

WORK IS SUSPENDED IN THE GOLDFIELD DISTRICT

WEALTH AT OUR DOORS IS GREAT

EASTERN COUNTIES AWAIT READY MONEY

THEIR RESOURCES ARE WELL KNOWN

Modern Methods for the Treatment of Low Grade Ore Will Reveal Bonanzas as Years Go By

BY D. L. VANDERVOORT, E. M. While the eyes of the mining and capitalistic world have been feasting upon the bonanzas of our sister states, there has been no lessening of the interest in the wealth which lies at our own doors in San Bernardino and Inyo counties.

Since the days of '49 this section has been prospected and explored, and while it was clearly established that gold existed and that the value bearing bodies covered an immense area, there was but little actual development done except where the outcrops were exceptionally rich and large. The reason was apparent in the fact that facilities for the economical reduction of low grade ore were not at hand, or even known, and as the surface showings were in the majority of cases very low grade they were passed by and have remained undisturbed, awaiting the advent of modern methods and appreciative capital.

The opening of Tonopah Goldfield, Searchlight, Bullfrog and other famous camps, where only the discovery claims had rich surface showings, renewed the interest in the old time California prospects, which, with even small developments, showed a surprising increase of values as depth was reached.

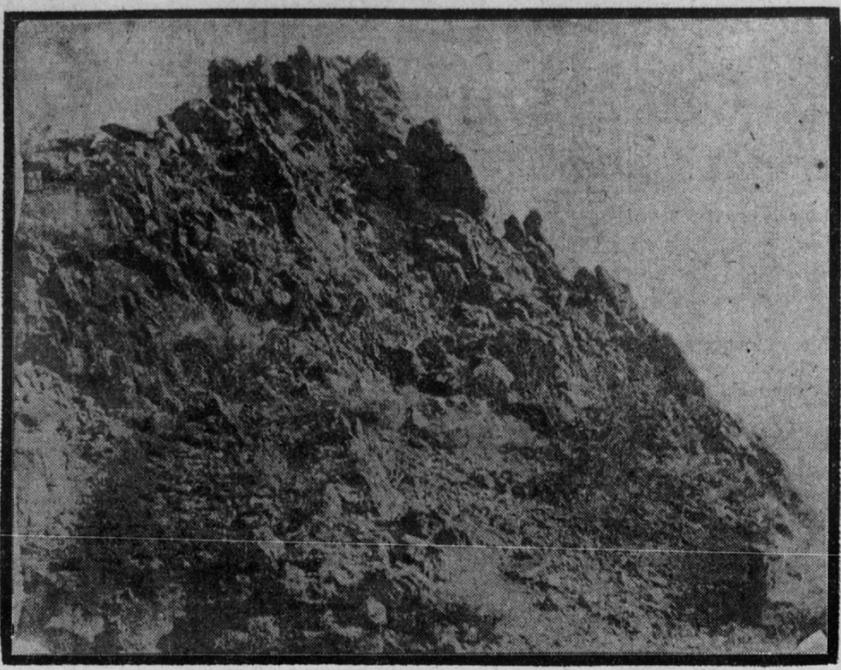
Between Ludlow and the Colorado river from the north boundary of Inyo county to the Mexican line lies a heavily mineralized section of which the chief values are gold, silver and copper, though other commercial metals are produced in quantity.

The geological character of this region is complex and its classification would fill volumes. Chief among the country rocks are granite, diorite, syenite and porphyry, while the ledge matter is quartz, lime and spar. Evidence of early volcanic action are visible in the conglomerate and volcanic ash met with on both desert and mountain.

Water is scarce, but can be developed in quantity in the Providence, Clipper and Ship mountains. That the ore bodies of this section are in place and of giant size is shown by the accompanying pictures, taken at the Bell-Wood mine, five miles from Danby, on the Santa Fe railroad in San Bernardino county. This section of ledge is but a fraction of two miles of croppings on this property. At the point pictured it is sixty feet wide and over forty feet in height, and every pound of it is gold bearing.

