

Articles from the *Mining And Metallurgical Journal* (Los Angeles):

1897

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, October 1, 1897, pp. 9-10:
[c. 1:]

CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

[p. 9, c. 3:]

MOUNTAIN SPRING CANON

SOUTHERN INYO COUNTY.

September 22, 1897.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—This being the first time this camp has been mentioned in the JOURNAL, so that your readers may know where the future big and last camp will be, of our position of the desert I will say, in going from Coyote Hole and Indian Wells to Darwin, in almost an easterly direction, after traveling about eighteen miles, passing Desert Spring on the way, you come to our canon [cañon], which is filled with joy and pleasure, for the first sight one sees is a group of willows and alongside it a lovely spring of the coolest and freshest mountain water ever tasted. We travel through this canon on the old-established stage road to Darwin. After going east through the canon about five miles, we now come to where the wood begins, or what is known in Nevada as Knot Pine. Fourteen miles from the mouth of this canon to Summit, and on the east slope, is a quantity of this knotty pine—good wood for fuel and mine timbers.

Thousands of people passed through this canon during the Darwin excitement, but none of the miners ever knew that quartz ledges existed, and it was left to Juan Andrada, a Mexican and old Comstock miner, to discover the first ledge, not a dozen feet from the stage road and about a half mile from the mouth of the canon. The ledge is on an average of 5 feet, the assay value being about \$20 per ton, free gold and gold sulphurets. The canon cuts the ledge in two, and it runs in a northerly direction. The pitch of the ledge is about 45 degrees east. The hanging wall is porphyry, and foot, slate. The quartz ledges in this canon are capped with iron. Andrada called his first find Bonanza No. 1. In this there is a shaft or incline on the ledge 100 feet deep; also a shaft on another part of [the] ledge 38 feet deep. About 600 feet from this, on [the] same ledge is another incline 50 feet deep, with water in the bottom and in good milling ore. Juan Andrada has developing his claims and paying for the same out of his mine.

The Bailey & Shannon claim comes next with a tunnel 110 feet, with a 20 foot ledge of \$30 ore.

The Lowery ledge is a large one, but very little work has been done on it, the reason being, no money to develop it.

Next comes the Daisy Bell, with a four feet ledge of good milling ore. A tunnel is run in on the ledge 47 feet, with a shaft sunk at [the] end of it, fifteen feet deep. Those mentioned are all in one group.

Next is the Old Jackass claim, located the same date as Bonanza No. 1, and relocated January 1, 1897, by Kemp & Co., has a 3 foot ledge of ore, which will average \$30 per ton. The owners have started an incline and are down about 18 feet on rich ore.

Vanburg & Shirley mine has a ledge 2½ feet wide, with a shaft 50 feet deep. In this group are four other claims that show up well, but there has been little work done.

The Merton has a ten-foot hole on 2 feet of good ore.

The Dead Cow, Thos. Pruitt, owner, has in it a rich streak of free gold ore, 1 foot wide. Davis mine, 15-foot shaft, on 18 inches [of] good milling ore. J. M. Wallbrick, of Los Angeles, has a mine, with [an] incline 130 feet, on good ore. A good milling proposition.

Dye & King claim 38-foot shaft in eighteen inches of good ore. On same claim, another [p. 10, c. 1:] ledge, 3 feet wide, with a 20-foot shaft. Frank Carterne claims 4-foot ledge in 40 feet tunnel, and a number of other claims of which I have not the names.

The Slate Range come [comes] in from the south at this point, with porphyry on either side, and apparently cuts into this granite mountain in such a manner as to form dykes of all possible shapes. The top of the mountain above the canon at this place is 4000 feet higher than the canon—the canon being 2000 feet above sea level.

The owners of the above-named claims are all poor men, and, notwithstanding, they all firmly believe they have a big things, they will one and all give capitalists an even show if they come in and put up a good mill—this is all that is needed to make this camp more of a moneyed proposition than Randsburg ever was. We have wood and water, in a regular formation, with our ledges prospected 4000 feet deep, with a chance of getting cheap electric power from [the] south fork of [the] Kern.

MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, October 1, 1897, pp. 11-12:
[c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

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KERN COUNTY.

Work has commenced on the new railroad from Kramer to Randsburg. It is stated that this road will be an independent line, and will not be in control of the company that is to build the road from Salt Lake City to San Pedro.

Messrs. Hammand and Lively, owners of the Zelda, an extension of the Phoenix mine at Randsburg, uncovered a 13-foot ledge on that claim last week. The ore is free milling and averages about \$10 on top.

[c. 3:]

On the Big Top they are sinking on a 4½-foot ledge, that averages \$25. In this ledge is a vein, 8 to 16 inches in width, that carries \$100 rock.

The *Randsburg Miner* says, on the Golden Bar mine at Johannesburg, they are down 120 feet in shaft No. 1, and have a 13-foot ledge.

The Alameda has made another rich strike in shaft No. 3, where they found two feet of \$250 ore, at a depth of 75 feet.

Grading for the 10-stamp mill will be begun the first of next week, when Messrs. Griffith and Ritchie, of Los Angeles, will be in Johannesburg to supervise the work.

The concentrator expected to start up last week to run regularly. They have been much delayed by the non-arrival of some necessary parts of their machinery.

A piece of ore, weighing more than 1000 pounds was knocked down in the Rattlesnake mine, near the Red Mountain, last week at Randsburg, and the boys had a nice time sledging and gadding it into pieces of a suitable size to hoist. A drift was being started at a depth of 27 feet where the big piece was knocked down. The rock goes about \$40 per ton, and the prospect looks well.

[4-em dash]

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Mining And Metallurgical Journal, December 1, 1897, p. 8:

[c. 2:]

[cutoff rule]
CORRESPONDENCE
 [cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA
 (From Our Special Correspondent)

GARLOCK, Cal., Nov. 23, 1897.

Mr. Glesch, who bought the Clifton mine of Garlock, is opening the same in first-class style. We expect great things from this mine.

One hundred tons of ore from Mojave are to be milled and cyanided here next week for a test; if successful, a contract for 1000 tons will be let at once.

Five stamps more have been put in the Oakland Co.'s mill, and they are now at work.

Some remarkably rich strikes have been reported from the Panamint and Slate Range country, showing beautiful specimens of free gold.

It is feared that Johannesburg will take Garlock's Panamint trade when the railroad is finished, but with coal at \$7.50 per ton, and water free, we can always mill the ore of this country at \$3 to #4 per ton and get the work.

The new mining law is operating beautifully and is development the country more than any other one thing that has happened. In another year the old 'hold with monument' law will have lost its grip, and thousands of good claims will be open to good people to locate and operate.

Wm. Ross & Co., of San Francisco, are opening a fine copper property near the Mammoth and the coal mine. There is no mine in the world like a good copper mine near a coal mine.

OLD COR.

[4-em dash]

VIRGINIA DALE, Nov. 20, 1897.

(From an Occasional Correspondent)

The Star King mine is fast becoming one of the best property one of the best prospects in the district. It now has a shaft one hundred feet deep with one hundred feet of drifts which show a fine body of ore in every part of the mine.

Mr. A. E. Saxton recently bought this claim from Mr. Botsford of the Brooklyn mine. Mr. Saxton thinks a great deal of the mine and is pushing the development as fast as possible.

G. H. Harn has returned has returned to camp and is personally superintending the work on his O. K. mine. The O. K. is one of the largest, [c. 3] and according to the assays, one of the richest ledges in the camp.

Among the most prominent properties in the district is the Gold Basin group, which consists of ten claims, all adjoining each other, and containing fifteen distinct and well defined ledges showing from \$10 to \$266 per ton. There are several shafts on these ledges ranging in depth from ten to one hundred feet, and the deeper, the larger the ledges, and the best ore is found in the bottom of the deepest shafts. Mr. Isaac Reed, the principal owner and superintendent of the Gold Basin mines, has just completed an arastral on the mines and is working some of the free milling ore obtainable, which he expects to yield \$25 per ton.

Mr. Reed also has a good road built in the mountain and is now camped on his mines, and can drive all over each and every claim.

Herley & White are digging a well in the big wash five miles south of Dale City, and expect to get water very soon. If they are successful it means a great deal for the district, as the well will be right among the mines and almost in the very heart of the district.

Mr. Wellington, of Hardy & Wellington, of the Vogledebob mine, has gone to Los Angeles for a few days on business.

Porter Davis and J. C. Goff are now camped in Gold Basin. They have located some extensions on some of the Gold Basin claims and are doing assessments on them. These gentlemen also in connection with Capt. Covington of Redlands and Frink Bros. of Old San Bernardino, own the Wallthall claim, located three-quarters of a mile west of Gold Basin. They report that this claim, with fifteen feet of work, has developed into a \$15,000 mine. And the rock they bring up to Gold Basin to horn fully justifies all their assertions. They expect Mr. Covington and Frink Bros. every day, and as soon as they arrive the boys expect to start down on the Wallthall.

"DALE MINER."

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, December 15, 1897, p. 10:

[c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE

[4-em dash]

CALIFORNIA.

(From our Special Correspondent)

DALE CITY, DEC. 17, '97.

EDITOR JOURNAL: Times are quite lively in this part of the country at present, as nearly everyone owning mines here are doing their annual assessment work.

Curtis & Donovan have struck it rich on a placer mine that they located lately. They are taking out from \$30 to \$50 per day, with a small dry washer. They have taken out over \$5,000 so far this year. Others are making good wages dry washing and are taking out some fine nuggets.

A. Meriam found a fine nugget the other day, worth nearly \$40.

Mr. Barr is doing an assessment for Fink & Curtis. He has concluded to let his bonanza grow a while before doing much more on it.

Lee and Hinkley have struck some fine specimen rock in their mine. They have a fine property and are developing it in good shape.

A. C. Goacher has a few men at work developing his numerous properties and is taking out some good pay dirt.

J. D. Rankins & partner have commenced work on their Bon Ton mine. It is without a doubt the best property in this party of the district for a good company as the ledge is large and a good grade of ore. They have two claims on the ledge and have several shafts on them—situated about 10 miles south of Dale City.

J. G. Young has taken a lease and bond on the Jim Budd mine and has struck a fine shoot of high grade, a part of it is red oxide of copper showing free gold, and assays up in the hundreds; also, has fine indications for water, which would be a bonanza in itself.

Jack Killian & partner have out several tons of good ore that they will soon run through the little mill at Dale. [Continued:]

p. 11, c. 1:

Mr. Meacham will soon move his mill from 29 Palms to this place.

What is needed here is a good stamp mill and concentrators to do custom work, as this part of the country is ribbed with ledges of the precious metal and there would be a hundred men at work here, where there is only one now, if they could get their ore worked at a reasonable cost. It would pay some good enterprising man with means to investigate and build a good custom mill.

SIM DIP.

1898

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, February 1, 1898, pp. 13-14:
[p. 13, c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

Mojave Mining District.

[From an Occasional Correspondent.]

EDITOR JOURNAL:—As a subscriber to the JOURNAL, I have concluded to say a few words about our camp, which has never been mentioned before in your journal, but which we hope to see more prominently mentioned the coming year.

There promises to be a great deal of heavy development work done in the district during the coming year of '98. A great deal has already been done, but so far without the aid of capital.

All the miners in the district now realize the need of legitimate capital to put in a mill to reduce their ores, the present method of handling being a very heavy tax on the camp. Selby's charges for treatment being \$13 per ton, S. P. R. R. \$3.85 and handling \$1.25 in carload lots. That mining can be done in this district under such a handicap and also pay its way in the development, is a very strong evidence of the pay ore in this district and that there is a great opening here, close to Los Angeles, for mining capital and it will cost very little to investigate it, as it is right at your doors [door?], without chasing off to snow-bound Alaska. This district is about four miles from the town of Mojave, the central and highest point being Soledad Peak.

