as will involve loss to capital. It is a good time for the many years of distress, to suppress animosities and for contending interests to harmonize on just terms, and that can be done if all sides will consider the situation intelligently and dispassionately. The people, instead of relying on the government to do all for them; without this, there will be no realization of anticipated prosperity.

NOT EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

It is error to suppose that the larger orders for goods from this country to European manufacturers indicate any prosperity here; but it is proof that an era of greater prosperity over there has commenced. The English and French people especially are delighted with the prospect of selling more to Americans, and they do not attempt to conceal it. Europeans, more especially the English, have always endeavored to so control and direct our economic policies that they can sell to us at the fullest possible extensibility. The fact that we are now buying more abroad than of late proves two conditions, one, that stocks have been permitted to run high and accumulate, and the other is that our industries are not so developed and diversified as to enable us to produce, to the extent practicable, to supply our own wants. That buying more largely abroad should be considered evidence of prosperity is difficult to comprehend, if for what we buy must be paid for, which tends to drain the country of money, the thing of all others we can do least without, for if our volume of money now is too small to accommodate the vast volume of our domestic trade. It is not the triumph of goldsmiths that has stimulated large imports; it is only when the British have triumphed, orders of our responsible merchants would have been filled all the same; for, whatever may be our financial system, foreign debts are only paid in that which is an international standard of value.

The people of this country have been wearing out their old clothes, and economizing in every way, in a manner that would have been difficult in times of normal prosperity. This has enhanced domestic trade, and caused a larger demand for foreign merchandise. There is a peculiar national mood, which proves that the people have clung to the clothing they had, as long as it would hold together and cover nakedness. The absence of stocks in nearly all lines through economies that have been practiced is the cause of starting up of mills, and enlisting outputs in this country. Something is due to what is called confidence, or, more properly the knowledge that for four years there will be certainty, so far as executive policies are concerned.

Whether the volume of money is adequate to business wants or not, there cannot be the slightest degree of prosperity until, as far as practicable, we produce to supply our own consumption, and are not dependent on repeal of such legislation as it would be best to have. Let not capital exact too much profit, nor labor such wages as will involve loss to capital. It is a good time for the many years of distress, to suppress animosities and for contending interests to harmonize on just terms, and that can be done if all sides will consider the situation intelligently and dispassionately. The people, instead of relying on the government to do all for them; without this, there will be no realization of anticipated prosperity.

A TREMENDOUS CONCESSION.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, submitted by the former at the conference between Venezuela and Great Britain to arbitration is a recognition of the Monroe doctrine as maintained by our government. This country has no direct interest in the subject matter in dispute and has interposed to prevent Venezuela being bullied out of her territory, and a European monarchy gaining any more territory on the American continent. This concession establishes our status as the protector of American countries against any abuses which European nations may be disposed to commit. It gives this country great influence with the American states and the first position among the nations of the earth. The responsibilities also are very great, for it will be natural for peoples on this continent, who get into trouble with European nations to appeal to us for aid and protection. It will be incumbent on our government to demand that such peoples shall first be in the right themselves. Our position should not only give us great political influence, but it ought to strengthen our trade relations with the American states, and enable us to enlarge our exports. Some of the continental nations of Europe use objections to the British treaty as if Great Britain being considered a recognition of the Monroe doctrine, and intimate that they will not regard the precedent as binding on them. Nor will our western states, very much interested on the American continent, think Great Britain has made more of them put together, and should France, or any other nations, disagree to the Monroe doctrine, there will be nothing to prevent any one of them to make any serious contest over the question. Recognition of that doctrine will continue to be a landmark in diplomatic discussions between this country and all European nations. It is a settled principle of international law touching relations between America and Europe. Many wonder why Great Britain made the concession. Charity demands that it should be regarded as proceeding from a conviction of the propriety of our contention. No doubt there will be something for our good will, and had confidence in our future. Great Britain is somewhat peculiarly situated. Geographically, she is insular, and she has comparatively little affinity with continental peoples. Her commercial interests are not great on the continent. Her chief markets are in Asia, Africa, America, and the islands of the seas. To sever commercial relations with the continent would be less calamitous than to cut her off from her more distant markets. Her political relations with continental nations are of a precarious nature, and never have been in such condition as when she feels the American sentiment of their rights. Lord Salisbury probably thinks he sees complications and troubles among his country, in which the sympathy and support of the United States will be needed. While the British authorities are in a complaisant mood, it is a good time to press a conference on the subject of international
silver coinage. Great Britain has been the obdurate power, in the three conferences that have been held, against the proposal to retain silver as an international measure of value. If she wants cordiality and reciprocity between the English-speaking countries, it would be wise for her to make concessions on this point. If England and America agree, the silver cause will triumph, despite any opposition that continental nations of Europe may be able to make. They cannot stand out against the financial power of both sides of the Atlantic. No doubt, President McKinley will press the question promptly and vigorously.

A QUESTIONABLE POLICY.

The disclosed purpose to at once open the political campaign of 1900 is of very doubtful propriety. It is well that the people should always be awake to the country's condition, and to public affairs, but to secure that it is not necessary that they should be kept up, political harrangues and the excitement and absorption of public attention incident for a few months prior to a presidential election. So much only should be done as is necessary to keep the people informed of the progress of events and their consequences. Something must be given to work and the development of resources. The country cannot be prosperous under purely political excitement. There must be rest from it or over action will be more damaging than stagnation.

As far as the executive department is concerned, with the people of which the people approved in the late election will continue for four years. If these policies are erroneous, experiment will disclose it, and the people will reverse their action at the next election. Two years hence there will be an opportunity for an expression of popular opinion in the election of a new House of Representatives. Let the people be on guard, as they always should be, and they are quite capable of acquiring the necessary information and of forming correct opinions without being constantly stirred up by stump speeches from now till that time.

Great Britain has been predicted and promised from the election of McKinley, and if it is not realized or is so meagre as to be unappreciable, the people of the country will be so far as they have been. There have been object lessons which have taught the importance of wakefulness and vigilance. Let us see what will come from a more thorough attention to business.

GREENBACK RETIREMENT.

A party of brokers recently met in the Rast and resolved to promote retirement of greenbacks. President Cleveland has been at work all the time that the country has been under the duties of his last term. The motive is to leave national banks the sole power to supply the country with paper money. The volume of greenbacks, outstanding as appears upon the books is $2,860,000,000, but that sum cannot be reduced by the sum of notes that have been lost or destroyed since 1862. The destruction was very great during the war, and it is probable that a large part which is represented for redemption would be more than $250,000,000. There would be two effects from retirement, one being a reduction of the circulating volume to the extent of $250,000,000 or less, and the other, an increase of the interest bearing debt to the same amount. During the Haye's administration, Congress put a stop to the circulation of silver and evidence, that the volume as then existing should remain, and when taken in the notes should be put out again in the regular course of business of the Treasury Department. Thus, that the government should supply the currency to that extent to the people without interest charge.

The national bankers should go slow, should not attempt to push Mr. McKinley too far, for having defeated silver coinage against a very large adverse vote, to give the banking institutions supreme control of the volume of paper money is handed over to corporations or private individuals. National bank notes are not a legal tender but greenbacks are, and if they are retrenched and debt paying, which will do no attempt, then gold will be the only legal tender and bank notes will circulate through suffering merely.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CALIFORNIA.

Yuma, Ariz., Nov. 1, 1896.

Editor Journal:--In your issue of July 15th, Col. W. W. Brooks, of Pomona, has a most excellent article on "The Professional Expert Locator and Monopoly Locator," "Sit Down on Them," etc., etc., to which all good mining men must heartily and fully agree. But there are good mining men in a certain mining district, in the eastern part of San Diego County, without giving it an undeserved kick. Now, it is time that this, as he calls it, "undeserved kick," which has produced more than $10,000,000 in gold, did have one or two mining men who, while the district was almost entirely unknown, although only 25 miles from the S. F. Railroad, did have the gains and the knowledge to stand by it, believing that in its great veins of $5 ore, there was a grand future.