While of low surface showing, this ledge on opening increased in value from \$1.30 to \$12.00 in forty feet. Numerous values have been made along this giant reef and in every case show increasing values. That these deposits or ledges are common in this section is proved by the renewed activity and the display of interest by money people. The Bell-Wood mine is in the center of the zone and is attracting the attention and the admiration of geologists, engineers, miners and capitalists, and it seems reasonable to predict that in the near future Southern California mines will contribute to the world's wealth a bountiful supply of the precious metals and replace the state in its old coveted position as chief producer.

How Giant Ledge Reveals Its Great Wealth



HIGH HOPES INDULGED IN BY WONDER

PLANS ARE RIPE FOR MANY NEW PROJECTS

WILL TRY NEW CHLORINATION PROCESS

June Wonder Is Being Watched with Much Interest on Account of the Character of Its Ore

Special to The Herald. WONDER, Nev., Dec. 8.—That there will be at least one mill in the Wonder district within a reasonably short space of time has ceased to be a matter of doubt. Gust Stenfalt, superintendent of the Lost Chord, has been in San Francisco, where he talked over the mill project numerous times with Magnus Kjelsberg, principal owner of the Lost Chord, and one of the most successful mining men in the country. The result of these discussions was a determination to build the mill just as soon as the financial conditions become such that money for any big enterprise can be obtained from the banks.

The plan, as announced by Mr. Stenfalt on his return to Wonder, is to build a mill of at least twenty-five stamps, and also a concentrator, so that nothing but the concentrates will be shipped from the Wonder district. The cyanide process is not regarded as practical here for the reason that the characteristic rock carries both gold and silver, and would not give up all its values under this treatment. The only processes that would make feasible the shipping of pure bullion from the Wonder district are smelting and the improved chlorination process. The Nevada rights to the latter are controlled by the syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists who are the principal owners of the Nevada Wonder. They intend, eventually, to install a chlorination process mill in this district, and, with this end in view, have completed preliminary arrangements for bringing electric power into the district through a distance of seventy-five miles from the Carson river. It is not probable, however, that this project will be pushed through within a couple of years.

Lost Chord Comprising The present showing on the Lost Chord gives assurance of a great body of milling ore interspersed with high grade. In the winter the vein has been proved to have the remarkable width of forty-five feet, with mineral bearing quartz all the way across, and values in places that run well beyond \$100 a ton. Several great parallel ledges traverse this northwest section of the district, cutting through the Spider-Wasp and other prominent properties.

Another plan for a mill for the district is now under consideration by T. W. Treanor, who made a careful study of the conditions here, and announced, before his departure, that the prospects for an enterprise of this kind exceeded his most sanguine expectations, despite the fact that the latter had been brought up to a high pitch by the reports of experts who had been on the ground before him. Mr. Treanor went back to San Francisco to confer with associates there.

One of the most active spots in Wonder at present is in the vicinity of the main workings of the June Wonder Mining company. This was one of the first discoveries of pay mineral in the Wonder district. Under the aggressive management of the Gibraltar Investment company of Denver this property was early equipped with a whim and the shaft pushed to a depth of 230 feet. The June Wonder plant is one of the most complete in the district, and is of sufficient capacity to sink to a depth of 750 feet with a maximum skip load of 1000 pounds.

Perhaps no property in this district has been watched with greater interest by experienced mining men than the June Wonder. This fact is largely due to the character of the ore and the extreme regularity and uniformity of the hanging wall of the vein. The ore differs from the general character of the ore of this camp in that it carries copper and lead besides the usual gold and silver values. Values up to 40 per cent in copper have been found, and all of the first class ore gives commercially profitable returns in both copper and lead, besides the gold and silver values.

Stomach Coughs Do not allow a cold to linger, as it indicates some throat or lung trouble. The timely use of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will avoid all danger.