I will try to enumerate a few of the properties that have considerable work done on them and a great deal of ore on the dump ready for a mill to handle. Of these the Gypsy has shipped the most ore and has between 150 and 200 tons on the dump, the property at present being closed down and under bond.

The Grey Eagle comes next with a two-foot body of ore at fifty feet in depth. Not far away is the valuable property being developed by Baker and Conklin, known as the Elephant, showing a four foot vein of \$100 ore. The Mojave Bonanza and Independence come next, then the Double Standard group, one of our stock companies, which proposes to open up in big shape during the coming year. The White Peak group embraces some very valuable properties and they propose developments on a large scale during 1898.

The Ojai has been making such a good showing that it is also under bond. The latest strike has been made by Donald & Rodgers on the Income—they have just shipped a carload of very rich ore to Selby. There has been considerable work done on this property, two shafts being down with as eighty- [eighty] foot drift in No. 1 cutting a number of very rich stringers at the eighty-foot level. The prediction of mining men who have seen the property is that it will prove worthy of its name.

The Bowers group of mines has been recently bonded to an English company and the opening up of these properties will do a great deal to advance the interests of the camp.

Of the three stock companies here only one of them as yet has done any work. Such companies are proverbially slow, which is one of the main reasons miners do not put more faith in them. There can be no question that such companies, when backed by capital, are a great blessing to the miner and prospector.

[p. 14, c. 1:]

As I have stated before, there is a place in this district for legitimate capital which will give good returns on the investment. We require a mill to handle our ores and the miners of this district will glad to contract with any responsible party who will get one in.

A DESERT MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 1, 1898, p. 11:

c. 3:

CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA

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[March 1, 1898, continued from p. 11:]

[p. 12, c. 1:]

DAGGETT, SAN BERNARDINO CO., CAL.

February 19th, 1898.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—This section of the country is looming up in great shape and future developments will be carried on in a grand scale.

That is country has a great quantity of borax in sight the following notes on the Pacific Coast Borax Co. will demonstrate.

There has been a general change of management in the operation of the mines. During the past year the ore has been extracted by contract, but the company have placed their own men in the mine and will take out just what ore they want, and pay the men by the day, direct from the company's funds. There are from fifty to seventy-five men working in the mine at the present time. Four 20-mule teams and a steam wagon are required to haul the ore from the mine to the railroad. With these facilities the company can ship 120 tons of ore per day, or about eight to ten cars. There are twenty claims owned by the Pacific Coast Borax Co. on two parallel ledges which run through the country. Nearly all the claims follow the trend of the ledges. The larger of the two ledges was supposed to have been too low grade and was not worked until recently, when they have extracted a large quantity of marketable ore, that is, ore sufficiently high grade to ship.

This company is busily engaged in building a railroad from twelve miles north of Daggett to the borax mine. They have a force of men and thirty teams at work. During the construction of this road they will have to build a large bridge across the Mojave River. There is a great quantity (some twenty to thirty carloads) of rails and ties on the ground. This road will be standard gauge for [the] first half of the distance with a third rail in between the other two for the convenience of the narrow gauge train. At the terminus of the standard gauge road there will be, it is reported, erected a refinery to work the low-grade ores in the mines and on the dump, of which there is an unlimited quantity. From this point the road will be narrow gauge and run up Borax Canyon, an irregular, tortuous [tortuous] defile in the mountains. The reason of this [c. 2:] move on the part of the company, it is said, was to tap the mines belonging to the firm, which are located in the vicinity of the canyon.

Under the present management these properties bid fair to be a dividend-paying proposition for many years to come.

Bartlett & Stanley are working a few men prospecting their borax mine in this section. They are experimenting as to the best process for the extraction of the acid. They have a small plant and have succeeded in extracting the acid on the ground very economically. These gentlemen have just shipped in a consignment of sulphuric acid, to be used in freeing the acid from the ore. Crude acid, averaging 75 per cent., is shipped to San Francisco, where it is refined and marketed all over the world. It is thought that in time they will rival the Pacific Coast Works.

The silver mines are all shut down and the once lively camp of Calico is now deserted and dead.

There is considerable prospecting going on in the desert for gold ores, and some prospects already discovered bid fair to develop into paying properties. It is hoped that the new mill at Barstow will give an impetus to the mining industry of this section as the miners still have an opportunity to sell their ores to the sampling works erected in connection with this mill.

It is reported that J. R. Lane has bought the Preston mine from Thos. Preston. This mine is located about twenty miles north of Daggett. He will erect a 10-stamp mill thereon.

INVINCIBLE.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 15, 1898, p. 14:
[c. 2:]

**CORRESPONDENCE
CALIFORNIA.
(From our Special Correspondence.)
Greenhorn Mining District.**

Placer mining has been more or less active in the Greenhorn mountains, in the northern central part of Kern County, for the past twenty-five years, and during that time there has been at intervals prospecting for quartz and a few ledges worked by arrastras; but, until the last two years, there has not been enough work done on the ledges to demonstrate their value, the first one developed is what is known as the Wagaman mine, forty miles northeast from Bakersfield, on which the Wagaman Brothers erected a five-stamp mill last summer, and have produced over \$20,000.00 in bullion, running the mill in day time only. The pay shoot is quite extensive and the ore free milling and high grade, running from \$50 to \$100 per ton. They are down to the 200-foot level, and have just drifted into a body of very rich ore. Their next clean-up is expected to eclipse all former ones. It is current talk that they are negotiating a sale of the property at \$40,000, and it is quite probable that the sale will be consummated.

Wm. Boom is developing an adjoining property on the same ledge, and is down 165 feet, has milled some very good ore, but has not yet struck any extensive pay shoot. He is now drifting to find ore.

There are several other claims in the immediate vicinity with more or less development and with encouraging prospects.

The Blue Chief mine, about eight miles north, is owned by Walter James, Gus. Kratzmer and Mrs. Canfield, all of Bakersfield. They have just completed a 5-stamp mill with McGlew concentrator, commenced crushing on the 16th of January. The first run was from the dumps of two shafts, the better ore having been shipped before the mill was completed. The ore shipped ran something over \$80 per ton. I do not know how much was realized from the ore milled, but presume it did not run very high, as a large part of it is refuse. They are now running on ore from the 80-foot level. This is much better ore, and the owners will undoubtedly realize a handsome profit over cost of mining and milling. Wood and water are plenty. Wood does not cost, delivered at the mill, to exceed \$2 per cord. Fifteen men are now employed, and as soon as the levels are run, the force will be increased and the mill run day and night. The ore vein is from eighteen inches to four feet wide. Besides the free gold, there is from one to three per cent sulphurets in the ore, which are very rich.

The Queen, a few hundred yards south, owned by Kratzmer & Sanders, is a promising prospect. It is a sulphuret ore, and assays well in both gold and silver.

The Silver Bill, close by, owned by Tracy, Harden, Kratzmer and others, has quite an amount of development work on it, and shows some very fine silver ore and carries some gold.

Taylor and Murphey's mine, about four miles east, and on the other side of the summit is showing a good vein of free milling ore of high grade. The development work is going ahead without cessation, and they are confident of showing up a good property in a short time.

There are a large number of other properties on which work will be done this season, and it now looks as though Greenhorn would soon be a lively camp. FIDELITY.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 15, 1898, p. 15:

[p. 15, c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.

CALIFORNIA.

KERN COUNTY.

A well is being put down at the Visalia mill in Garlock.

Col. Brooks is sinking to bed rock on his Chicago placer claim, just east of Johannesburg.

Heavy machinery and timbers from Mojave have gone to Slate Range. A 5-stamp mill is being built there.

[c. 3:]

At the King Solomon, on Bull Hill, a new 600-foot cable has been put in, and the engine has been enlarged so as to work the deep shaft. The main shaft is down 350 feet.

High grade ore is being bagged daily at the W. J. Bryan mine near Shirt Tail Hollow. Grass roots ore runs \$50.

The St. Elmo has been leased by Reynolds & Co., of Victor, and a carload of ore was shipped to their Victor mill last week. Mr. Walker is in charge.—*California Rand*.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 1, 1898, pp. 13-14:

[p. 13, c. 2:]

CORRESPONDENCE

[cutoff rule]

[c. 3:]

CALIFORNIA.

Eagle Mountain Mining District.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The Eagle Mountains are located about 40 miles northeast of Walters, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, in Riverside County.

A few years ago, nearly all the mines in the district could be had for a few hundred dollars, while today there are very few mines to be had for any price.

One must not mistake what I saw as meaning there are no mines in the Eagle mountains, because "the woods are full of them."

Among the most noted is the Iron Chief mine, owned by Robert Straus, C. D. Lane, of the Utica mine, in Calaveras county, Cal., and Col. Shinn, of Los Angeles, Cal. There are 15 cars of machinery at Walters Station for the Iron Chief mine, and more to come. This machinery is to be used in the construction of an 80-ton cyanide plant, to work the ores of the Iron Chief mine, and it is probable that they will do custom work.

The Cactus mine was bonded last week for \$90,000. The mine is well developed and is showing up in good shape.

Development work is being vigorously prosecuted on the Buzzard Springs and Jordan properties. These claims are first class properties, and will one day make good-paying propositions.

The Colosus [Colossus], owned by W. E. Cummings, the Los Angeles shoe man, Mr. Forthyse and Mr. Coon, has a great quantity of ore in sight and is showing up rich. There is a 16-foot quartz vine on the property.

Frank Baxter has \$70 rock in his Tough Nut mine. The Tough Nut is one of the best mines in this district.

Billy Blair also has a good piece of property in his New Era mine. There is a 20-inch vein of rock, going \$119 to the ton. There is not much development at present on this mine; but, before the year is out, we expect to see a large dump and a well-developed mine.

There was a contract let for extensive development work on the Yankee Girl mine, owned by Messrs. Baxter & Blair.

Development work on the Black Bird, Kangaroo and Black Eagle mines goes steadily on. The owners have been figuring on shipping some ore.

The Bald Eagle and Golden Eagle mines, [p. 14, c. 1:] owned by Walter W. Brown, are showing up well. Mr. Brown has one of the largest bodies of ore in the country. There is a vein on the property which will average 65 feet in width and carries \$26 in gold. It is a black hematite iron ore. Assays as high as \$400 per ton have been obtained from these properties.

The Dry Placers, in Bald Eagle, Wash., are also very rich. A few men working one shift took out \$600 in the month of February.

In the McCoy district, just east of the Eagle Mountains district, the mines are all looking well.

Herbert Lang and J. J. Lonergan, of Los Angeles, Cal., have just completed an examination of the Jumbo and Hank properties. There is a well defined ledge of quartz, running as high as \$60 in gold and 35 per cent in copper.

In the Corn Spring and Chucawallas, considerable prospecting and development work is going on. In fact, there is more activity in that section at the present time than has been noted for years.

H. A. Adams, who has been working an arrastra in Corn Springs, has just sent in a bar of gold bullion.

Charles Robinson, H. Fink and Mike Conway have a good piece of property in the Corn Springs district. Ore tha assays \$400 has been taken out of their property.

The Chucawalla Mining and Milling Co., under the superintendency of Mr. Carter, the new superintendent, is working \$20 ore with excellent results. Mr. Barter is a Colorado man and is making things in and around the company's mines look pretty lively.

The Granite Mine is reported bonded. They anticipate commencing active development work soon.

Crawford & Bowles are working the San Diego mines. They recently encountered a good lead, from which they are extracting some first class ore.