In the twelve miles or more square, covered by this mineral belt, four mines had been located and patented, some six others had been located and the assessment work done for several years—the balance, or 250 claims since located, were all open and free for location. Even these did not cover one-third of the promising claims in this one district. It is true that these two or three miners and prospectors stuck to their work, their beans, bread and coffee, while the outside world looked on and laughed, and, as a result, they found a lot of most promising claims, with veins from 1 to 5 feet wide, showing the full length of not only one, but, in some cases, the entire length of six and eight locations on the same vein, and that, too, extending from the Colorado river back for two miles. These boys half a year or a year may have felt right to do, the wily Colonel notwithstanding. Now, what is the result? In place of the "goggling" the camp, these locators simply said to mining men and capitalists, "here are the mines, take them upon your own terms, open them up, develop the ore body, put your own men in the place in two, three or four years, or give us an interest." Said one of them to some mining men of means—"I have a couple score or more of good mining claims, I will give you five, or even two of them free to cost, like you gentlemen of choice, provided that inside of one year you put up a mill of the capacity one stamp for each mine. I need free of cost to you." What is the result? Ex-senator S. W. Dorsey has been able to secure five mines upon which he has already spent nearly $10,000 in work and developments, and which he has been able to place in the hands of London and New York capitalists with ample means to open up and develop.

Com. Franklyn and Col. Reynolds, with their associates and great capital, have been able to secure 35 claims upon which they will spend a large amount of money, and in doing this were compelled to consult with one another—putting in their cash against his mines.

Mr. W. Ireland and his wealthy New Jersey capitalists were enabled to secure 25 most promising claims, upon which they have spent $8,000, since last May, in developing the mines and planning the work, and erecting on the bank of the Colorado. Mr. Ireland was obliged to consult with but one man, in place of 20 or more, in order to secure this valuable property. Other parties are negotiating for other groups of 10 to 15 mines each. Had these 87 claims been owned by 87 of the Colonel's prospectors, neither of these wealthy companies could have secured any such number of claims for any such prices or upon any such terms.

The Colonel's two mine prospectors can act the "hog" in placing their two mines, just as well as these two owners can with their 150 claims. The same mines, five or ten of which were offered free of cost to any one who would put up one stamp for each claim, were gladly purchased by Mr. Ireland at $4,000 for each claim, after he had spent less than $5,000 in the development of the 25 claims.

If Col. Brooks will visit this "puffed-up" district, he will see what money has been spent, more promising claims and ore bodies uncovered, than in any new mining district in this state, if not on the Colorado. His number of claims, that more have had their assessment work done. Had Col. Brooks visited this camp as he intended, in place of taking Yuma hearsay or gossip as his authority, he would not have thus "slurred" this most promising mining district.

X. X.


Editor Journal:--Last Thursday we met in the new school house and ate turkey and gave thanks that there are only three more months of Grover's administration. This new school house was built by subscription to accommodate the sixty or fifty school children, and is our special pride which is becoming so valuable that war is imminent and jumping lots has begun in earnest, and some of the old timers, who settled here last June, are now putting the money of Uncle Sam's lots than they can use in their business, and others are utilizing the space.

J. McMurray and Doc Marshall are busy putting up their Huntington Mill and Cyanide plant.

Thos. Kelly is bringing his stamp mill from Acton and setting it up here for custom work.
Johnny Wilson has sold all his mines and water right at 29 Palms for a good figure.
Mr. Spreckels, of San Francisco, is said to be behind the deal.
It is reported that Tingman & Holland, who have been sinking a well near the Hexadron mine, was in very damp earth and expected to be in water at any moment.
John McGrath, who has a well 200 feet deep between the Pinto mountain and Eagle mountains and every indication of water, will get some assistance from the Board of Supervisors of Riverside county to continue the well on down.
Our county officials are beginning to understand the immense wealth barred in the mountains of the desert and are giving the miners all the assistance they can. The county has dug two wells now. The one at the head of Box canyon, about fifteen miles from Warner's station on the line to Cottonwood Springs, is of vast help to miners in that direction. They will probably brush the road over the worst sand points.
The Bailey brothers are taking plenty of rich ore out of the Redman mine at Banner.
The Owens mine keeps steadily at work, and is shipping its concentrates.
Assessment work is now the order of the day in the Juniata district.
Dr. Montague Yates has incorporated his Glen Cliff properties south of Pine valley, where he has done considerable development work.
L. E. Arbrey, the assayer, will open a branch office in Los Angeles next month.
Good reports of discoveries and development work in the Chihuahua district, in the northern part of San Diego county, continue to come in.
The miners in the Rice district are working hard. One shipment of ore has been sent to Banner, which gave satisfactory results.
W. W. Stewart, receiver of the Golden Cross company at Hedges, reports that the miners are adding a daily average of $1,000 to the gold supply.
The schooner Anita continues her regular trips to the Ybarra mines in Lower California, returning with a valuable bar about every six weeks.
The gasoline launch, Point Loma, Captain Cresswell, has been chartered by some Bakersfield prospectors for a trip down the coast of Lower California.
B. A. STEPHENS.

THE MINE AT LAUGHLIN

Mr. Montrose, while crossing over the hills from Corbat through Charcoal canyon, picked up pieces of rich quartz float. He will make an effort to find the ledge.
Ben Gilpatrick has struck it rich on a claim that he owns near the Lucky Boy. He has a shaft down 17 feet and has taken out of it about 17 sacks of rich ore.—Kingman Mineral Wealth.

W. A. Clark, the millionaire miner from Montana, and the principal owner of the United Verde mines, is expected in Jerome shortly to inspect a number of large copper properties on which he has secured options.
Two months ago Mr. Clark bought a property near Montana which is turning out to be the most wonderful gold mine in America. It cost only $200, and he has already shipped or blocked out more ore than will refund him the purchase price. Other promising gold properties are being worked on the same neighborhood.

A force of men, engaged by Charles Goddard, late Phoenix, Nevada, to hunt wood for the Mesa mine, on the Agua Fria. Mr. Goddard reports great activity in the mining circles of Yavapai county.

Work on the Lost Gulch Mining Co.'s 10-stamp mill has been finished, and the stamps will soon be dropping on good ore. The mill is one of the most complete in Globe.

It is now thought some work will soon be done by the Harcuver Copper Company that owns several claims not far from Phoenix. A. Buerke, of St. Louis, president of the company, will probably have reached that city, November 19th, to arrange for the resumption of operations.

THE VUTURE MINE.

Senator Tabor has Lost, and the Property will be Sold Under Deed of Trust.

In the district Court of Maricopa, November 11, the order enjoining the sale of the Vulture mine was dissolved, and the mine will be sold to satisfy the judgment under the terms of a trust deed.
Senator Tabor bought the property in the heyday of his prosperity, paying for it $500,000. Then the Walnut Grove dam broke, and the rush of water down the Hassayampa destroyed the costly pipe line that formed the only means of getting water to the camp and to the stamp mill. Since that time the mine has been lying practically idle, though worked for the past few years by lessees who have intermittently kept ten stamps of the old mill running.
The Vulture is one of the most famous mines in the history of the west, says the Phoenix Herald. Its total product is a fruitful source of discussion with all old timers. A number of thousands of dollars, has been produced through the mill, yet the assertion is generally uncontradicted that more was stolen than ever went to the owners.
When the mines are again worked, large capital will be necessary. Water must be secured from the Hassayampa; a dozen miles distant, a vast amount of work must be done below ground, and entirely new reduction
requirements must be provided to treat and concentrate the more rebellious ores.

Miners familiar with the Valiente say that, however rich the property has been, the real main ore body has not been found. The workings have been thus far upon what is technically called "a slip" from the main body, and when the main ore body is discovered, if it is ever found, a veritable Golconda will be uncovered.

The copper deposits at Skinerville, near Dripping Springs, and twenty-five miles south of Globe, are attracting considerable notice, and development work is being done on a number of claims in that locality. Among the most promising are the Copper King and Rattler, owned by W. H. Southard. Over 800 feet of work has been done on the Rattler during the past six months, and the mine has improved steadily and now shows good bodies of ore.

C. M. Thorndyke, while on a recent trip to the Four Peaks country, discovered a mine that may prove of great value, as it carries 30 inches of a lead that runs 8 per cent. Some mineral substance, either tin or nickel, more probably the former, judging from a sample he brought to Phoenix, but of course it will require the crucial test of an assay to tell with any degree of accuracy. Mr. Thorndyke has tried every possible test with the crude appliances at hand, and logically concludes as it is not silver, gold, bismuth, tellurium or zinc, it must be one of the—either nickel or tin. Either would be of immense value, as both are entirely imported, but of course nickel would be the more valuable.—Phoenix Gazette.