SITUATION IS NOT VERY ENCOURAGING

GOLDFIELD'S STRIKE STOPS ALL WORK

HAUGHTY SMELTER TRUST IS PENITENT

Florence Goldfield Will Enter the List of Dividend Payers at the Beginning of the New Year

Special to The Herald. GOLDFIELD, Nev., Dec. 8.—The situation here is followed by a question mark, as the outside world now knows. Practically all the mines are closed on account of the refusal of the miners to accept scrip. The mine owners are standing firm on the ground they have taken in the matter. They have notified the miners that the contract as to wages has been abrogated by the union itself on account of a non-referendum vote.

The union men take the position that they have not violated the contract, which stipulates that no strike or lock-out shall be declared without a two-thirds referendum vote. At a recent meeting it is said that this referendum vote was taken and the motion to walk out was carried with but one dissenting vote.

Moreover, the miners declare that the operators themselves violated the agreement first "by agreeing to pay the men only in scrip, whereas the agreement was for \$5 a day gold for all underground men and \$4.50 gold a day for surface men.

The sentiment of the men is that they will accept checks of the different producing mines, because the paper will have proved mines back of it. This paper can be obtained payable within a day or two. In other words, the miners want paper backed by the companies operating properties that have shipped ore and are known to be of worth.

Though there have been several acts of violence in the district nothing of the kind in a general way has appeared up to the present moment, but the arrival of the federal troops may precipitate trouble very suddenly. The men did not believe that such action would be taken and were therefore somewhat caught unprepared as to policy. There is no denying that there is much suppressed excitement and it may require only the fanned utterances of an adroit leader to sweep things to a climax. Such a contingency, of course, can be viewed only as a calamity in more senses than one.

The smelter trust has become alarmed over the agitation against the way in which they have been treating the operators. When the chamber of commerce threatened to carry the war to Washington, and, indeed, had already brought the matter to the attention of the federal authorities, the trust bestirred itself. An agent was dispatched to the national capital and another was sent to Goldfield. The first gentleman learned that the trust was thought to have gone too far in the protection of its own interests and thereby to have done an inexcusable injury to the mine owners. The emissary was in earnest and would give the trust the go-by and care for their own product if different treatment was not accorded by the outside corporation.

As the prospects look good for a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty the chamber of commerce has called off the announced mass meeting and will not appeal to Washington.

The Florence Goldfield has entered the list of dividend payers of the camp, or rather, will do so with the beginning of the new year. The directors of the company decided there was enough money available to start some of it, so that the stockholders would have a little spending money in these times of distress. There was very little debate over the advisability of declaring the dividend. A few resolutions were passed and then it was all ended. The dividend checks were sent out on January 2 to stockholders who are on record by December 20. The dividend will call for \$105,000, as it is at the rate of 10 cents a share, and 1,050,000 shares of the stock have been issued, leaving 200,000 in the treasury.

History Interesting The mine has a remarkable history. Tom Lockhart, in the early days of the camp's history, purchased the ground for a small sum, and he, with his partner, A. D. Parker, has been in control of the company ever since. George Wingfield and Senator George S. Nixon are also heavy shareholders. The first ore from the property was shipped by J. P. Sweeney and associates, who secured a lease on the south block of ground on the Florence. When this lease expired the company took charge of the work.

PIUTE DISTRICT BUSY WITH WORK IT IS EXPECTED TO REPEAT ITS EARLY HISTORY

Tunnels Reveal Veins of Ore Fourteen Feet in Width—Mill Will Be Installed in the Spring