The Sterling Gold Mining Company have a well defined ledge of good ore. They are figuring on putting in a mill and cyanide plant.

Fish & Co., of the Calico Range, are putting in a 10-stamp mill to work ore from the Dos Palmas Mine, at Dos Palmas.

The lack of water is a serious draw back to mining in this section as the present time; but, with a little capital invested, there could be developed a sufficient supply at numerous place to supply the whole country round.

The past two or three years have witness an increasing interest in mining affairs in this county. There are many latent resources in the county which will be developed when better or cheaper transportation facilities are afforded.

April 1, 1898, p. 14:

[CORRESPONDENCE]

[p. 14, c. 2:]

Santa Paula Mines.

A valuable group of mines, north of Borax Lake, in the Argus Mountain range, 26 miles northeast from Randsburg, in Inyo County is the Santa Paul group, owned by F. M. Edgar, R. H. Irvin, John Starr and L. M. Hirdison, of Santa Paula, Ventura County.

The group consists of the Comet, Starr, Santa Paula, and three others, all in the same locality. The principal has been done on the Comet and Starr at the junction of the two claims. A shaft has been sunk to a depth of ninety feet, following the ledge all the way, and prospecting the entire depth. Side drifts have been made at the bottom, and also part way down. A large quantity of ore is on the dump, which assays all the way from \$38.50 to \$126 per ton. The ore is stained with copper, and looks different from the ore around Randsburg. It also contains some silver. The Santa Paula is on a steep hill side, near a mile distant, but in plain view, and shows a larger body of ore, but not enough work has been done to tell what is beneath until recently, when they have had two men developing the Santa Paul ledge for some time, considerable ore is being taken out that will average \$35. The rock in this mine is of a softer character and no so copper stained. The company is now working 4 men, and have a comfortable tent house, with a shaft-house at the mine. It is also the intention of the company to develop the Kilmer claim, situated about 3 miles from the Santa Paul group. The only assay made from this claim, from ore taken from the surface, showed \$67.18 in gold and \$1.50 in silver. Some work has been done on each of the other prospects, but not enough to indicate what they are. In a short time one of the gentlemen interested will go out to the mines to ascertain whether water can be developed in the vicinity to operated a 5-stamp mill, and if so a mill will be put in. The owners have shipped some ore to Selby's, at San Francisco, but they now propose to wait for the completion of the big mill at Barstow before shipping any more.

F. M. EDGAR.

April 1, 1898, p. 14, c. 3:

Arrow Mining District.

The Arrow Mining District is located in the Providence range of mountains in the eastern portion of San Bernardino county. Considerably activity has been displayed in that section in the last few weeks.

The Star and Crescent mining company, under the superintendency of George Berg, the general manager, are putting up two 2-stamp prospecting mills and a concentrating plant on their property at Gold Stone, 25 miles north of Fenner.

The death of P. H. Keane, which occurred the 12th of March at Needles, will have a tendency to settle the litigation of the Hidden Hill mining company, of which Thos. O'Brien of Needles is the principal owner, so that the old workings will again be made to pay equal with their handsome returns of the past, which was a record of a car load a month, with a value of \$9,000 per car.

Barker & Gannon are breaking ground for their new 20-horse power hoisting engine. They expect to be working from 18 to 20 men—three shifts per day—in about 60 days. Messrs. Barker & Gannon intend to sink their shaft to the 700 foot mark. They have now a 205-foot shaft which contains ore that will average \$17.85 per ton, and a ledge 22 inches in width from top to bottom. This ledge assays 30 feet from the surface of the ground., \$8.22 per ton. At 65 feet it averages \$67.50 per ton. The ore in the winze between the 100-foot and the 144-foot levels averages \$67.75. Hand samples going \$222 in gold and 12 per cent. copper have been taken.

From the 100-foot level down in the Barker & Gannons property the ore is nearly all copper sulphurettes.

John Domingo has struck a very rich streak of ore at 90 feet in his Mina Prieta.

Mr. Kerhl has secured the tailings of the Old Bonanza King mine and will work them with a Woods Dry Concentrator.

Things look far more favorable in this district than at any time in the last six years.

The new stamp mill at Barstow and the finding of water six miles from Fenner by the Santa Fe Pacific Railroad gives assurance that the low grade ores of the eastern part of San Bernardino county will soon find a market. The eastern capitalists, who have recently examined the mines of the Arrow mining district claim that it is nothing more than prejudice that deters capital from developing the desert properties.

They are now assured that the mines on the desert do go down and contain values that will pay to work. This is encouraging for us old timers who have had so much prejudice to contend with in seeking capital for our development work.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 15, 1898, p. 12:

[c. 2:]

[cutoff rule]
CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

BALLARAT, INYO COUNTY, CAL.

April 8, 1898.

[c. 2:]

EDITOR JOURNAL: Considerable the excitement lately inaugurated here, by the strike made on the Mineral Hill property, this camp has progressed wonderfully. Several deals have recently been consummated.

P. H. Pheby has bought the Burro mine, and intends pushing development work. Ten thousand dollars cash was paid for this property. Mr. Pheby has bought a 10-stamp mill, and is erecting the building for the mill. The boarding house and other necessary buildings are already up. Work on the mill will soon be commenced. There are 16 men employed in the mine at the present time.

Messrs. Palmer & Co. have bought the Curus mine, at old Panamint. Two concentrators have been shipped and will be placed on the property, to be used in connection with the old 10-stamp mill, which will be repaired and the mine will be developed.

Chas. Anthony is moving his 5-stamp mill, located in Pleasant Canon [Cañon], closer to water.

Weaver and Porter Bros. are putting in a custom mill at Ballarat. It is to be a 3-stamp mill.

The Bowman mine, in the Slate Range, has been sold to New York parties for \$25,000. There is a 100 foot shaft and 50 feet of drifts on this mine. The vein is 40 inches. From [a] test of 18 tons, the ore free mills \$20 to the ton, while the assay returns are \$35 per ton.

Montgomery Bros. are working 27 men. The Bryan mill is kept busy working 15 tons of ore a day.

It is reported the Radcliffe mine will soon start producing ore again. This mine has 800 feet of tunnels and 2 shafts. The vein averages 6 feet. A 25 ton test, by a stamp mill, showed \$15 free milling ore, and a \$10 [c. 3:] assay was secured from the tailings. The ore from this mine will be worked in the Anthony mill in Pleasant Canon [Cañon].

The Medreth mine is developing into a fine piece of property. The owners have a large force of men at work in the mine.

The Buckeye Consolidated Co. are hauling and milling their ore at Ballarat, in the custom mill belonging to Weaver & Porter Bros.

It is reported the Mineral Hill mines, located in Telescope Mountains, one of the highest ranges of the Mojave Desert, and in the South Park mining district, Inyo County, have been sold to New York parties.

The Telescope Range is 120 miles northwes[t] of the town of Mojave, from which place there is a good wagon road.

There are several hundred thousand tons of \$16 ore in sight. The new owners proposed to immediately erect a 5-stamp mill to thoroughly test this ore body. They expect to put up a wire rope tramway, and increase the capacity of the mill to 50 stamps. From a two-foot vein, the former owners extracted 25 tons of ore, an average value of \$74 per ton.

April 15, 1898, p. 15:

[Miscellaneous Mining News]

CALIFORNIA.

KERN COUNTY.

N. D. Burlingham has returned from the mines in the Sugland [Sageland] district, near Pah Ute mountains in Kern County. The five-stamp mill is completed and in operation, crushing from eight to ten tons of \$12 ore daily. Concentrators will be added shortly. The Golden Crescent Mining Company owns the properties in which Mr. Burlingham is the chief stockholder.

[6-em dash]

There is a great deal of activity in the mines around Randsburg just at present, and many of them are turning out big profits. About fifty tons of Kinyon ore have just been run through the mill. The output was \$6500. Selected small amounts of ore from the Magganetta run from \$200 to the ton. The Little Butte is said to have a quantity of \$45 ore at the bottom of its shaft.

From Johannesburg word comes that several mines are yielding \$20 ore.

[no dashes or rules]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Colorado Iron Works, of Denver, Colo., made another shipment of three carloads of machinery for the Randsburg Santa Fe Reduction Co., at Barstow, California. Up to date eight carloads have been shipped for this new mill now being erected at the above place.

[c. 2:]

CORRESPONDENCE
 [cutoff rule]

...
CALIFORNIA.

RANDSBURG, CAL., May 4th, 1898.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Complying with my promise while in Los Angeles I take this opportunity to drop you a line and give you what news there is obtainable.

[c. 3:]

The Little Butte has erected a building for their new windmill, and expect to have their plant in operation within the next few weeks.

John Singleton has sold a part interest in his Security mine in this district to D. M. Kelley for \$.500[?]. Development will now be prosecuted with vigor.

W. P. Young and P. W. Loyd, both of Pasadena, came through Randsburg the latter part of April on their way to the Argus and State [Slate] Range country, where they will spend some time prospecting for the precious metals.

Randsburg had another close call by fire recently. On April 29 a fire broke out in the rear of a restaurant and was gaining great headway when discovered.

The Eureka mill made a run of ore from the Black Hawk mine last week which showed up pretty well.

The Kinyon mine, located on Gold Hill, is being steadily worked by the Kinyon's, and produces its quota of first class ore.

Ore from the Yellow Aster is being milled which will raise the average of the ore produced by this mine.

Richard Callahan has secured a half-interest in the Lucky Boy mine, Rand mining district, from James Grant for \$250. The Lucky Boy is a splendid piece of property and will no doubt develop into a dividend-payer in the near future.

The *Miner* of this place reported that a ledge of ore had been discovered on a claim out near the Blackhawk mine that assayed \$11,000 per ton, but the *Miner* does not seem certain of the existance [existence] of the ledge, as it was not able to verify rumor before going to press. I have been unable to ascertain the source of the rumor or find the claim designated, but if anything authentic develops will let you know.

"ONE OE [OF] THEM."

May 15, 1898, p. 13:

[c. 1:]

[cutoff rule]
 Miscellaneous Mining News.
 [cutoff rule]

...
CALIFORNIA.

[c. 2:]

KERN COUNTY

Mr. Burcham says there is no longer any doubt about the permanence of Randsburg as a mining camp, as the properties are all showing better every day. Nearly 100 people from San Bernardino are out in that section and they all seem to be doing well.

[4-em dash]

The mills are Garlock are all running steadily—three of them on the Rand company's ore. The Harrison & Willard mill at Cudderback [Cuddeback] lake and the 10-stamp mill at Johannesburg are both running steadily with satisfactory results.

[4-em dash]

...

[c. 3:]

Randsburg Notes.

Messrs. J. J. Donovan, Angus Matheson and Chas. Adams have just milled twelve tons of ore from the Merton and Buckboard claims over south of the Marvel. The ore was milled at Codderback [Cuddebach] Lake and cleaned up \$12 per ton. They have a seven-foot ledge.

Mr. J. J. Donovan gave a bond on a quarter interest in the Golden Sheaf to Messrs. McKenzie and Long for \$500. Mr. Donovan says he thought he was driving a fine bargain, as the ore was low grade and the vein thin. But things have been reversed and he now knows the other fellows got the bargain, for they can take out \$500 in three days any time.

A large nugget weighing between fifteen and sixteen ounces, was found in a canyon near Kane Springs a few days ago by a man who was dry-washing there. It is not necessary to go to Klondike to find big nuggets.

The Merced mine has just had a run of forty-one tons of second-grade ore reduced at the Eureka mill which cleaned up \$1250; we called this pretty good for second grade ore. How does this strike the low grade camps?—*Randsburg Miner.*

...