Henry Johnson is reported to have recently purchased a mining claim in the White Tank mountains, near Phelps valley, for $3,500.

Active work will commence at once on the Star Diamond mine in Freeman gush on Greenhorn, not far from Bakersfield. A fifteen-horse power engine and boiler will soon be erected to run a big arasta and the ore will be crushed as fast as taken out.

The Butte mine at Randsburg is held at $120,000.
A mining deal of some importance was con-
summated in Los Angeles the first part of this
month, involving 10 of the 16 mines owned by the
Randburg company. This company has consisted of four
partners, of whom Patrick Reddy, the well known San
Francisco lawyer, was one. By the terms of the
agreement entered into, the interests of Mr. Reddy's associates were bonded to him
for the sum of $50,000. The effect of this
will be to vest the entire title to the
properties in Mr. Reddy. It is understood, how-
ever, that he has no large individual interest, he is not in fact the sole owner, but
represents others. It is said that the new
parties in interest are eastern capitalists.
This seems to be borne out by the fact that
J. C. Robinson, a mining expert from New
York, spent several days examining the mines be-
fore the deal was closed. He then came with Mr. Reddy to Los Angeles, where
they were met by Judge Gregg of San Bernar-
dino, the attorney for the outgoing partners.
After two or three days of negotiation the
trade was closed.
Half an hour after the last papers were
signed Mr. Reddy took the train for San
Francisco. Just before his departure he said:
"The mines involved in the transaction are the
Davy, Yellowtail, Rand, Wedge, Mariposa, Singleton, Triangle, 
Johannesburg and Desert View, the two last
named being placer mines. A three-fourths
interest in these mines has been bonded to
me. The price is $150,000, one half payable in
70 days, and one-half in 100 days. The
entire title is now in my firm. I cannot say
whether the leases are interested with me. I
hold the title. I have great faith in the
Randburg mines. I cannot say anything as
to the plans for further development. It
would not be proper for me to speak about
that now."

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

A rich strike has just been made in the
Gavilan mine at Perris. Work on the Golden Chariot mine at Perris has
been temporarily suspended.
The result of a clean-up sent out from the
Good Hope mine last week could not be
learned.
The supervisors of Riverside county have
improved the road from Perris to the Santa
Rosa mine.

A Los Angeles Mining expert, representing
some eastern capitalists, is examining
some Perris mines this week.
The old shaft house on the Jerry Shear mine,
near Perris, has been moved onto the Occiden-
tial's new shaft.
The new five-stamp mill on the Dennis
mine, near Perris, started up the first of the
week, and the outlook is good for a profitable
run.
Forty men now find steady employment in
the Santa Rosa mine and 20-stamp mill. The
property is now paying handsomely.
Miners are now engaged in sinking a new
shaft on the Good Hope mine at Perris, and
the stamp mill will be started up again next
week.

A celebrated English mining engineer, who
late]y came here to investigate the value of the
Gavilan mines, out west of the town, re-
ports that one new discovery shows a clean
2½ foot ledge of ore that will mill $350 a ton.
The new hoist, tank and buildings are now
up and work is progressing on the new mill.—
Perris cor. to San Bernardino Miner.

The group of five claims, at Twenty-nine
Palms, belonging to Wilson and others, was
sold this week for the cash to some mining
men from the Cripple Creek country. Six
miners were at once put to work on the prop-
erty, and as soon as 30 days' development
work has been done, a five-stamp mill and
concentrator will be put up on the mine. The
greater part of the ore so far taken from this
property is refractory. The price for which
it sold has not been given out. Jack Blair is
superintending the development work.
The Santa Rosa Mining company, of Perris,
has put in a new 30-horse power boiler to
generate steam for the new hoist at the
double compartment shaft on the upper end
of the property. They are now down 280
feet. Two dynamos furnish a current for the
treatment of the sulphurites and also to light
the mine and mill buildings.

The new 20-stamp mill on the Leon gold
mine, south of Perris, will be completed next
week. There are 5000 tons of ore in the bins
ready to start up on. This property is being
handled by careful business men and practical
miners. Work is progressing along good and
steady returns as any mine in that section of
California.

A shipment of ore was made from the Es-
condido mines last month to San Francisco,
to have a test made of the same by the cy-
aneous process.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Superintendent John A. Church and
Thomas Worden have returned to San Bernar-
dino from Bear Valley, whether they went a
week ago with the men who are to be employ-
ed in developing the Gold Mountain mine,
which is now bonded, and will be sold if the
development work brings results which are
up to expectation.
When the wagons went up with supplies
the first of the month the carpenters went up
at the same time, and they are now at work
building cabins and such other structures as
will be needed by the men in the employ of
the company. A boarding house will be
erected and the men boarded by the company.
Other buildings will also be needed for the
operations of the company, but this part of
the work is expected to be far enough along
by this time that the miners can go to work,
and a party of 16 will have left December 5th.
While the 5-stamp mill is being set up, the
miners will begin the work of reopening the
shaft which has been closed for 25 years, and
then new drifts and tunnels will be run, 
crosscuts made and the mine thoroughly
prospected, so that the people who have
bonded it may know whether it will pay to
work on such an extensive basis as the setting
up of a 300-stamp mill would indicate.
The Gold Mountain is about 50 miles from
San Bernardino, and 12 miles from Gus
Knight's Bear Valley resort. It is close to the
lake in the upper valley, and the site is
well adapted for the purpose. The winter's
work will determine whether it is again to
become a gold mine or not.
Worden will return to the mine with the
superintendent, but he is not certain that he
will stay there during the winter. He says
he may go to Randsburg, but if so he will go
as the representative of the company which
has bonded the Gold Mountain.—San Bernar-
dino Weekly Sun.

A movement is on foot to transform the
Colton Cement Works. A great deal of the
machinery which was used in the cement
works is available for a smelter, and it is es-
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The stamps at the new mill at the Green
Lead mine, Holcomb Valley, are now making
merry music. About twenty men are now
employed in the mine, mill and in chopping
wood, etc.

The business men of Needles, headed by
Monaghan and Murphey, are now making a
move to secure a 100-ton smelter at that point
and probably will succeed. Their plan is
to secure a freight car, which will be taken to
all the stations east and west, adjacent to the
camp. Samples of ores from all the mines
tributary to these shipping points will be
secured, together with estimates of the
amount of such ore the mines could furnish
daily. This work will be in the hands of
practical miners and smelter men. The results
will demonstrate that within a short distance
of Needles there is enough rich black ore to
supply half a dozen smelters for twenty
years to come. No point in the Southwest
is better situated for an enterprise, and we hope
the Needles men will succeed.

W. E. Van Slyke has just returned to San
Bernardino from Needles, where he went with
Don Palmer of St. Louis to start development
work on a group of copper and gold mines
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somenominal extent of the copper and gold mines
of the Colorado River country, particularly
the section adjacent to Needles. Mr. Palmer
has driven to thin pay roll to Sus and will give
a very favorable report to his associates, and
no doubt the investment of considerable capi-
tal in the mines of the Needles district will
soon result.—Southwest Miner.
Around Sonora.

G. Stone has been given charge of the work at the Whiskey Hill group of mines.

A Mr. Harris, of Riverside, has been appointed superintendent of the Golden Rule, vice W. G. McDonnell, resigned.

The work of enlarging the Dutch shaft is being carried on with the usual speed. They will soon be up to the 100 level.

All the producing mines on the lode that were shut down for water are now turning out their usual quota of bullion which has caused a great many men to be put to work.

N. W. Moody and J. N. Scott, the latter sheriff of Fresno county, passed through Chinese Saturday, on their way to the Kanaka mine at Groveland. Their company have a bond on the property from Louis Casaforte and are running ten head of stamps steadily. Reports from that section are encouraging in character, and the Kanaka is said to meet the expectations of its operators.—Union Demo.

A. J. Bilderbach, a local miner, has located a quartz mine two miles north of Sonora. He says he has a good thing and we hope he has.