RAWHIDE SHOWS UP WITH PHENOMENAL ASSAYS

BIG CHIEF IS READY TO PUSH DEVELOPMENT

PIOCHE RECORDS LARGE BULLION SHIPMENT

Open Every Night Till Xmas

Smelter to Be Reopened

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of opening up what promises to be the big mine of the camp. Only about enough ore was shipped to meet the pay roll. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 feet, and drifts and crosscuts were run at the 150 and 200-foot levels. In the meantime a bonanza had been made on what is known as the Rolly ledge on the northeast end of the Florence. In a few months over \$1,000,000 worth of ore was taken out. The drift from the company shaft was extended north at the 250-foot level to the Rolly, and there was found to be an almost continuous ore body for the entire distance of 1300 feet. The company continued the policy of leasing, and an immense amount of work has been done by lessees, and immense ore shoots have been found, and of higher grade than was ever mined in the company's workings on the Rolly. The Little Florence, as well as the Mohawk Florence, on the Red King, and the Rogers Syndicate to the south of the main workings, are very rich. These discoveries have been made since last spring, and they promise to open the mine to the east of the Rolly, is also a good shipper of ore that runs in the neighborhood of \$100 a ton.

A shoot of high grade quartzite ore has been developed in the Black Butte Consolidated property at Diamondfield, and the famous old producer will soon market bonanza rock again.

It is believed by the management that the quartzite shoot, which produced a fortune in the leasing days, and which faulted between the 150 and 200-foot levels, has been picked up on the south side of the hill.

The ore that is now being plentifully extracted runs about \$100 to the ton. This quality is found in a seam from ten to fourteen inches wide, while the ledge itself is several feet in width. By sorting more carefully it is believed that the value of the shipments can easily be increased to nearly \$1000 to the ton.

Looks Like Bonanza In addition to this high grade there are many thousands of tons of ore blocked out in the mine that will run \$50 to the ton. The Black Butte looks like one of the company bonanzas of the camp.

A. A. Codd, who is president and manager of the St. Ives Leasing company, sent his superintendent, J. R. Sears, to look over the new camp of Rawhide. Mr. Sears is one of the most practical mining men in the Goldfield mining district, having had over twenty-five years practical experience in all sections of the mining country. He secured an option on one of the best blocks of ground open in the district for the St. Ives Leasing company, and Manager Codd has decided to take up the option, and at an early date a force of men will be put to work on the property.

Three thousand five hundred and seventy-two tons of ore were sent out to the different smelters and reduction work during seven days ending November 23, and this in spite of the fact that the mines, or at least all the producing mines of the district, were closed down Wednesday morning of that week, the miners refusing to work longer unless they were paid in gold coin or some secured paper. The total valuation of this ore, as near as can be figured, was \$350,000, a very substantial week under all the circumstances which existed.

There were shipped the smelters exactly 1600 tons; the Western Ore Purchasing company took care of 100 tons of the total output; the Nevada-Goldfield Reduction works had 143 tons; the Combination mill treated 425 tons of ore, taken from the Combination mine; the Kinkead mill handled 90 tons.

The Mohawk-Combination, which lease has expired and will figure no more in the weekly shipments from the Goldfield camp, shipped nearly 1600 tons to the smelter in the last four days of its life, with an average valuation of \$100 to the ton. In the future the shipments from this block of ground will be registered to the credit of the parent company.

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CONTRACT IS LET FOR BIG STAMP MILL

AURORA BULLFROG RESUMES ACTIVE WORK

DIAMOND QUEEN PILES UP HIGH VALUES

Gold Bar Plant Is Expected to Be Completed by the Middle of the Current Month

Special to The Herald. RHYOLITE, Nev., Dec. 7.—The contract for the Homestake King mill has been let to the Colorado Iron works, represented by John E. Rothwell and W. B. Milliken.

The Homestake-King officials also made a contract with the Nevada-California Power company for 400 horsepower, the contract covering a period of ten years. A five-mile spur from the Rhyolite substation will be built at once to accommodate the Homestake-King and Gold Bar mills.

The mill will be built at the mine, close to the workings, at a point only a few hundred feet north of the Gold Bar plant.

The officials decided to put in a larger mill than they at first had planned, of accepted plans calling for twenty-five stamps, which means a daily capacity of 125 tons. The survey for the millsite has been made and excavation work will be started at once. Mr. Milliken estimates that it will require at least four and perhaps five months to complete the work.