[c. 3 continued:]

[4-em dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Randsburg-Santa Fe Reduction Company is constructing one of the largest mining plants in the state at that point. The plant consists of a 50 stamp mill, reduction and sampling works. A cyanide plant and smelter will be added as soon as the successful operation of the works already erected has been demonstrated.

This plant will be in operation on the custom plan, or the ore will be bought from the miners and worked up by the company, as the miners in the territory adjacent may deem best. When bought the price paid for the ore will be upon the basis indicated by the sampling process, through which all ores have to pass before being taken off the hands of the miner.

The works have been erected with the special object of working low grade ores. If they [continued on p. 14, c. 1:] do this successfully their value will be incalculable, both to the owners and miners of that section.

The work on the above mentioned plant is being done by the Colorado Iron Works Co., of Denver, under the personal charge of Superintendent McCabe. From 35 to 50 men are employed. There appears to be ample capital back of the scheme and the eastern end of the county, at least, hopes for its success.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, June 1, 1898, p. 13:

c. 1:

[Add: main title:]

CALIFORNIA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

Garlock.

Last Sunday, May 22nd, the Rand people shut off the supply of ore to the Henry Mill and also the Hughes Mill, throwing about forty men out of employment. It is rumored that the ore is hereafter to be milled at Barstow.

The Visalia Mill is still running on Rand ore, but the supply may stop at any time.

A 30-horse power boiler and engine has been placed in the Moxon Mill, and the 25-horse power engine has been removed.

Spangler Bros.' Mill had a break down last week, but is again running day and night on their rich ore from their mine at Garden Station.

W. B. McGrew, who has been a resident of Garlock for more than a year, died this week at Dolge Hotel, and was buried at Randsburg.

A number of families have moved away for summer and times will be dull until October.

Broadwell & Co. expect to move their large stock of goods to Randsburg, as soon as their fireproof building is reconstructed.

Water has been struck in the Radamacher Mine, at the depth of 75 feet.

The Grace tunnel has reached the 300-foot mark, and is within two feet of the ledge.

With three or four mills idle, there will probably be some new mines opened near town.

OLD COR.

[4-M dash]

...

[JUNE 1, 1898:]

NEVADA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

SILVER PEAK, May 17, '98.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—A few days ago, the Silver Peak Mining Corporation put a force of half dozen men on their property, situated about nine miles from Silver Peak.

John Chiatovich's mine, "Mary," is producing pretty fair grade of ore; there are about sixteen men employed in same mine and 300 tons of ore on the dump. Inside of a week, will start the ten stamp mill.

Louis Chiatovich's mining property in the southern part of the state, about sixty-five miles from this town, is the coming mine. There are about 100 tons of \$100 ore waiting for the five-stamp mill, which will start in a week or so, and after crushing said 100 tons of ore, the property will be kept going. No doubt the property will become one of the finest mines in the state.

IXL.

[June 1, 1898, p. 13:]

[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

...

[c. 3:]

[4-M dash]

[c. 3:]

KERN COUNTY.

The Desert Mines.

The King Solomon mine has been improved by an air shaft from the 315 foot level.

"Paddy" Miles and "Boss" Buckley are taking out some low-grade ore from the "Sunrise" mine near the depot.

Very rich ore was milled at the Red Dog mill the past week. It was from the Butte mine on Bull hill.

A deal is now pending to sell Tam O'Shanter and other mines to a rich syndicate, which will be closed inside of 60 days, probably there being some dispute about the title.

About a score of men are employed at the St. Elmo mine, and ore is being shipped to the mill at Victor almost daily, and several carloads some days. Wythe Walker is in charge as before and is well pleased with the ore being taken out.

The old Rademacher mine is showing up as good as expected, if not better, and can be said to be one of the best mines in the desert country. Water was found in it on sinking, but no trouble has been experienced in handling it.

A mill with concentrators is talked of, but part of our mines owners have arranged to ship ore to Barstow.—*The Rand*.

[4-m dash]

LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

A Novel Enterprise.

...

[4-em dash]

MONO COUNTY.

From Mono county comes news of more cyanide plants. A hydraulic outfit is to be located between Mono Lake and Lundy.

June 1, 1898, p. 14:

c. 1:

...

[4-m dash]

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

A 300-foot tunnel is being run on the Brooklyn Mine, Dale district. The Brooklyn belongs to H. B. Botsford, and when the tunnel is completed, it will tape the bottom of the shaft which is down 112 feet.

[4-em dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The camp at Summit Springs near Manvel is growing. Three parties there are taking out considerable rich ore.

A test of two tons of ore from the Star and Crescent Company's property, situated in the Providence district of San Bernardino County, was made at Los Angeles last week.

W. H. Emmerson and Jo. Ross, Jr., have purchased George Root's lead property, on Bonanza Mountain, near Goode Springs and [“and” repeated] the old Exchequer Mine, a few miles north of Homer.—*San Bernardino Transcript*.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, June 15, 1898. [p.?]:

c. 2:

...

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

San Bernardino leads the counties of the state in the production of borax and cement.

[4-em dash]

Ferguson Bros. are erecting a 5-stamp mill on their mine in the Virginia Dale district. They have struck plenty [of] water at 130 feet.

The first car load of ore shipped to the new mill at Barstow was sent down from the Kinyon Mine on the Rand district last week. There were 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of ore in the car,

[4-em dash]

A new stamp mill is being erected at Dale City by Mr. Harn, another by Mr. Meachem, of Redlands, and Rich & Sherman will add another stamp to their mill. These, in addition to the new mill to be erected by J. J. Arbois, will increase the returns from the Dale district, wonderfully.

[4-em dash]

The Colorado Iron Works Co., of Denver, Colo., have shipped all the machinery for the Randsburg-Santa Fe Reduction Co.'s new mill at Barstow, California. This mill will be running in a short time.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, July 1, 1898, 12:

[c. 1:]

CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

Garlock Mining District.

There are about 60 claims being developed in this district. Adam's placer claim is showing up well. The Beecher claim is also a good property, having produced ore running \$30 to \$60 per ton. There is a tunnel in on the ledge, 75 feet.

Carpenter & Grady have a fine piece of property, which assays from \$25 to \$35 per ton in gold. Other mines in the Mesquite Gulch are silver-bearing, but not much developed.

All Silent Friend mine and its extension, owned by Geo. D. Vedder and Chas. Orphin assays about \$40 per ton, and has a large quantity of good ore on the dump.

One of the most valuable group of mines in the entire range is composed principally of the Ben Hur and Dodica mines, owned and operated by Dr. W. H. Wright. The ore is free milling.

There are some very fine claims in the Mesquite Gulch that run very high in silver and gold.

There is also considerable dry washing carried on in this vicinity, and it is a profitable business.

There are now six mills at Garlock. Mr. Henry, of the Henry mill, expects to put in a cyanide process.

Mr. L. E. Porter, of the Porter Gold and Silver Extraction Co., representing Los Angeles capitalists, is also putting in one of their improved cyanide plants.

This year has been an exceptionally good one. The weather has been pleasant. The town is healthy and prosperous, and while there is no boom, this district is forging ahead, and there is an opening for investment here.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, September 1, 1898, pp. 12-13:

[p. 12, c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.

...
CALIFORNIA.

...

[p. 12, c. 3:]

KERN COUNTY.

The plant to be furnished by the Fulton Engine Co., of Los Angeles, for the Yellow Aster Mining and Milling Company, is to be one of the finest and most complete erected in the Randsburg country.

[p. 12, c. 1:]

The 50-stamp mill and waterworks to be furnished will cost about \$75.

[4-em dash]

Work has again been resumed on the Little Butte Mine. The repairs to the engine were completed a few days ago, and the agreeable sound in a mining camp, of the dropping of the stamps in the mill, is heard night and day.

[4-em dash]

The Lewellyn Iron Works and L. E. Porter, both of Los Angeles, are putting up a large cyanide process at Garlock to work tailings. It is estimated there are 10,000 tons of tailings there at the different mills, and probably \$100,000 will be taken out of them. The capacity of the works will be equal to 60 tons per day.

[4-em dash]

The Eureka mill people have their cyanide building completed and all the wood work in place in place and now only wait the arrival of the iron tank, which is expected tonight. On its arrival, they can be ready to operate in three or four days. The capacity of the plant is ten tons per day.—*Randsburg Miner.*

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, September 15, 1898, p. 8:

[p. 8, c. 2:]

[cutoff rule or oxford rule]

CORRESPONDENCE

[cutoff rule]

...

[p. 8, c. 3:]

[4-em rule]

Mojave Items.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

The mining interests in and around Mojave are constantly improving. The new cyanide dry crushing plant, which started up August 1st, is running full capacity all the time. It is the only mill within 30 miles of the Iowa that treats low grade base ore. The entire plant cost \$10,000.

Considerable excitement is lately made manifest by the first returns of a care [car] load of ore sent to San Francisco by one of the newly opened mines in the lonely Butte, (Soledad Mountain) located 4 miles southwest of town. It netted the owner between six and seven hundred dollars. The chances are that another stampede will occur here similar to that of Randsburg before long.

The whole country round about here is rich in precious metals, but, owing to the heat and scarcity of water, very little has been done in the way of development.

[4-em dash]

A new cyanide plant of ten days daily capacity is now under construction at the mill of Pridham & Quinn at Randsburg. The construction and general management of the plant is under the general supervision of Lew E. Aubury, M. E., the introducer of the first cyanide plants erected in the U. S.—all the material being furnished by Los Angeles firms. Mr. Aubury has also contracts on s number of other plants.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, October 1, 1898, pp. 12-13:

[p. 12, c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.

[cutoff rule]

...

CALIFORNIA.

[p. 12, c. 3:]

...
INYO COUNTY

At the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company's properties which are located adjacent to Mountain Spring Canyon, in the southern part of the Argus Range of mountains, Inyo County, Cal., and whose office is at 330 Laughlin Building, Broadway, Los Angeles, there are fifteen distinct properties, and each represents a claim of 600x1500 feet, at an average elevation of four thousand feet, which gives them a splendid climate. The company was organized November, 1897, under the laws of Arizona, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Average assay per ton, \$12.31. Last assay, from bottom of shaft, 85 feet, \$25. It is the intention of the company to put up a plant by latter part of October, and the concentrate their ore and ship their concentrates. Very little timbering is needed and no bother with water. The only drawback at present is the long distance inland from shipping conveniences and the lack of feed for teams, all of which will be obviated when the Santa Fe branch of road is extended from Johannesburg.

[6-em dash or cutoff rule]

KERN COUNTY.

The Wedge mine has just struck an astonishing rich vein of ore at a depth of 350 feet in the west drift. It is peculiar looking, nothing like it ever having been found in the camp. It is stratified and ribbony in appearance and is sulphuret ore. It will mill \$2000 per ton.

L. F. Parsons, who has just returned from Randsburg, reports the Eureka mill running steadily on custom ore. Two men's work, for a little less than one month, in the La Crosse mine, in the Stringer District, produced four tons of ore that yielded at the Eureka \$150 per ton. The Napoleon has a twenty ton lot of ore that will average \$100 per ton at the Eureka.

Mr. Parsons said very low rates were being established for hauling and milling ores at the Barstow mill. Though Mr. Cook has an up-hill job, he is meeting a wonderful success. One car from the Wedge property will be the starting of a thousand tons that property, if the mill run is satisfactory. Other companies have followed, and it is hoped the Barstow mill will be a success after all.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, October 15, 1898:

[Add title, p. 12.]

[p. 13, c. 1:]

KERN COUNTY.

A rich find has been made back of Garlock in the Little Mesquite Canyon about two and a half miles from town. George P. Brady, the blacksmith, and his cousin F. C. Parsons, but recently arrived from Oakland, are the lucky fellows. The ore is very rich, specimens shown on the street are literally plastered with gold. The rich quartz seems to be attached to the slate. The ledge is only about ten inches but so little work has been done that it is not yet known what it is in thickness.