The Bonanza mine, it is said, is to have new machinery put in place and the mine thoroughly overhauled preparatory to extensive work being commenced in some of the abandoned shafts early next spring.

It is said that Ed Ogden has discovered a new mine near Sonora and from flattering prospects received, indications are that it may develop into a Bonanza. For some time past while prospecting in that vicinity, he picked up several pieces of rich float quartz, but owing to the depth of the surface, could find no cappings of a vein. He felt confident, however, that a gold bearing ledge was not far distant, and by means of surface panning and trench digging, began the search with the above results. Congratulate Ed. We know of no one more deserving.—Sonora Independent.

COLORADO.

Cripple Creek Notes.

Detroit men have taken a lease on the Bull Hill Ruby.

The Twin Sisters on Raven Hill is being trenched its full width.

Returns from the last shipment from the Fletcher & Foley lease on the Dante ran $40 a ton.

The American Cyanide Gold and Silver Recovery Company, of Denver, has contracted to erect a 100 ton cyanide mill at Elkton.

A carload of high grade ore was shipped from the Mason lease of the Big Bell, Monday. The screenings run two ounces.

A six inch streak of ore, well splattered with free gold, has been opened by Vanderberg & Wolfe. They were sinking to connect with a 100 foot tunnel.

Three sets of lessers are working on the Ruby on Tenderfoot Hill. The deepest shaft is down 60 feet and a crosscut will be run for the vein, which is out at 35 feet.

The past week's shipments from the Frankenburger lease on the Modoc consisted of 12 tons of high grade ore to the Pueblo smelter and a 25-ton lot to the Cyanide works at Florence.

Patent work is in progress on the Mollie of the Gold Company, at the Staub mountain, adjoining the City group. At a depth of 18 feet there is a strong vein, returning values by assay of $17.50.

The Summit mine started to haul 15,000 tons of ore to their mill at Gillette the first of the year, and are now shipping from this property in nearly seven months, and means renewed activity in mill circles.

W. J. Darnell broke into a vein on the Beauty last week that runs $30 or better. A hoisting on the workings will begin as soon as the machinery is in place. Meanwhile they will explore the vein as far as possible as well as push surface improvements.

The Union company's Bull Hill mines produced during the month of November, 21 broad gauge car loads of ore, 18 cars being from the Orpha May and three from the Pike's Peak shaft. Estimating the ore at the usual value of about $60 per ton the aggregate gross production for the month would be approximately $25,000.

The Lillie on Bull Hill for the month of November outputted 1,000 tons of ore. One-third through the one thousand grading grade, worth over $50 to the ton. The property is worked by the Foley Leasing company, which will increase the working force and make a bull hill. This is the first shipment from this property in nearly seven months, and means renewed activity in mill circles.

The Theresa on Bull Hill closed last week with a shipment of 45 tons of high grade ore. The output for the month was 220 tons, for the 20 days that the mine was in actual working. The underground development now being well advanced and the ore bins in readiness, the output for the month will be easily doubled.

C. H. Brown is steadily pushing developments on his Nightingale lease and producing from 15 to 20 tons of ore per week with a small working force. A winze is now being sunk on the ore chute opened a few weeks ago by the company, and holds regular at an average width of four feet and the entire body of it ships at a little less than $30 per ton without sorting.

A contract for 500 feet of tunnel work has been let on the Cripple Creek Bull Hill Tunnel and Deep Mining Company. This boring is in line with the Gold Hill recently started at the base of Gold Hill within the limits of the town of Cripple Creek, the object being to make a complete bore of the rich hills of the district from the west slope of Gold Hill to the east of Bull Hill.

The Lucky Guess mine on Bull Hill producing 250 tons last month. The main shaft is now nearing a depth of 500 feet and the sixth level has been started. The cross cut from the 180 foot station to connect with the workings on the new vein will have reached the desired distance in about 25 feet further. Connections will then be completed by winze and uprise giving good ventilation of the mine and making it practical to host ore from both veins and one more ten tons of ore will be shipped every week. Everything shows in all the workings and some very strong pyranite has lately been encountered.—Cripple Creek Mail.

The Colorado Iron Works Co. have shipped a 6,200 foot Finlayson Patent Wire Rope Tramway to the Noble Fine Consolidated Milling and Mining Co. at Sanded, British Columbia.

LOWER CALIFORNIA.

R. W. Fames, superintendent of the company organized to work the mines of the Isle of Cedros, off the coast of Lower California, recently returned from a trip to the island, where he made arrangements for commencing work. A road 1,000 feet long will be constructed from the mines to the beach, where the smelter will be built. Mr. Fames brought with him a number of samples of the old mines some five tons of ore, which will be sent east to be submitted to a rigid test.

MEXICO.

Parties from Utah are now looking the fields over, with a view of erecting a large smelting plant at Iguala, northern Guerrero, that city being a central point, connected by rail with Tacso, Huitzucu, Teloloapan, Cocula, Almoloya, and Ascala, all of which are old mining camps that are about to be revived.

The Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company of El Paso, has commissioned W. Geo. Wanless, an expert miner, to make an examination of the famous La Colorado mine, with a view to its purchase. The lead ore of this mine, to which the company needs for smelting its quartz, is said to be abundant.

Benj. Franklin Bradley has organized a company known as the Cordones Mining and Milling Company, to work the old Cordones mine. P. C. Lawton, of New York, is president, and F. C. Curry treasurer. The latter will soon arrive with his family to open the offices in Guanajuato. Work will begin shortly, as the machinery has already begun to arrive. A smelting plant of the Kennecott system will be erected, which will smelt 40 tons in 24 hours. Mr. Bradley is general agent of the company.

John F. Dowling has purchased a large lead and silver vein, eight miles northeast of Iguala and three miles from Kilometer 40, on the Cuernavaca railway, that gives assay returns of 280 ounces of silver and 66 per cent of lead. The vein is very large, and he has a great tonnage of ore at the dump. Mr. Dowling is preparing to ship two carloads of ore to the Mexican market January 1. The ore is of a free, soft, carbonate nature, carrying chlorides, and, as he says, is just as salable in the Mexican market as corn.

There are several other American miners preparing to work mines in the same vicinity. Northern Guerrero is the coming section of Mexico, from a mining point of view. The official paper of the state of a recent date has more mining notices of locations made along the line of the Cuernavaca railroad and it has continued for five years.—Modern Mexico.

A correspondent of Chihuahua Gaeta Minerera writes that recently Senor Lic. Pedro Prieto has sold his mineral property in the Santa Catalina district, for the sum of $50,000, to the Mexican Ore Company, a branch of the Kansas City Smelting and Refining Company, which company proposes to develop it on an extensive scale. Work is expected to commence in a short time, and from 1,000 to 1,500 men will be employed. Tunnels will be opened, fine modern machinery put in, and the mine built to work at once, promptly and at small cost to Chihuahua. If all these plans are carried out, this region will experience a great boom.

The San Fernando mineral district, situ-
at the right bank of the river Humaya, on the border line of Durango and Sinaloa, is destined to be one of the most important in the republic. In the district are many mines, the greater part of which yield valuable gold ore, though some yield abundant silver ore. Enterprise to develop the wealth of the region is all that is required. It is known that certain shareholders of the Anglo-Mexican Company have purchased the mines called La Fortuna, La Tocaya, and La Fama, for $300,000 American gold. The purchasing company has begun work in these mines, and it is expected that San Fernando will soon be converted into an important mineral center.

NEVADA.

The Silver Peak correspondent of the Hawthorne Bulletin says that the temperature there has been from 2 to 8 above zero. The Silver Peak Company has out enough ore for a ten or fifteen day run. Lida Valley parties have shipped ore lately running over 2000 ounces to the ton.

J. H. Bulpitt returned to Bishop, Inyo Co California, from a recent trip to Silver Peak and Lida Valley firmly impressed with the almost unlimited mineral richness of that out-of-the-world section. He states that parties in Lida Valley recently got a net return of $1000 from a shipment of seven sacks of silver ore. While there he was shown ore assaying 2000 ounces silver per ton. No ore is shipped unless it runs at least 400 ounces. There is a great deal of 150-ounce ore, and small lodes are the general rule. A railroad through that section would develop hundreds of paying claims.

NEW MEXICO.