The mill tests show an extraction of 98.1 per cent in gold and 94 per cent in silver, making a saving of 96 per cent in values, which is a high saving. Eighty-two per cent of the values are saved by amalgamation and the balance by leaching.

T. C. Blair, superintendent of the Aurora Bullfrog near Springdale, has resumed sinking at the property, and he says it is his intention to go down 150 feet further before undertaking any more lateral exploration. The shaft is now down 100 feet. At this level the vein was crosscut and showed a width of seventy feet.

The highest values appeared on the foot and hanging walls. Twenty-two feet of foot wall gave an average of from \$8 to \$10; and about ten feet on the hanging showed similar values.

Drifts twenty feet each way were run from the level. The south drift returned averages of about \$12 in gold and Mr. Blair says there has been a steady improvement with distance.

The values in the north drift were not quite so high, but it is thought to be nearing a rich shoot which dipped out of the shaft at twenty-two feet.

Stream Rich Fred Strihke, who is interested in the Diamond Queen, reports the mineral showing there one of the finest to be found in any part of the Bullfrog district.

He says that there are eighteen tons of ore on the dump and that the lowest assay ever obtained was \$238 in gold. Even the waste dump returned values of from \$19 to \$39 the dump.

The ledge on which the development is now being done measures forty feet in width, and the lowest return from a sampling all the way across, Mr. Strihke says was \$8, while the high grade strikes into the thousands. The formation in which the values occur is porphyry.

Some sixty feet away is another porphyry dike covered with a lime siliceous where assays as high as \$19 have been obtained. This vein has been only partially prospected, but Mr. Strihke thinks that it will prove equally as rich as the other.

The property is situated north of Bare Mountain, and about eight miles from Rhyolite. It is now being operated by leasees and it is his intention to get out a shipment in a short time.

The Pilgrim property, embracing four claims situated about 2500 feet north of the Mayflower, will start up very soon under the management of B. G. Giles. At present a crosscut ledge that shows up well on the surface. This tunnel it is said, will be bored 100 feet farther.

Phillips & Moers, leasees at the Gibraltar, are assembling a shipment and will send it out as soon as the smelters are in a position to handle the ore. They have over four tons of high grade which will go in the vicinity of \$300, and the rest of the consignment will be made up from lower grade material which has accumulated to the value of \$39 the dump.

A sample of the waste assayed a few days ago responded with \$39 in gold. The leasees have a lot of ore of this grade and they have concluded to ship it along with the high grade.

This mill says that if there were a custom mill in the district they could furnish a large amount of excellent milling ore.

Looks Good L. E. Bedford, superintendent of the Gold Bar, states that the mill now under construction at the property will be completed by the middle of December.

The only contingency regarding the operation on this date is the possible delay of power by the Nevada-California Power company. Things in this direction, however, are being rushed and the power people think that they will be able to get the line completed by the time the mill is.

The plant is ten stamps and the process, according to tests, is well adapted to the treatment of the Gold Bar ore.

C. Kyle Smith, general manager of the Lee Gold Creek, reports a very satisfactory mineral condition in this property. Tunnel No. 1, a drift on the vein, is in fifty feet and a recent sampling of the face returned an average of \$283 to the ton in gold.

Mr. Smith explains, however, that this is not to be regarded as an average of the mine. Rich bunches frequently occur, and the average stated was made from samples when one of these bunches appeared. The general average, he says, is of an excellent milling quality, but is considerably below the figures named.

Picked samples go into three figures. Work has been suspended on tunnel No. 2 for the time being, and the men formerly employed there are building a road from the main road between Rhyolite and the Keane Wonder to the property. This will reduce the distance to Rhyolite, the supply point, about four miles.

The Mayflower ore are being tested at both Los Angeles and Denver, and it is understood that when the company is thoroughly satisfied as to the possible best adapted to their treatment a contract will be let for a milling plant.

The Mayflower has already an immense amount of milling ore blocked out and the management thinks that the installation of a mill is thoroughly warranted.

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