[6-em dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The State [Slate] Range Mining District in San Bernardino county, is attracting more attention than ever. A great many mining men are fitting out for that section, while teams are seen on the road headed with supplies going to that locality,

[6-m space]

Barstow seems to be considerable of a mining center, as much so as other more noted localities. Being a railway junction, the town has a bustling appearance. Hotels and restaurants

are doing a thriving business. The town is tributary to new mining fields north that are very likely sooner or later to be tapped by a railroad.

[6-em dash]

[Add date: Oct. 15?]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY

The Dean quartz mill of ten stamps has been moved from Oro Grande to the Slate range, and they expect to start up about October 10th on the old Hogan mine. This mine is patented and a great deal of work has been done on it. One lot of 100 tons milled at Kane Springs went \$33 from the plates with the tailings worth as much more, which will have to be cyanided. There is one shaft on the mine 150 feet in depth, with a vein of ore running from two to thirteen feet in thickness, with drifts each way. They are now working eight men and propose to increase their force, five men left for Randsburg, Sept. 23rd, to go to work on the mine.—*Randsburg Miner.*

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, November 15, 1898, p. 13:

{Add title, c. 1:}

[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

KERN COUNTY.

Work is going forward on the Yellow Aster mines in good shape. The new pump at the wells was set to work last week. The six miles of five inch pipe is complete to within a few lengths of the mill site. The lumber is on the ground for the foundation of the 100,000 gallon water tank. A change has recently been made in the reservoir. Instead of one large wooden tank, as at the wells, several smaller iron tanks will be used, of the same or greater capacity in the aggregate.

The great rock foundation for the mill is nearly completed, and within a few days forty skilled mechanics from the Union Iron Works of San Francisco will be at work on the superstructure and the ponderous machinery of the 30-stamp mill, which by contract is to be at work by the 15th of January, '99, and will wake the echoes among these everlasting hills and the hundreds of incandescent electric lights will at nights silhouette these mountain peaks, where, but three years ago, the dismal howl of the coyote was heard and solitude resigned supreme.—*Randsburg Miner.*

[4-em dash]

A Kratzmer of Bakersfield has gone to the Blue Chief mine to start up his five-stamp mill as soon as the conditions will permit.

...

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, December 15, 1898, p. 14:

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY.

Ballarat Notes.

Superintendent Harrison is expected to resume operations on the Cleveland mine in a few days. As depth is attained the mine shows higher grade gold ore and width of vein increasing.

Mine owners in South Fork district are in nearly every instance doing work on their claims and meeting with encouragement as their work progresses.

At Tuba and Gold canyons all the mines appear to improve as depth is attained.

Two important sales are now being negotiated, and if brought in a successful issue lively times may be looked for before spring.

At Mineral Hill, Richard Day, Superintendent of a group lately purchased, is meeting with success in his preliminary development work.

John A. Shaw, in charge of mining property purchased by Kern county parties, seems to be very sanguine as to the future of the property he is managing.

Taken as a whole, this section has every indication of becoming one of the most important gold-producing sections of the state.

[4-em dash]

...

Mining and Metallurgical Journal, December 15, 1898, p. 12:

[c. 1:]

CORRESPONDENCE

[cutoff rule]

...

CALIFORNIA.

...

[c. 2:]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Three carloads of lumber and machinery lately arrived at Johannesburg, Cal., for the California Borax Co., that is erecting works at Borax Lake. They propose to erect a plant capable of turning out 100 tons of refined borax a month.—*Randsburg Miner*.

1899

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, February 1, 1899, p. 10:

c. 3:

CALIFORNIA.

Great Progress Noted.

Within a radius of ten miles in the central portion of the Slate Range are many rich claims which are being rapidly developed, the foremost being the Dean mine, situated at the base of the mineral belt. This company has employed over twenty men since commencing operations. A ten-stamp mill and cyanide plant is in operation, running twenty-four hours daily, the ore milling from \$60 to \$80 per ton. Water has been developed sufficient to run the mill.

An assay office is now being built which will be a great help to the numerous prospectors here.

About two miles east of the Dean mine is the Merideth, which has been incorporated by the Slate Range Quartz Mining Co. During the past year extensive developments have been in progress, over \$20,000 having been expended in tunneling, road building, developing water and erected a five stamp mill.

The Royal Flush Mining Co., under the supervision of W. C. Ross, have begun work on the Royal Flush mine in Leighton [Layton] canon [cañon], situated one and a half miles south of Dean's mine. Assays from this mine have ranged from \$49 to \$80 a ton.

Leighton [Layton] canon opens into a large basin which holds the principal water supply of Slate Range. Water in abundance is found at the depth of eight feet.

Two miles south of the Royal Flush mine is a group of claims with mammoth ledges but ore of low grade, from \$8 to \$50 a ton. There is water on one of these claims sufficient to run a ten-stamp mill. The Mullen Brothers, mining experts from Montana, are interested in these claims, which are being rapidly developed. Either a mill or dry crusher with cyanide plant will be shortly erected.

South of this group are numerous mineral-bearing hills yet undeveloped.

In the Stringer district at the north end of the range the ore assays high but the veins are small.

The Norval mine, in this district is down over 100 feet and they are taking out satisfactory shipping ore.

San Francisco capitalists are erecting an extensive borax plant on Borax Lake about a mile west of the base of the range. This company have sunk a well 125 feet near the base of the mountains and have erected a large windmill to supply fresh water to the refinery. At present they employ from ten to fifteen men, but more will be put to work as soon as the plant is completed and in operation. A general merchandise store has been opened just below the Dean mine by Mojave parties.

A mailing and staging center has been arranged for. The stage will run through Leighton [Layton] canon, a natural road through the range—stage running from Johannesburg to Ballarat, Panamint range.

C. A. BAILEY.

Mining and Metallurgical Journal, February 15, 1899, p. 14:
[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

...

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Virginia Dale Notes.

From parties recently from this very interesting mining section, the following interesting notes were told our representative while at Beaumont:

The camp at present has a population of about 150 people. There are four stamp mills; three have only two stamps, the fourth one. There are two general merchandise stores, post office, one restaurant and lodging house, an assay office and two saloons, of course.

At this season of the year the work is progressing with all possible vigor. There is plenty of water to be had by digging down from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five feet. It never fails.

The Leota is a very promising mine which is making a good showing.

A very fine specimen of iron ore from there was also shown us. It is said that there is enough of it to build another transcontinental railroad.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 15, 1899, pp. 14, 15:
[c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.
[cutoff rule]

[c. 3:]

CALIFORNIA.

[p. 14, c. 1:]

KERN COUNTY.

The *Randsburg Miner* publishes an exhaustive and well written article, February 18th, regarding the 30-stamp mill of the Yellow Aster Mining Co., at Randsburg, in which it says:

"The crowning feature of the whole is the steam power and electric plant. The two immense boilers are either of them capable of generating sufficient power to drive the whole plant, equipped with duplicate pumps, injectors and heaters, so as to prevent a possibility of an entire break down from that source. The fuel used is crude petroleum, which flows to the burners by gravity from a large 30,000 gallon tank above the mill. There are also duplicate pumps for feeding petroleum in case of heavier oils.

[4-em dash]

[c. 1:]

The St. Elmo.

This famous mine which created so much excitement in the early days of the camp, and from which so many fine specimens have been taken, is now being worked again. It has lain idle for many months and the reason why is not clear. From its location, and the mine itself indicates it, if there is a mine in the camp that goes down it ought to be the St. Elmo.

The Johannesburg Reduction Works has taken a lease for one year on the mine and have put on a force of men under the management of Wythe Walker, and are taking out ore. Their leases requires that they sink of number of feet each month in addition to drifting and stoping. The work will be carried forward carefully and systematically and the St. Elmo may yet justify the highest opinion once prevalent in this camp in regarded to it.

...

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 1, 1899, pp. 12-13:
[p. 12, c. 3:]

CALIFORNIA.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.
Virginia Dale District.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

March 8, 1899.

The little town of Dale is gradually building up. There are three good stores, two good restaurants, two saloons, one hotel, five quartz mills, postoffice, barber shop, Justice's office, Constable's office and assay office. Besides there are two more mills in the district—Mr. Ferguson's five-stamp mill up near Burt's well, and a two-stamp mill at 29 Palms. It is evident to those who are acquainted with the vast mineral resources of this district, that Virginia Dale is the coming camp for gold mining of Southern California. [More to come.]

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 15, 1899, pp. 11-12:

[p. 11, c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[cutoff rule]

CALIFORNIA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MOJAVE, CAL., April 10, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—. . . .

[Article to be added.]

. . .

[p. 11, c. 3:]

[4-em dash]

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

DALE, Cal., April 6, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL: The Dale camp is growing better every day, and the stage drivers says if business in his line keeps increasing as it has for the past month, he will be compelled to put another stage on the line. All the business men say that business is double what it was a short time ago.

Dr. Bedford is hauling ore to Meachem's [p. 12, c. 1:] mill this week from the Loeta mine. The Leota is turning out some very fine ore, and they have about 200 tons of \$150 ore.

Ellerman & St. German will begin hauling their mill up to mill the rich ore from their new strike this week. They are going to get water from Burt's well.

Frank Wellington and Mr. Pope of Los Angeles were in Dale this week. Mr. Wellington and Dr. Palmer of Los Angeles own some very fine prospects up at Gold Basin just south of the O. K. mine.

Warren & Sullivan, who lately made the new placer strike three miles east of Gold Basin, are taking out some very fine gold. These gentlemen, with one little dry washer, and no extra help, take out two hundred dollars a week. H. T. Gravely, an enterprising young Englishman, has a very fine quartz prospect about four miles south of Dale in the Humbug mountains. Mr. Gravely's ledge is about ten feet in width and assays from \$20 up to \$125, and he is now down 70 feet and pushing the work along. DALE MINER.

[4-em dash]

[p. 12, c. 1:]

DAGGETT, CAL., April 10, 1899.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Aside from the borax properties in this section, there is very little mining going on. A few leasers are still at work in the silver mines at Calico, and prospecting for gold and copper is going on in the desert.

C. Lillis, of San Francisco has commenced the erection of an experimental plant on the properties of Messrs. Meyers, Owens and Donovan for an interest in the mines. The principal property owned by them is the Columbia, which has a large body of low grade ore, probably 10 per cent borax. The vein averages from 100 to 300 feet in width.

Several thousand dollars' worth of development work on these mines completed, a 200-foot incline and about 300 feet of drifts, etc., all in ore.

Sheds for the galvanized iron-lined crystallizing vats are being erected, 32x185 feet. The whole plant is to cost \$20,000.

The ore is first crushed then roasted in a 5-ton roaster; it is then pulverized dry in a Tustin Pulverizer, and is then boiled in chemicals. The solution being run into settling vats, the impurities settle to the bottom, after which the vat is decanted, allowing the borate solution to run into the crystallizing vats.

Stanley & Bartlett, a few miles north of Daggett have a large body of fair grade of boracic acid which they leach in an arrastra, cutting the ore with sulphuric acid and water. When thoroughly cut the sulphuric acid is set free and the mass allowed to settle and drain. The clear water with boracic acid is then run into sun vats to evaporate.

Until the 1st of April, the Pacific Coast Borax Co. had been producing about 150 tons per day, but the force was reduced on that day, so that only 50 tons is now being shipped. Their plant works to perfection and the ore body is holding up well. For just what reason the company reduced its production is not yet known.