(Returns from Deming Headlight)

CENTRAL.

Water is being hoisted from the Texas 200-ft. level, but no work on an extensive scale will be inaugurated until a mill can be obtained, as the old one is badly used up.

A number of capitalists from Dona Ana county have been sizing up the camp during the past week, and more than possible they may conclude to invest some of their surplus wealth heretofore.

COPPER FLAT.

This section is rapidly coming to the front and ere another year has closed it will be among the foremost of copper camps in the southwest. Superintendent N. S. Berry is pushing development work vigorously on the numerous properties owned by his company. He is turning out large quantities of high grade copper ore which is being piled up awaiting the construction of the company’s smelter. It will be fully two months before the plant will be delivered on the ground, as a special order had to be filled, the manufacturer having nothing desirable in stock. The buildings are rapidly approaching completion and when every thing is in working order, the plant will be the most modern and complete in the territory. A large force of miners are being employed, and the output of copper in the near future, it is calculated, will astonish the old mining camp. Quite an extensive settlement is going up in the immediate neighborhood of the works.

GOLD HILL.

Doctor G. N. Wood has secured a new pump and he is happy correspondingly. The last mill run he made from Fracion ore was highly satisfactory and the doctor thinks he has got a little bit of no small dimensions. At a depth of 75 feet, a body of copper ore fifteen inches thick has been found clinging to the hanging wall of the ledge. Assays from the mine report 62.55 per cent. in copper, 48.38 ounces in silver, and 1.24 per cent. in gold. No development work yet done shows the continuity of the ore body, but sufficient is known to point conclusively to the fact that the vein widens in its downward trend. The silver ore body, throughout the eleven hundred and fifty feet of development ground, shows a decided improvement both in size and value, as work is being pushed forward. There are at present but eight men employed on the mine, but after the beginning of the new year the force will be increased, in all probability.

MINES.

MANGAS.

The Mitchell mine, the property of the Mangas Mining Company, has developed into a big and rich mine. At a depth of 75 feet, a body of copper ore fifteen inches thick has been found clinging to the hanging wall of the ledge. Assays from the mine report 62.5 per cent. in copper, 48.38 ounces in silver, and 1.24 per cent. in gold. No development work yet done shows the continuity of the ore body, but sufficient is known to point conclusively to the fact that the vein widens in its downward trend. The silver ore body, throughout the eleven hundred and fifty feet of development ground, shows a decided improvement both in size and value, as work is being pushed forward. There are at present but eight men employed on the mine, but after the beginning of the new year the force will be increased, in all probability.

NEW MEXICO.

Silver City.

The Pacific mill is again in operation, the road having been repaired sufficiently to permit of ore hauling. There is wood and water in abundance and gold bullion is being produced at regular intervals. It is hoped, no further delay throughout the winter season.

Robert Worthen and R. J. Dodd have a copper mine staked out near the Gila, and about thirty-five miles from this city. They have a bonanza to hear them tell it, and within a year they both expect to have money enough to keep them the balance of their lives in ease and luxury.

Reidlinger and Tisdale have taken a lease on a copper property, two and a half miles from this city, but nothing of consequence will be done until the winter season. They have a considerable quantity of 12 per cent ore to commence with.

T. J. McLaughlin came into Santa Fe this morning from San Pedro. He speaks in glowing terms of the new gold strike in San Lazarus gulch, made by Charley and Aranda. They have opened the vein to a depth of seven feet, and Mr. McLaughlin estimates that they have at least $50,000 worth of gold ore in the vein. "I think it is sticking out of the walls," said Mr. McLaughlin. Thus far, ten sacks of ore have been taken out, which Mr. McLaughlin considers worth two or three dollars per pound. He says the property has been declined by the lucky locators. Mr. McLaughlin’s miners went to work this morning on the lead which, it is believed, is an extension of this rich gold discovery.—Santa Fe New Mexican.

Mogollon.

Most encouraging news has been received from the great mining camps of western Sonora. Lately received reports indicate that a big body of high grade ore has been struck on the Neglected, a claim owned by Weatherby, Kitt, Banks and Laswell. The assayer’s returns showed $244.50 in gold and $20.57 in silver, giving a total of $265.07 per ton. The claim is located on the Little Fanny reef, which has produced some of the richest ore ever found in quantity in the territory. The mine is located about half way between Mineral Creek and the town of Mogollon, and ore can be delivered at either point at comparatively small cost.

The ore in the Good Hope, at Bland, is changing to a better quality as depth is gained. There is six feet of vein matter already cross-cut and the full width is not yet known.

The miners of Red River, Taos county, have filed with the Territorial Secretary the necessary papers for the establishment of a mining district under the land laws.

It is rumored that the Silver City & Northern Railroad, together with the iron mines, owned and operated by the same parties who control the road, and about 35,000 acres of patented coal lands, at the north of the San Augustine plains, have been sold to the syndicate which represents the A.T. & S.F.’s interests. The purchase price is said to be $1,000,000.

UTAH.

Gold Mountain District.

From a letter received at Salt Lake City from Gold Mountain mining district, in Piute County, it is learned that William Johnson, the recorder of the district, is doing his assessment work on the Congress claim, and that at a depth of 500 feet below the surface a body of high grade gold ore, which, although not of high grade, promises to open out into a fine body of pay mineral when greater depth is attained, and the shaft is 40 feet in diameter. Work in the development of the property will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

It is also stated in the letter that the Oro Grande activity along the vicinity of the town, is looking well. The ground is owned by Messrs. Windsor, Hudson, Virtue, Wilbur and McHugh of Salt Lake City, and a working tunnel is being driven in this property by W. C. Dodge, who is doing some fine work. The tunnel is now in a distance of 85 feet with a good showing in the face, and although it may be some time yet before the ledge is cut, the owners of the mine intend to keep at work until the ore body is encountered, as there is every reason to believe that they will catch it.

On the Golden Star, in the same vicinity, work is being pushed in the extension of the Blue Bird tunnel, and the letter states that this property is looking up in fine shape and that they expect to see it in operation before the next spring the mine will be on a dividend paying basis.

The building of the Rio Grande Western road to within a short distance of the mines is bound to have a beneficial effect on the mining interests of that region, and it is the general opinion that in the spring there will be renewed activity among the claim and mine owners of Gold Mountain district.
With from 18 inches to two feet of pay ore to draw from, the Homestake Mining company feels confident that with thorough development its Silver City (Tintic) property is in a condition so that it can pay its own way in the future, and it is the intention of the company to push work in the opening up of the mine and to get down to the deep as soon as possible.

At the present time the shaft is down to the 250 level. The shaft is being sunk on a 15-foot vein strike, and the strike ranges from 18 inches to two feet in width, and as depth is attained the ore bodies increase in size. On the drift on the 200 level there is also a fine body of mineral to work on. It is believed that by spring the Homestake will come to the front as a productive and paying mine.

E. P. Sears, who has charge of the development of the Homestake, who was in Salt Lake City December 8th, informs The Herald that a company is being formed for the development of the Florence lode, adjoining the Great Eastern claim and not far from the Star Consolidated. The papers for the incorporation have already been made out and they will probably be filed by the last of this month. The company will be capitalized at 150,000 shares of a par value of $1 each, while the incorporators will be H. F. Nemo, J. C. Thompson, Charlie Baldwin, J. A. Barlow, and E. P. Sears.

A 60-foot shaft on the Florence shows up a big copper blowout, and there is every indication that the ground will open out into a producer.

Work in the development of the property will begin at once.

Phoenix Ore Shipments.

H. G. Gibson, one of the lessees of the Phoenix mine, at Bingham, was in Salt Lake City December 8th with a shipment of ore—105 tons in all—that netted him $16,40 dollars.

This is a good-sized shipment and pulled out well, and The Herald is informed that another shipment will be made by Mr. Gibson at an early day; that he has over 300 tons of shipping material outside the mine, and that the ground is looking in good shape for future operations.

The company made a valuable strike in the mine a few weeks ago, but it is reported that within the last month the water has come in to such an extent that work had to be suspended in the development of the new strike, and that now it will be necessary to continue the lower tunnel in order to get below the newly discovered ore body.

It is stated that the other lessees on the Phoenix are also sending down good ore, and that unless there is a slump in the metal markets, this property will be able to ship all winter.

Col. E. W. Tatlock has received word that on one of his claims at Dugway, near Salt Lake City, the "Woman's Exponent," a fine body of iron ore uncovered, that runs 20 per cent lead, 40 to 50 ounces in silver and from $2 to $5 in gold to the ton.

Jack Delaney, who has been doing the work on the claim for the company at present in Salt Lake City, and he is sanguine that the Exponent will develop into one of the best-paying mines in the district. He expects to be up at an early day for the purpose of continuing development work on the mine, which is located in the near vicinity of the old Buckhorn, discovered and operated by Sam Gilson several years ago.

It is believed that in the spring Colonel Tatlock will begin regular ore shipments from the mine, which has been worked for over 100 years, and in that time has produced over $1,500,000.

During the month of October the Philadelphia mint coined 1,200,000 silver dollars, 217,000 half dollars, 384,000 quarter dollars and 110,000 dimes, making a total coinage of silver executed, $1,415,000. Five hundred and sixty-five cents were added to the coins, and 4,685,000 cents were struck, so that the entire output for the month footed up to $1,481,900.

ALASKA’S GOLD OUTPUT.

Production for the Present Year Estimated at $4,570,000.

G. B. Swinehart, editor of the Alaska Mining Record of Juneau, has compiled mining data, showing the gold output of Alaska, for 1896, to be $4,570,000, as against $3,000,000 for 1895. Southeastern Alaska, quartz, yielded $2,355,000; Cook's Inlet, placer, $150,000; Yukon placer, $150,000. The Birch Creek Circle City district alone produced $1,300,000.

During the year eighty-five stamps were added, making a total stamp capacity of 549 for all Alaska. Placers yielded a total of $2,315,000. Swinehart estimates the 1897 output at $6,000,000.

A Diamond Pavilion.

When in the early seventies the four great Kimberley mines were discovered, the innumerable diggers who rushed to the new Eldorado found themselves seriously handicapped owing to the scarcity of water. Water is indispensable to the successful working of a diamondiferous deposit. "Dry sorting," as it is called, which the Kimberley pioneers were forced to resort to during the first two years, involved a great loss of diamonds, thousands having been lost in this manner. The ground thus sorted became known as "debris," huge mounds of which can still be seen about the mines. When Kimberley was created a municipality, and proper roadways constructed, it was found that this debris made excellent pavement, and miles of Kimberley streets were paved with this refuse from the mines. The amalgamation of the mines in 1887, followed by the shutting down of two mines, threw many diggers out of work, causing a great deal of distress. This caused attention to be drawn to the dormant wealth of the Kimberley pavements. The town council decided to gradually parcel out portions of the streets among the unemployed, and has been going on up to the present time. The pavement is broken up, then washed and carefully sorted for diamonds, upwards of £40,000 worth of diamonds having been thus recovered in one year alone. As showing the loss entailed by the old dry sorting process, from twenty to over 100-carat diamonds have been found in this debris. As much as £5,000 worth of diamonds have been recovered out of a pitch 100 feet square. Diamonds are picked up in the streets of Kimberley almost daily, and the diamonds still contained in the pavements are estimated at a fabulous sum.

ELECTRIC MINING MACHINERY.

By WORLD NEWS, COLORADO.

(The Mining and Electrical Review.)

Electricity is being applied to the operation of every kind of machinery used in mines.

Districts. The first attempt to use electric power, and one of the simplest, was to hoist; the rotary motion of the electric motor being easily adapted to this work.

Most of the earlier machines consisted of street car motors, geared to flat friction or V-friction hoists. This type is very satisfactory for small or medium-sized machines, as the friction gear is an assistance to the motor controller in smooth starting.

For large hoists a positive geared motor is more reliable; but it is desirable to interpose a friction clutch or equivalent device at some point between armature and drum, as a safeguard against excessive loading, caused by the inertia of the armature when the drum is stopped by a sudden application of the brakes. D. W. Burton, of Aspen, has designed a simple positive type, which is used on the electric hoists in mines under his management, and serves this purpose admirably.

The choice of the best kind of motor depends considerably on the size of the hoist, its location, and the nature of the work. For an unbalanced hoist of moderate size, especially if placed under ground and exposed to dirt and water, the iron core single phase wound street car type is well adapted, as it is strong, well protected and designed to stand heavy work on intermittent service. In this motor, efficiency, low heating and absolute freedom from sparking are to some extent sacrificed for compactness and lightness. For large hoists, which are generally located in congested buildings, and are, of necessity, work almost continuously, hoisting and lowering, and in which high efficiency is more important than in small hoists, the alternating current type usually preferable.

The space cost of an alternating current is the most important feature of an electric hoist. On many of the earlier hoists the commutated field, thrown into various combinations of different resistances by a cylinder-switch, was employed; this form of control being at that time widely used in street car service. This controller gave quite satisfactory results when assisted by friction gearing, but with positive gearing it would not give a sufficientlygradual start. On most hoists a valuable resistance in armature circuit is employed; and by plus–minus gearing the resistance is increased and a perfectly smooth start may be obtained, even with slack rope. The most satisfactory rheostatic controller, especially for heavy hoists, is one in which the resistance is cut in and out by a cylindrical switch with magnetic blow-out, which avoids the troublesome effect of arcing at contacts, when the current is broken. In some cases it is possible to use a double motor equipment, with series parallel controller, such as is now employed almost exclusively in street car works.

The one advantage of electric hoisting is in raising the counter weight equal to the dead load, plus about half the live load, the work of hoisting and lowering can be made approximately equal, and the maximum current and size of motor
Percussion drills.—To obtain with electricity the rapid reciprocating motion with varying stroke and necessary elasticity, required in a percussion drill, and at the same time get a machine that will stand unlimited abuse, has been the hardest problem in the mining field that the electrician has had to solve.

Locomotives.—Electric haulage in mines, under ordinary conditions and where distance and tonnage are not too small, is without much serious competition at present. The system is available. It is more flexible than rope haulage and more economical than mule or compressed air. Electric locomotives have been principally employed in coal mines on account of larger tonnage and longer hauls, but are coming into use in metalliferous mines, and will be used more widely as long tunnels, tapping numerous veins, become more common. Mine haulage is similar in most respects to street railway service; but the locomotives must generally be adapted to narrow gauge, the motors should be better protected, the speed is slower and the weight on driving wheels greater.

The gold yield of California in 1895 was $15,334,317. Most conservative estimates place the yield of gold from California in 1896 and half to seventeen millions. With the big mines now developed, and upon which mills are being erected, there can be no question that there will be a greater increase in 1897.

The Illinois Steel Company has ordered 30,000 tons of manganese ore from mines at Leadville, Colo., to be shipped to Chicago and Joliet as fast as the mineral can be mined. The amount of money involved in the deal is from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

At the Fortuna mine, during the month of November was shipped by Wells-Fargo $34,867.55, the result of a thirty days’ run, with a twenty-stamp mill, being the largest output in comparison ever taken from a mine in Arizona. The gold went at $8.65 to the ounce, being the highest on record also.

PERSONAL NEWS ITEMS

L. E. Aubury, the mining engineer, has returned to San Diego, Cal., from an inspection of mining property in the Orocopia mining district. He reports great activity in the mining matters in that section of the country.

James Duggan, a Cerrillos, N. M., coal mine superintendent, spent a few days in Gallup, New Mexico last week, studying the plans of coal haulage used there.

Maj. L. C. Moreland, the mining man, has just returned from his mines near Glama Station on the S. P. R. R. about 300 miles of Yuma, Arizona, and will remain a few days.

Messrs. Allen and Armstrong were in Albuquerque, N. M., December 14th, from Coyote. The gentlemen are engaged in the work of developing some mines for Colonel Donovan.

J. C. Cross is the mining man, left Los Angeles the 11th inst. for Guaymas, Mexico, and the Gulf Coast of Lower California to examine some mining property for a client.

J. G. Doty, of New York, inspector of diamonds and manager of the American Turquoise company, whose mines are at Bonanza, south of Santa Fe, N. M., was in Santa Fe the 11th inst. Mr. Doty is much pleased with the condition of things at the mines.

George R. Adams, a leading mining man of Amador county and superintendent of the Bellweather property, now located in Sonoma, Tuloume Co., the last of November.