D. D. Connell and Marcus Pluth have leased the Waterloo silver mine at Calico and 15-stamp mill at Daggett. The ore is shipped from the mine to the mill over the narrow-gauge railway connecting the two places. From 15 to 20 men are employed in the mine and mill. Messrs. Connell & Pluth are doing custom work as well.

R.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 15, 1899, p. 13:
[p. 13, c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

[p. 13, c. 3:]

[4-em dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

W. M. Bartee, of San Francisco, is about to start a stage line from Manvel, on the California Eastern Railroad to Searchlight, Nevada, the new mining camp.

Manvel is 35 miles from Blake on the Santa Fe, and 25 miles from the mining camp. It is Mr. Bartee's intention to run a stage each way every day between Manvel and the camp, and this service will be increased as the demand for it arises.

Searchlight, the new mining camp, is growing fast, and the rich prospects that have been uncovered there recently are sure to make of the camp a very important one before the summer is over.

[4-em dash]

J. S. Huston and Fred Carter of Johannesburg, and W. W. Tinker of Randsburg own several claims about forty miles east of Johannesburg, upon which they have found copper signs. They have staked these claims and have a man working the assessments.

[4-em dash]

At Tecopah, near Resting springs, some Los Angeles parties are preparing to remodel and start the old smelter. This is a lead camp, with a percentage of silver and some valuable mines are found there. There are two big ledges, with several claims on each.

[4-m dash]

The copper smelter, recently erected by Messrs. Lang & Robinson at Ivanpahe [Ivanpah] is working to perfection. A carload of copper matte, valued at from \$8,000 to \$10,000, was recently shipped. The ore is being taken from the Copper World mine.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, May 1, 1899, p. 7:

[Untitled]

THE Tehachapi *Times* is a bright, newsy little paper, well edited and managed by Grey Oliver, It is published weekly and advocates the Southern California Branch of the State Miners' Association.

May 1, 1899, p. 12:

[c. 1:]

CORRESPONDENCE
 [cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

A Well-Defined Ledge.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIRGINIA DALE, CAL., April 20, '99.

The owners of some of the best prospects in this district are working faithfully to convince some of the would-be experts, that have said that the ledges in this district would not go down, of their mistake. The O. K. mine is about the best developed mine in the district. It is down 200 feet, and the ledge at that depth is more than twice the width it was at the surface, and is better ore. Joe Ingersoll, of San Bernardino, Cal., is the present manager of this mine, and it has seemed like a different mine and a different company ever since Mr. Ingersoll assumed charge. Mr. Ingersoll is not an experienced miner, but the secret of his success is that he is a sensible business man, and who knows enough to employ men to act under him who understand their business, and know exactly what to do. Mr. Ingersoll does not pay boys a salary to learn the cyanide business, practicing on his ore, but as secured the services of one who knows his business, a thoroughly practical man, to come and straighten things out. Mr. Ingersoll intends to sink another 100 foot more right away, which will make the shaft 300 feet.

The O. K. ledge seems to be one of the strongest leads in the camp, there being abpit 18,000 feet of this ledge located, and every prospect in it seems to be improving as developments go on.

The following is a description of the O. K. ledge. Commencing at the south end, and going north, first, we find the Greenhorn, belonging to F. C. Baird, and Frank V. Perry, of Rialto, Cal.; second, we come to the M. L., belonging to Dr. Palmer and Frank Wellington, of Los Angeles. Third, we come to the O. K., belonging to the O. K. Company; fourth is the Gold Basin, No. 2, belonging to Isaac Reed; fifth is the Single Standard; sixth is the Dale, belonging to Isaac Reed and F. C. Curtis; seventh is the Pipton, belonging to Mr. H. B. Botsford, of Los Angeles; eighth is the Jumbo, belonging to Ellerman & St. German; ninth is the White Star, belonging to Furguson Bros. Besides, [c. 2:] Furguson Bros. are said to have three more locations, straight on north of the White Star.

The Greenhorn has a prospect shaft 12 feet deep. The M. L. has two prospect shafts, each 10 feet deep. The O. K. one 20-foot shaft, and main shaft 200 feet in depth. It has 250 feet of drift at the first fifty foot level, with upraise to the surface. At the 100-foot level, it has a drift north 100 feet, and south 200 feet, with upraise to the 50-foot level; and at 150 feet depth it has about 200 feet of drift, running south, with upraise to the 100-foot level, and are drifting north and south at the 200-foot level. There has been no ore stoped this mine yet.

The Gold Basin, No. 2, has two shafts, one 50 feet and one 110 feet deep.

The Single Standard has a tunnel about 50 feet in. The Dale has one shaft about 30 feet deep. The Jumbo has one shaft about 80 feet, and another about 130 feet deep, with about 100 feet of drift. The White Star has one shaft down about 150 feet, with some drifts and a tunnel 1400 feet in length. All the above prospects improve as fast as the developments go on.

DALE MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, May 1, 1899, p. 9:

ANTIMONY MINES.

MOJAVE, CAL., April 10, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—The group of Antimony mines 20 miles N. E. of the town of Mojave, Cal., were located by Mr. George Aitken of Los Angeles in 1897, but on account of light demand for Antimony they were not worked continuously until Feb. 1898. [More to come.]

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, May 1, 1899, p. 13:

[c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

...

[c. 2:]

KERN COUNTY.

Yellow Aster Notes.

The Yellow Aster Company declared a dividend of \$10,000 last week for the month of March.

The total cost of the mill as it now stands is about \$53,000.

The total cost of the mill and water plant and buildings connected therewith, including pipe line and pumping back plant is about \$125,000.

The machinery and equipments for the machine shop have been ordered from Wigmore and Sons of Los Angeles, and it will be thoroughly equipped and complete.

The mines are looking well, being now lighted throughout by electricity and the mill is kept running constantly, crushing an average of 140 tons of ore per day. This is not so rich as the former average when the ore was milled away from home and sorted, but the average will now run about \$20 per ton.—*Randsburg Miner*.

Val Schmidt has just had three tons of ore milled at the Johannesburg Reduction Works, which milled a little over \$100 to the ton. This ore came out of the Nine-Spot mine from a shaft only 32 feet deep. Mr. Schmidt left for Los Angeles last week to be gone three weeks on a business and pleasure trip.

[4-m dash]

SAN DIEGO COUNTY.

Charles W. Pauly Friday, April 14th, filed in the superior court his sixteenth report as receiver of the Golden Cross mines. The report covers the month of February and states that the cleanup on the 28th of that month amounted to \$31,117.01. The total amount disbursed during the month was \$32,703.39, which included \$11,500 paid to James Spiers in accordance with a stipulation and an order of the court. The report was confirmed by Judge Torrance.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, May 15, 1899, p. 14:

c. 2:

CORRESPONDENCE
 [cutoff rule]
CALIFORNIA.

...

[c. 3:]

Virginia Dale District.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SAN BERNARDINO CO., CAL., May 4, '99.

Ames & Yager, of the Brooklyn mine, now have all their machinery on the ground for the new mill they are building for the purpose of working the ore from the Brooklyn.

Ellerman & St. German of the Ivanhoe mine have just completed their mill and will be ready to start up in a few days.

We are glad to note the return of G. H. Harn to our camp. Mr. Harn is one of the owners of the O. K. mine, and is the first man that recommended the development of that magnificent property. He is generally considered the most experienced and shrewdest mining man Dale has ever had.

Joe Ingersoll left on this morning's stage for San Bernardino with two gold bricks weighing 160 ounces, taken from the O. K. mine.

J. J. Arbios' mill is running on ore from the Jean mine.

DALE MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical News, June 1, 1899, p. 13:

[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

...

[c. 2:]

[4-em dash]

KERN COUNTY.

...

[c. 3:]

Garlock.

Mr. Longsway is down 70 feet on his ledge at Upper Goler, with fair prospects and good ore.

Hall and Tittle are down almost 100 feet in their Sand Canyon ledge and will soon be feeding their cyanide plant on that kind of material.

P. Cudahy and several others are doing well dry washing at Mesa Springs.

Andy Bland has bought the Spangler Bros. mill at Garlock and moved it to Garden Station, to use for custom work.

O. Castro will move to Kane Springs this week, where he has a good placer mine.

The Lee copper mines have been bonded to S. Swayer and Mr. Harker for a nominal price.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, June 15, 1899, p. 13-14:

[c. 1:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.
 [column rule]

...

CALIFORNIA.

[c. 2:]

[4-m dash]

INYO COUNTY.

Ballarat Items.

The P. D. Q. Cyanide Co. have finished the tailings at the Montgomery's mill in Pleasant Canyon, from which they succeeded in extracting about \$8 a ton. This lot of tailings is the product of the World Beater and other mines of the Montgomery Bros., situated near the head of Pleasant Canyon, and near the Harrison & Godsmark mine.

The Cyanide Co. will begin on the tailings at Anthony's mill with a 10-ton equipment, and will send a like plant to the Reward mill to handle the tailings there. They have also ordered a small plant in sections to be packed into Beveridge district.

Grading has been finished and full preparations made for moving the Bryan mill formerly at the mouth Pleasant Canyon up to the World Beater mine; when this is done another bullion producer will be added to the county.

Charles Anthony has fifty tons of ore at the mill ready for crushing.

Weaver and Porter Bros. are running their mill at Ballarat on custom ore.

Lkast week at Stone Corral one man pounded out \$80 and another \$130 in a common hard mortar in a few hours.—*Inyo Register*.

[4-em dash]

RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

Eagle Mountain District.

In the case of King vs. Adams over the possession of the Korn Springs property, including the springs for water; the Korn Springs mine and Bryan mine was decided May 13th by Judge Noyes in favor of the defendants [defendant] Adams.

The two-stamp mill owned by Adams and Pickering is running day and night on ore from the Korn Springs mine and some custom work. A bar of gold bullion was recently brought to Los Angeles from the Korn Springs mine.

The Iron Chief mine has cut a new ledge. There are six carloads of ore on the dump that will average about \$100 to the ton. Indications of rich copper-bearing gold ore are [p. 13, c. 3:] prominent, in fact, the copper ore is being shipped to the smelters, two teams being steadily employed hauling it from the mine to Walters station on the Southern Pacific. The 60-ton cyanide plant is working about 30 tons of ore per day. The owners are employing about 15 or 20 men.

The Gold Canon Mining Co., whose property is six miles north from Salton, have five stamps of their 10-stamp mill in operation on some fine ore from a mine formerly owned by Fish & Sons.

The Blackbird group of claims, owned by Messrs. McGrath, Tallent and Wittpenn, is showing up in good shape. Development will soon be vigorously prosecuted.

The Happy Jack mine, owned by Mike Conway, is one of the fine properties of this section. He is extracting the ore from it and milling the same at Adams & Pickering's mill.

A great many claims in this section which have been neglected in the past year have recently been relocated. Some 32 of the most promising properties have been secured by an English company, who propose developing the best of them.

[4-em dash]

The ore being produced by the Gavilan Gold Company's property near Perris is phenomenally rich. The shaft is down about 250 feet, and work is still progressing with a good body of rich ore in sight. The company's 10-stamp mill is running night and day. H. H. Varcoe is the manager of this property.

[4-m dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Gold Mountain Sale.

At a point about forty miles east of Victor and five miles northeast of Bear Valley Lake at 7800 elevation, are located the Gold Mountain mines, owned by R. J. Baldwin; Sam Baird's property and what is known as the Walbreck claims, all of which have lately been examined and purchased by a syndicate of which J. R. DeLamar is at the head. [More to come.]

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, [add date]:

Miscellaneous Mining News.

[p. 13, c. 1:]

California.

...

[c. 2:]

INYO COUNTY.