J. P. McNeil, superintendent of the Turquoise town, Cal., was in San Francisco the 11th inst. His office at the Turquoise mine, just south of Santa Fe, was in Santa Fe the 11th of December.

D. C. Oliver, of Stockton, was in Sonoma County last week visiting his interests in mines near that city December 5th.

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R. M. Newcomb, general manager of the Santa Ysabel Mining company, was in Sonoma, Calif., from Napa county for a few days the first of the month.

Report has it that Major Geo. N. Nolan, formerly in the field service of the Bullion in New Mexico as able and trusted travelling correspondent and well known in Southern California where he has been in other places since the boom days, is about to take the mining field again in charge of a first class prospecting expedition. We welcome the Major back again, and confidently expect to chronicle for his party some rich finds. The best wishes of the journal will attend him.

W. B. Buckmeister of Boston, one of the owners of the Santa Ysabel group of mines in Napa county, visited the property during last week.

W. J. Martin, superintendent of the Ladie Jessie mine near Prescott, Arizona, was in the above city the 10th inst.

Jos de Luisignan has been shipping the machinery for John Sherman’s new smit out to Nogales and he has gone out to set it up.

A. M. Ploof, a San Francisco mining man, was a member of a party of investors who were in Sonoma, Tuloume Co., the fore past week.

A. Avery, a mining man of Prescott, Arizona, left that city for the Crowned King mine, near there, on mining business the morning of the 10th inst.

Hon Manuel Riveroll returned to San Diego, Cal., from Ensenada, Lower California, last week.

C. J. Johnston, a California miner, is the latest to go to Johannesburg; at a salary of $20,000 per annum. He will have charge of the work of the Knig Co., twelve miles from Johannesburg, South Africa.

C. E. Mills, of Prescott, was in Kingman, Arizona, December 5th, on his way to the Copper World and Pacific Copper mines, near Yuma. Mr. Mills represents the owners, the Commercial Mining company.

L. F. C. Kowalske, a civil engineer, returned from Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico, to San Diego, Cal., December 10th.

Jas. Gyger, who for the past four months has been assisting the Santa Rosa mine, near Kerns, Cal., has gone to Death Valley, Inyo Co., where he will work some claims with his brother.

Mr. A. J. Sturges, of Apache, Arizona, is about to go into the Randolgh cattle country, and the desert surrounding it in quest of gold. George is an excellent miner and we hope he will strike some rich licks.

W. B. Clark, who has been an assistant at the Pgidud mine at Almo, near Ensenada, Lower California, Mexico, has returned to San Diego.

While examining a mine in the hills near Riverside last week, A. S. White slipped and fell into a two-foot shaft, injuring him severely.

H. C. Weber, of Kansas City, the man who sells gasoline engines and who recently went to the Humbled district, near Phoenix, Arizona, where a 10-stamp mill is needed fixing, has returned and will shortly go east.

Wm. Lacy, Sr., of Los Angeles, has been on a trip to Ensenada, lower California, Mexico, recently to arrange the clearing of his shoemaker. Penoche for the Gulf coast, with supplies for the San Francisco mission, Antia Rosa, Sonora, and Mexico.

Jacob Ploof, a wealthy mine owner of Boston, was in Sonora, Tuloume Co., Cal., December 8th.

W. H. Hazlan, owner of the Grassly mine up on the Humbled district, received word from that section of the country December 11th.

Chas. D. Lane, of the Utica mine at Angeles camp, Cal., was at Chilapa near Chilacuba, Mexico, the first of the month.

C. E. Schaefer, of Jamestown, Tuloume Co., superintending the City of Stones mine, was in Sonoma on business Tuesday, December 16th.
J. N. Dowler, of Florence, is in Tucson, Arizona. Mr. Dowler expects to remain for some time, possibly permanently.

L. W. Shin, a mining expert who has been looking after the interests of Messrs. Lane & Hayward and the Utah mining company at the Alaska mines owned by those gentlemen, is on a tour through Chihuahua, Mexico, with Mr. Lane.

Mr. Demay, a mining man late of Nevada, is among the recent arrivals at Saw Mill Flat, near Sonora, Cal., and has commenced operations on the Copper and Green quartz mine in the neighborhood.

Jos. W. Masters, treasurer of the Kansas Gold Co. of Globe, Arizona, arrived at the mine from New York last Sunday, December 6th, to take charge of the affairs of the company.

James M. Johnson, president of the First National Bank of Austin, Texas, is in Chihuahua, Mexico, looking for some mines.

O. D. Whitman, a mining man of Stockton, spent a few days at Sonora, Cal., investigating some local properties.

Chas. Blach, of Florence, was in Tucson, Arizona, with a load of fine looking copper ore to be worked at the smelter.

R. S. Timmis, a capitalist of Austin, Texas, is on a trip to some mines owned by Alex. R. Shepherd in Chihuahua, Mexico.

Bicker Sherwin arrived in Bishop, Inyo Co., Cal., from Bodie December 8th, and reports the thermometer down to 19° below zero at Bodie when he left.

Lee Henberg, owner of the Bland mining claim at Richwood Basin, was in Globe, Saturday, December 5th. Mr. Henberg reports the Bland as a great producer.

Si and Joe Drouillard came in to Bakersfield, Cal., from the desert Tuesday night, December 8th. Joe is a very sick man and was brought into town for medical treatment.

C. M. Shannon, the mining man and owner of some of the belt copper mines at Clifton, Arizona, where he has a large force of men at work, is now on a business trip to Phoenix, Arizona.

James W. Taylor, a wealthy mining man of Guan- opita, Chihuahua, Mexico, has arrived in the city of Chihuahua from Austin, Texas, with a party of capitalists.

John and Frank Shipley, of Bodie, Cal., were in Bishop, Inyo Co., last week. They say it is very cold at Bodie.

W. W. Cook, of the Union mine, is in Phoenix, Arizona.

Jack Tochrome, of the Cyanide Works at Bodie, Mono Co., Cal., was a visitor in Bishop, Cal., the 8th inst. and reports the plant closed down for the winter.

J. W. Davenport, arrived in Phoenix, Arizona, December 10th, from the new mining camp of Richen- bar, sixty miles north of Phoenix on the Black Canyon road. The ten-stamp mill is running on good ore. This is the only stamp mill in Arizona that is run by electricity. The dynamo is a short distance from the mine in a canyon and is run by water power and a Pelton wheel.

Samuel Dedrick returned to the city of Chihuahua, Mexico, the fore part of this month from Texas, and left for his mines at Guanopita the next day.

Chas. Garretson returned to Bishop, Inyo Co., from Ranchburg December 7th. He considers the silver over-rated, but says there are some good mines there.

Gas Barron left Tombstone, Arizona, December 4th, for the Huachucas mountains where he has some valuable mining property.

William Garrett, of Tombstone, Arizona, arrived in Huachuca, Arizona, last week, where he is now doing assessment work on some valuable mining property.

Chas. Duarte has returned from Randsburg to Bishop. Mr. Duarte has been on an extended prospecting tour of Southern California, and returns to Inyo Co., firmly convinced that that county is abound of any section he visited.

A Mexican miner fell down one hundred feet through a perpendicular winze in the Crestron mine, at Minas Picias, the other day, from the eighth level to the ninth, without receiving any serious injury.

F. T. Penrose, of the Commonwealth Mining and Milling company at Pearce, Arizona, passed through Albuquerque, N. M., the first of the month on his way east.

H. C. Herrick came into Tombstone, Arizona, from Don Cabezas, Arizona, last week, and reports that camp as holding its own, everybody cheerful and the development work in the mines going heavily on.

James Shields, a wealthy mining man of Butte, Montana, was in Phoenix, Arizona, December 13th, with a view of purchasing some mining property there if a satisfactory deal can be made.

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Specially made for the Improved, Iron Frame Self-Contained Stamp Mill, the greatest success of the day in reduction of ore to pulp. A great boon to mill builders in countries where timber is plentiful and therefore a greater boon to those who have no timber from which to draw the huge pieces needed in old style mills. We claim for this mill:

1st. It is a new thing, but well tried and its durability proven.
2d. Cheaper than the Wooten Frame Mill when ready to run.
3d. Saves a great amount of delay in erection and it can be set up in as little time as a self contained engine.
4th. Saves much space.

We call the attention of Prospects to our Self Contained Two Stamp Mill.

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. Parties intending erecting mining plants would do well to investigate our mills. We build any mill desired and will deliver F. O. B. Steamer or car at San Francisco, California.

HAMDON MANUFACTURING COMPANY

THE PACIFIC AMALGAMATOR

This machine is guaranteed to do the work represented and will save coarse or fine gold equally well. The weight of the standard size for mill is 600 lbs. and for placer use 1000 lbs. The machine can be shipped in section, no piece weighing over 100 lbs., this makes it by far the cheapest for use in mountainous districts where it is necessary to use pack animals for transportation. The standard size machine has seventy square feet of amalgamating surface constructed in such a manner as to give the greatest contact without securing the plates. This machine can be opened and the process of amalgamation be seen at any time while in operation.

Send for further particulars to

The Pacific Mining Machinery Company

127 First Street, San Francisco, Cal.

J. K. Eveleth

Eveleth & MacLymont, Assayers
80 Annie Street, San Francisco (opposite Palace Hotel)

LLEWELLYN IRON WORKS

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

Los Angeles, Cal.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORE TARIFF.</th>
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<tr>
<td>From Points in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, to El Paso, Pueblo, Denver and Kansas City.</td>
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### ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R.R. |

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### SONORA RAILWAY |

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### SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RAILWAY |

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<tr>
<td>El Paso, San Francisco and Selma Junction Company.</td>
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### SOUTHERN PACIFIC R.R. COMPANY |

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### RATES ON COPPER OR ZINC ORE TO CANNON CITY. |

Taking Effect July 1st, 1899. - So far as rates on Copper or Zinc Ores are concerned, Cannon City, Cal., 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 Ores to Cannon City.

In the absence of positive information as to the value of Ore Concentrations, or Base Metal, Agents will bill at rates sufficiently high to cover the charges. Such rates can be corrected when evidence of actual value is produced.

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

Agents must cause shippers to understand the conditions upon which these rates are based, and should make their receipts read: "Rates subject to correction according to value at destination."

These rates only apply on lots of tons or over. On lots of four tons and under, as per cent, and on lots of one ton and less than four, as per cent will be added to above rates. Base Metal, Copper Matte and Ore Concentrations, in lots of less than one ton, will take base rate plus as per cent from above rates, and will take first-rate charges from above rates, except the value of the ore on which the rate is based, that being the rate on which the rate is based.

As prices of ore in the market may not be less than the rates when in lots of one ton or over as above.

Charges on Ore in car-loads must be guaranteed, and on lots one ton or over, must be guaranteed in all lots of one ton, to Pueblo, Cal., Pueblo, $1.30 per ton. |

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### RATES ON COPPER OR ZINC ORE TO SAN FRANCISCO. |

Taking Effect July 1st, 1899. - So far as rates on Copper or Zinc Ores are concerned, San Francisco, Cal., 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 Ores to San Francisco. |

In the absence of positive information as to the value of Ore Concentrations, or Base Metal, Agents will bill at rates sufficiently high to cover the charges. Such rates can be corrected when evidence of actual value is produced.

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

Agents must cause shippers to understand the conditions upon which these rates are based, and should make their receipts read: "Rates subject to correction according to value at destination."

These rates only apply on lots of tons or over. On lots of four tons and under, as per cent, and on lots of one ton and less than four, as per cent will be added to above rates. Base Metal, Copper Matte and Ore Concentrations, in lots of less than one ton, will take base rate plus as per cent from above rates, and will take first-rate charges from above rates, except the value of the ore on which the rate is based, that being the rate on which the rate is based.

As prices of ore in the market may not be less than the rates when in lots of one ton or over as above.

Charges on Ore in car-loads must be guaranteed, and on lots one ton or over, must be guaranteed in all lots of one ton, to Pueblo, Cal., Pueblo, $1.30 per ton. |

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### RATES ON COPPER OR ZINC ORE TO SELMA JUNCTION. |

Taking Effect July 1st, 1899. - So far as rates on Copper or Zinc Ores are concerned, Selma Junction, Cal., 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 Ores to Selma Junction. |

In the absence of positive information as to the value of Ore Concentrations, or Base Metal, Agents will bill at rates sufficiently high to cover the charges. Such rates can be corrected when evidence of actual value is produced.

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

Agents must cause shippers to understand the conditions upon which these rates are based, and should make their receipts read: "Rates subject to correction according to value at destination."

These rates only apply on lots of tons or over. On lots of four tons and under, as per cent, and on lots of one ton and less than four, as per cent will be added to above rates. Base Metal, Copper Matte and Ore Concentrations, in lots of less than one ton, will take base rate plus as per cent from above rates, and will take first-rate charges from above rates, except the value of the ore on which the rate is based, that being the rate on which the rate is based.

As prices of ore in the market may not be less than the rates when in lots of one ton or over as above.

Charges on Ore in car-loads must be guaranteed, and on lots one ton or over, must be guaranteed in all lots of one ton, to Pueblo, Cal., Pueblo, $1.30 per ton. |

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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.
Special Attention to Sampling by most Approved Processes.
Quick Returns on all Consignments.

KENDALL GOLD & SILVER EXTRACTION COMPANY

THE KENDALL PROCESS is the most efficient method of using cyanide for the extraction of precious metals from their ores: whenever the 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 respect to several classes of ores.

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

The manager of one of the largest mines in the Mercur district, Utah, telegraphs as follows: “We now begin to understand dioxide process; last 30 days treated 220 tons per day of $25.50 ore, average of all tailings samples $3.50.”

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

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

VULCAN ROPEWAY

With Automatic Ore Loader and Automatic Dumping Device

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Puget Sound Reduction Company
PURCHASERS OF
GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER ORES
Special Facilities for Handling ores from the South-West and Mexico

BYRETT — WASHINGTON

Turbine and Cascade WATER WHEEL
Adapted to all Heads from 3 Feet to 2000 Feet
Our experience of 33 YEARS building Water Whirls on all kinds of water power plants.
We guarantee satisfaction.
Send for a Pamphlet of either Wheel and write full particulars.
James Leffel & Co., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, U.S.A.

CLARENCE HERSEY,
Assayer and Chemist,
LEADVILLE, COLORADO

Samples by Mail or Express Receive Prompt Attention

SPECIMEN ASSAY PRICES:
Gold and silver, $1.50; any two of the
silver, lead, zinc, copper, or sulphur.
Sulphur, $1.00; silver, $1.50; copper, $1.50;
lead, $1.00; zinc, $1.00.
Write for full price list and mailing envelopes.
GET THE BEST  BUY THE
HERCULES GAS OR GASOLINE ENGINE
FOR HOISTING, PUMPING AND MILLING
FROM
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Get their Prices on any MINING MACHINERY Required. Catalogues on Stamp Mills, Engines,
Smelters, Pumps and Hoods in Spanish, French or English sent post free. Write us about your mining plant and
we will send you interesting information on the class of machinery which you use or require.

JOSHUA HENDY MACHINE WORKS
Nos. 38 to 44 Fremont St., San Francisco
DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF
All the Latest Improved
Mining, Sawmilling, Pumping, Smelting and
Electrical Machinery, Engines and Boilers,
and Mining Supplies of all kinds.
Manufacturers of the HENDY IMPROVED TWO-STAMP MILL.

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Los Angeles, California
Manufacturers of
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A SPECIALTY

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Evans' Patent Hydraulic Gravel Elevators
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Mining, Milling, Pumping
and Hoisting Plants,
KNIGHT WATER WHEELS
GOLD AND SILVER STAMP MILLS
Catalogues and Prices on Application
Risdon Extra-Strong Steel Goods and Dies

IMPROVED HYDRAULIC GIANT
The above cut illustrates the improved form of Hydraulic Giants, in which
the Center But is dispensed with, which was so liable to catch trash.
Prices and catalogues of our specialties sent free on application.

PARKE & LACY COMPANY
21 and 23 Fremont Street, San Francisco, Cal.
MINING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES, ENGINES AND BOILERS
ROFF STAIGHT LINE FURNACE
FOR ROASTING, CHLORINATING, AND DESULFURIZING ORES.

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