Ernest Davot, who is mining in the Slate range, had a return of \$175 per ton from the ore milled at the Red Dog, near Randsburg. He has a number of good claims, but the ore is not free milling. He is at work piling up ore and does not expect to mill any more until a mill is erected near him. He is located only a little distance from Dean & Jones.

[4-m dash]

Deep Springs Mining District.

A communication to the Inyo *Register* says: "This district, in Inyo county, California, has been lying dormant for many long years, but is now making rapid strides to the front. [More to come.]

...

[c. 3:]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

A suit involving many thousand dollars was begun July 6th in Department Four of the Superior Court, Los Angeles, Cal. There are two suits and both involve directors in the Ivanpah Smelting Company of San Bernardino county.

W. R. Robinson, a director of the company, prays that a receiver be appointed. This action is entitled W. R. Robinson vs. President J. D. Hanbury. R. H. Knight and Johnstone Jones are attorneys for the plaintiff.

The complaint recites that on August 11, 1898, Hanbury and Robinson formed a partnership for the purchase of acquisition of stock in the company, and that they acquired 1440 shares. These shares were entered in the name of Hanbury, Robinson trusting his partner to that extent.

The action further cites that on May 15 Hanbury took possession of the books as well as of the stock and refused to give his partner access to them.

The directors of the Ivanpah Smelting Co. state that the articles published in regard to the suit convey a wrong impression. The suit is simply the outcome of a personal misunderstanding between Robinson and Hanbury. The affairs of the company, it is said, are not in a tangled condition and are only indirectly involved in the trouble that has arisen between Robinson and Hanbury.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, August 15, 1899, p. 9:

[CALIFORNIA]

[c. 1:]

Havilah Mines Active.

Havilah, the pioneer district of Kern County, after laying idle for thirty years, is again receiving attention from mining men and capitalists. The Warrington and Ophir mines, which are on the Mother Lode and were heavy producers in the early days, have been purchased by eastern companies and under management of R. C. Shaw, are again in operation. \$40,000 has been expended in the last few months for new machinery, consisting of a ten-stamp mill at the Warrington, cyanide plants, steam hoists, pumps, etc. The mill at the Ophir has been in operation for several months past, but the Warrington mill was just started last week. Fifty men will be employed in the Warrington and about twenty-five in the Ophir, and Mr. Shaw has sufficient funds at his disposal [disposal] to keep the property in operation, whether anything is taken out of the mines or not. However, from present indications, there is no doubt but that a dividend will be paid in a short-time. In fact, with seven feet of \$35 ore in the 600 foot level, it can hardly be otherwise providing that the ore holds out.

The New World, a patented mine on the mother lode, which has lain idle since the sixties, is also again in operation. A company known as the New York Mining Co.; consisting of the following persons: R. T. Harris, Pres.; L. E. Porter, Sec[']y and Treas., J. J. Seamans, Superintendent; Gus. Miller and Wm. McColough, was organized the 19th of last month and sufficient capital has been provided to put in the necessary machinery and commence operations. A large force of men are now at work taking out ore from a 20-foot vein. With the exception of the old Havilah, which has 100 feet of low-grade ore in the face, the New World contains the largest known body of ore in the district.

It is said that work will also commence on the Fairview group in a short time. These mines were heavy producers in the early days, and large results from the new operations are confidently expected.

The Bald Eagle, one of the best paying mines in the district when Havilah was the county seat of Kern county, was opened up again this year and is paying its owners, J. J. Seamans and A. Robinson handsome returns.

What promises to be a paying proposition is an immense body of antimony discovered near Kern river and owned by Geo. Miller and L. E. Porter. The lead is very large and the ore exceedingly high grade. Chicago parties are now investigating the property with a view of purchasing it.

L. E. Porter, one of the best-known mining men in this part of the country, has established an assay office at Havilah and his services are in great demand.

Great interest is also being shown at the present time in the mines on Piute mountain. Some of the richest mines in the county are in this district, most of them being free milling, though some are of high-grade ore that is slightly refractory. I have a group of five mines leased this year, and at the present time am taking out rock from the Birdseye View, which prospects from \$50 to \$60 per [c. 2:] ton. The pay chute mpw being worked is 100 feet in length and 18 inches wide.

Twenty-five men are now at work in the Glen Olive mine. This mine paid its owners \$56,000 net last year, and has paid a neat dividend so far this year.

A large body of very rich rock was recently struck in the Fairview, owned by Griffith and Berris, and they are now receiving deserved returns for their pluck and energy.

There is still ample room here for both the prospector and capitalist, either of which will find that their time is not wasted by an investigation of the hidden wealth of this district.

R. R. GALLOWAY.

Vaughn, Cal., Aug. 5, 1899.

[August 15, 1899, p. 9, c. 2:]

The New Coal Field.

GARLOCK, Kern Co., Cal. Aug. 5, 1899:

EDITOR JOURNAL:—Of course you shall have a complete description of the coal which I discovered nearly four years ago, but which only now shows money in sight for reasons which would have to be explained at length. The three large veins, the little veins, the sulphur balls, the clays, keels, fossil leaves, the pitch of the veins, the grain of the coal in the veins—always at right-angles with the vein above or below—and the rim of the original basin in which the coal hardened from, mud, peat, oil or wood—all these things are, to me, intensely interesting as I study them day after day and some day when I have more time and know more about it, I will try and write you an interesting article.

[Illustration:] PECULIAR FORMATION IN COAL FIELDS AT GARLOCK.

At the present time, however, I want to bother you with a puzzle which has bothered me a long time. I mail you a little box containing a few pieces of coal. Now, if you will step to the window and hold one of these pieces to the sunlight and keep turning it until you get a proper angle, you will observe thousands of little rings from [medial dot:] 1.32 to [ligature:] 1/8 of an inch in diameter, overlapping and crowding each other. They show only one the cross-grain or ends, at right angles with the true grain of the coal. When you first see them they may appear white and indistinct, but tip them a little further over and they will come out in all their brilliancy. They are not only surprise and a wonder to every coal expert to whom I have shown or sent them, but as far as I can find out, they have never been seen in coal before. There were some spots in the old (first discovery) mine, but in the new mine, and in the vein of best coal—not the largest vein—they seem to be coming in more and more as the vein widens. You will note that the coal is very hard. In burning it pops like a pistol and rattles like broken dishes when it comes down.

If any coal expert who visits your office should chance to recognize them and give the reason for their existence and shape, I would be pleased to hear from him or yourself or to see the same in the JOURNAL. I have often attributed them to the original presence of oil, but suppose a more rational theory would be [p. 9, c. 3] they are minute globes or bubbles or gas in the original mud, and were flattened by pressure at the time the mud received its first end grain pressure.

F. H. HEALD.

August 15, 1899, pp. 13-14:

[c. 1:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.

[cutoff rule]

[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

[c. 3:]

[4-m dash]

KERN COUNTY.

The Hall cyanide plant is about the only active institution in Garlock at the present time. Almost everybody has gone for a summer vacation to mountains or coast.

However the coal mines are in active operation and are now able to put out two tons per day. This, however, can be increased any number of times needed as the main entrance is driven ahead.

Several thousand dollars' worth of "cotton balls" have been gathered up near Desert Springs lately. They are worth \$150 per ton and are used in making borax at the borax works.

W. C. Ross and a friend of his from Los Angeles have just arrived at Colorado camp and commenced to open the old mine which belonged to the Cavil Co. This is believed to be a great mine, but the company was wrecked by its secretary, who was sent to the penitentiary, no work ever having been done under their rule.

Water is drying up very fast in all springs near, but the Garlock wells are not yet affected perceptibly.

[4-em dash]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

Borax Shipment.

Dennis Searles was in town last week. He has gone out to Garden Station and Borax Lake to look after the property and also to ship 50 tons of borax from Johannesburg. Dennis Searles is a young man, and the only son of Mr. Searles, who was so long identified with this country, and who, more than any other one man did more to make it habitable for white men. Mr. Searles, senior, died a couple of years ago and left his interest to his son Dennis, who now owns a one-third in-[p. 14, c. 1:]terest in the property pf the San Bernardino Mining Company. The other two-thirds interest is owned by the Borax Consolidated Company, limited, of England, who own a controlling interest in all the borax of the world. When asked if there was a likelihood of the works starting up soon, Mr. Searles said he knew no more about it than any one else did. He is looking after their interests and is acting under orders from headquarters in coming here and making the small shipment of 50 tons. He will only remain here a few days, going back to San Francisco.—*Randsburg Miner.*

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, September 15, 1899, p. 12:

CALIFORNIA.

[C. 1:]

...

[C. 3:]

INYO COUNTY.

Supt. Harrison of the Radcliff Mining and Milling Co. of Ballarat made a flying trip to Johannesburg last week, a broken cable on the tramway being the cause. Mr. Harrison telegraphed to Los Angeles for a new one, which has arrived at its destination, so the shut-down was of short duration. It is a plow steel cable and weighs 2,760 pounds. It went by the Wells, Fargo Express Co.

[4-m dash]

KERN COUNTY.

“Topy” Johnson, who has a good copper property at Pilot Knob, and plenty of water, is about to put in a mill for concentrating, something after the style of the jiggers used at the Michigan mines in the Lake Superior region.

A Mr. Gordon is putting a two-stamp mill up near the California Borax Factory, on the Borax lake, to work his own mine.

Dean & Jones of the same place have thrown away their gasoline power and are making a test of the Garlock coal and expect to use 1000 tons during the year. They have added ten more stamps, making twenty in all.

Chas. A. Koehn has re-opened his store at Kane Springs, and is working the old cyanide plant.

W. H. Green and others are vigorously endeavoring to establish a smelter Hogan’s Wells, near the great and rich Radamacher mine. The ore in the neighborhood is very plentiful and rich in gold and other mineral, but absolutely refuses to deliver up its treasure except to fire.

Geo. Brady has moved his blacksmith shop to Randsburg from Garlock and has turned the hotel over to J. E. Vedder, of the Soldiers’ Home.

A large cyanide plant passed over the Borax road last week, destined for some person or company in the Slate Range near Ballarat.

The Norvil mine, Slate Range, is about to change hands, having been purchased, it is said, by a rich Los Angeles company, who will make great improvements.

[4-m dash]

Yellow Aster Notes.

They will patent several of their smaller properties in a short time.

Things are running along smoothly and the development work is still being pushed forward.

Sept. 1st was a general clean up day, and the mill took a deserved rest; even the tailing ponds were given a good flushing.

The Yellow Aster mill is now crushing 150 tons of ore, which is an increase of ten tons. The ore is somewhat larger than usual.

[4-m dash]

It is reported that the Joyful mine will begin operations about Sept. 1st. This is one of the properties under the management of Mr. Stebbins of Ballarat.

The main shaft in the Standford group is 100 feet deep and they are now sinking a winze from that level. The ore in the last milling averaged \$30 per ton.

The Wedge mine is now taking out ore from the 200, 350 and 450-foot levels, and the average mill run of this mine is \$75 per ton. The main shaft is down some 506 feet. From a clean-up of a milling of 47 tons they got \$3,300 a few days ago at the Red Dog mill.—*Randsburg Miner*.

[Check year and p. number:]

September 15, 1899, p. 12:

[c. 2:]

Miscellaneous Mining News.

CALIFORNIA.

[c. 3:]

KERN COUNTY.

[4-em dash]

L. E. Porter & Co.'s new cyanide process plant, at Garlock, Kern County, will commence operations on 1st of September. The cost of the plant is \$7,000, with a capacity of 60 tons daily. They have 12,000 tons of tailings now waiting to be worked. It is the intention to maintain an assaying, cyanide and metallurgical department. The force employed at present will be 10 men.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, October 1, 1899, p. 9:

[c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

[Oct. 1, 1899, continued on p. 10, c. 1:]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The California Borax Co., whose plant is located on the Slate Range side of Borax Lake, 35 miles northeast from Searles Postoffice in San Bernardino county, is doubling the capacity of the borax refining plant from 50 to 100 tons per month. The first two carloads of borax were shipped to Chicago, each car being refined under a different process, to ascertain which was the best. This

company make nothing but first-class refined borax and ship it all to Chicago. San Francisco firms were in the market for this product, but the company had contracted with the Chicago people for all their product for months ahead.

The power used is steam and was installed with a view of increasing the capacity of the plant and still have plenty of power.

The California Borax Co. have just put in a plant for the milling of gold ores and doing custom work. A great many properties situated in the vicinity of their plant, which cannot pay the high freight and wagon haul, will now be able to get their ores milled and save a profit for themselves. The plant will be on the principle of a Chili mill, in combination of a Wifley concentrator. The mill will have a capacity of 24 tons per day of 24 hours.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, November 1, 1899, p. 33:

[c. 3:]

NEVADA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SEARCHLIGHT, LINCOLN COUNTY,

NEVADA, October 15, 1899.

Searchlight is situated in the southern part of Nevada, 12 miles west from the Colorado River, 8 miles east from the California line, 25 miles east from Manvel, the terminus of the California Eastern Railway, which is the shipping point from the camp.

Searchlight, the mine the camp took its name from, was the first property to be opened up with any amount of work. This property shipped ore during the year of 1898 to pay for its own developing of 150 feet, and open up eight other claims. Today the Searchlight has 1000 feet of work and several thousands dollars in ore blocked out and on the dump. This property has always paid from the top. The ore is mostly free milling, and is now working a small force of men. This property is owned by the Searchlight Mining and Milling Company, G. M. Rose, general manager.

The New Year's Gift Mine parallels the Searchlight on the north. This property at the present time is closed down. The ledge is from 6 to 8 feet in width, well developed. In value it assays from \$14 to \$20 per ton in gold, 2 to 5 oz. silver. There is 500 feet of development work. It is owned by the Searchlight Company, and under the same management.

The Good Hope mine is situated quarter of a mile south from the Searchlight. It has a shaft 135 feet down on the ledge. The ore from this property is very high grade, some of it running up in the hundreds of dollars per ton. It is not uncommon to see the free gold in the quartz. This property at the present is also closed down, but I am told will start up soon intending to ship the ore. It is owned by G. F. Colton.

The Rike mine is an extension on the east of the Good Hope, has over 100 feet of development work, and is showing up very good. The ore in this property increases in value in depth. There are two men working on contract. It will without a doubt be a producer in the near future. This property is owned by F. C. Perew.

Golden Treasure mine and the Copper King (an extension) parallel the Rike and Good Hope on the south. On the Golden Treasure, is very nearly 1,000 feet of development work done, with a large body of good ore. The future for this property is very bright. It is owned by the Hopkins Mining and Milling Company, B. M. Macready, mgr.

There are several other prospects in the camp that are showing fine. Most of the ores are fee [free milling?], and with a way to treat the ore without shipping and paying the high rate on railway and wagon haul, this camp would move to the front, as the outlook could not be better,

with its thousands of tons of ore, which will assay from \$8 to \$20 per ton, ores that cannot be shipped out.

G. F. Colton is district recorder; B. M. Macready is justice of the peace. There is a school, two stores, and a stage three times a week.

[November 1, 1899, p. 34:]

[c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

[c. 2:]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

W. R. Robinson began suit against the Ivanpah Smelting Company to recover on services rendered the corporation as its vice president and general manager for the period beginning July 18, 1898, to May 3, 1899. Robinson alleges that on April 29, 1898, the company expressly agreed to pay him a salary of \$6,000 a year, and that he has never received anything in the contract except \$400. He asks judgment for \$5,600.

Robinson is also suing J. D. Hanbury, president of the Ivanpah Smelting Company, for damages in the sum of \$1000. Robinson claims to be the owner of 720 shares of the corporation's stock, and alleges that on September 16, 1899, he made a demand in writing upon Hanbury for permission to visit, accompanied by his expert, and examine the Cop-[c. 3:]per World mine, situated in San Bernardino county, and all other mines owned by the company. But Hansbury is alleged to have refused Robinson's request, whereupon the latter prays a judgment for \$1000.

The Ivanpah Smelting Company's Copper World is located in the Mojave Desert, some thirty miles from Manvel, in the direction of Death Valley. It is said to be one of the four largest copper mines in the United States, which means the world, and within a very short time has been developed from a property worth from \$20,000 to \$50,000 to one greatly overlapping a million dollars' valuation. Its present working force makes possible an output of three or four carloads a month, a carload of copper being worth about \$7,000. The ore is first smelted at the mine, then shipped to New York, where it is refined. The amount of ore already in sight is estimated to be worth \$1,400,000, and there are supposed to be millions not uncovered.

The majority of the stock of the smelting company—58 per cent of the original issue—is now in litigation in Judge Shaw's court. Robinson alleges that it was owned by the co-partnership of Robinson & Hanbury, although all the stock owned by the firm is on its books in Hanbury's name, Robinson averring that Hanbury has ever refused to transfer to him his undivided one-half interest in the firm's partial ownership of the company's mines. Robinson therefore asks to be restored to possession of 29 per cent of the smelting company's original issue of stock par valued at \$250,000.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, November 15, 1899, pp. 45-46:

[p. 45, c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

[p. 45, c. 3:]

[4-em dash]

KERN COUNTY.

Wm. Caplinger, who was in Garlock two years ago, is now there, representing Eastern capital, and is negotiating for two or three copper properties.

Asa Rhoadmacher reports that the litigation which has kept his Garlock mine in the background for three years is about to be settled out of court.

The last store in Garlock has moved to Randsburg and the Henry Mill was moved to Kingman, Arizona, last week by Messrs. Pickering & Tittle of Los Angeles.

F. H. Healt has bought the H. C. Lee group of mines at Garlock, and is taking out a carload of ore to ship to Selby's [smelter].

Messrs. Sitey & Sailor have sold their claims in Copper Basin to a rich company who intend putting in a matte furnace. They have purchased the old Boden Hotel property at Garlock, and with it are building houses and shops at the mines.

The sale of the Exposed Treasure Mine [continued on p. 46, c. 1:] near Mojave, Cal., to Telfair Creighton of Los Angeles is reported. The Exposed Treasure has long been known as one of the most valuable properties in Mojave District, and the carloads of ore shipped from it to San Francisco for treatment have invariably given good results. The sale carries with it the Yellow Rover, Golden Carrier, Justice and the Exposed Treasure Extension, forming a group. The mine is stated to be \$40,000.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, December 1, 1899 (v. 22), pp. 58-59:
[c. 1:]

CORRESPONDENCE
[cutoff rule]

[p. 58, c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

The Manvel Gold Fields.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANVEL, Cal., Nov. 23, 1899.

EDITOR JOURNAL:—In continuation of my investigations, as published in the JOURNAL of October 1, 1899, I have obtained additional facts as follows:

This new gold-producing field lies on the Eastern slopes of the New Year Peak of the Providence Mountains. This peak is about five miles distant from Manvel Station on the California Eastern Railroad. The field is therefore about five miles square, so far as known yet, but these same ores, it is believed, will yet be found further North and South. At present the prospecting is confined to the area named. This makes the old New York mines the South, and Vanderbilt the North limits of prospecting. In this field, along the base of the highest mountains, occurs the quartz, feldspars, veins, bulges or blowouts, in which is the quartz, with the base ores of gold, mostly, as sulpho-tellurides, and in the [p. 58, c. 3:] accompanying feldspars the gold is combined with the metals aluminum and iron double base, and does not pan. The whole region is not a panning or horning proposition, and the accounts for its being passed over by prospectors and locators heretofore. The lower park or flat field of old white or grey granite, in which are an abundance of small black hornblende crystals, has been by volcanic action ripped and torn very much, generally East to West or Southeast to Northwest, or vice versa. In these rents occurs the gold ores, as intrusive or volcanic veins, with many bulging or strong chutes of ore coming through to the surface, exposing much ore. Opening of these mines discloses ore chutes, a quartz body in long chutes willed with sulpho-telluride, pyrites and occasionally some free gold. These rich quartz chutes blend away in either direction into the quartz feldspar that fills most of the veins. Many of these veins are three-quarters of a mile long. And there are many of the veins that put off laterals that connect with the side or parallel veins. In this respect I see that there are indications that deep work in the granite field and drifting is liable to cut many veins that do not or have not come through to the surface. That a vast gold field, new, of gold ore has been

discovered is true. It is not all located as yet, but there have been located many claims, and considerable exploration work has been done in the past two months, and quite a number of mill test samples were made, these weighing from five to thirty pounds. The values shown thereby is given below. (No tin reported.)

Claims	Gold	Silver	Total
	{high \$47.64	trace	\$47.64
Old Shoe quartz	{average 29.30	.30	29.60
	{low 12.40	\$0.12	12.52
Full Moon	4.40	.15	4.55
Polka Dot	5.52	trace	5.52
Homeward Bound	21.70	\$1.42	23.12

Near the summit of the North end of New York Peak is found the Homeward Bound claim and group of locations. Here I found the ores as sulphides[,] assays having shown iron, lead, copper, and greatest values in gold. On the Homeward Bound claim a tunnel has been recently run in on ore, 300 feet long. There is a crosscut all in ore of 20 feet. The tunnel has gained a depth of about 200 feet, the last 60 feet being in solid ore. In the face of the drift six feet of ore is showing, and the remained of the 20 feet is a low grade ore body. A strip of porphyry lies with the ore. This claim is located on a contact of marbleized calcium, or lime, and granite. Six hundred feet depth will be obtained by this tunnel, and on the West slope of the mountain one can be run in that will give 1000 feet depth. There are about fifty tons of assorted ore on the dump, and a dump full of low grade ore. The mine is making about 150 gallons of water per hour. Five men are employed. There is an abundance of pine timber for the mine. The road is one-half mile away and will be brought to within 200 yards of the mine. On examination of the assays of this mine' ore, I find all shows values; about \$5 per ton is low; the average gold value is \$10 per ton; the high values were gold two oz., silver fourteen oz., lead five per cent.

About Southwest of the Homeward Bound Mines lie the Mineral King and Queen Mines, new discoveries. A crew of men are at work on a fine grade of ore showing copper, gold and silver, with a ledge about twenty-five feet in width, maybe more. These men are driv-[p. 58, c. 1:] a tunnel on ore into the mountain, and for every foot driven they gain about 1½ feet. There is plenty of ore and wood. The road is one mile below them yet, but can and will be built to the mines.

The Sherman mine, a carbonate of lead rich in silver, is now being worked. The mine is located in the North field, North of the Keystone Canyon.

This Keystone Canyon drains the eastern slope of the abrupt and high New York Peak. The canyon ceases below the Sherman Mine, and spreads out into a park of several thousand acres of old grey or white granite, full of veins of quartz and feldspar ores. The rim of this park is nearly circular, open on the Southeast side, through which the great stone drifts and flood waters find their way to the plains below. Surface verdure wasted away. The really new gold field, as strictly a gold ore, is within the rim of this park. It should be called New York Park, and the pass north of it, Manvel Pass, on the south side of it, over the mountain the Canyon of New York and the old New York Mines. These properties as groups are reopened with a force of ten men, taking out and shipping ore, showing gold, silver, lead and some copper. It is high grade, from \$80 to \$180 per ton reported. Here is water, and it is five miles west of south of Manvel, and probably two miles to the Homeward Bound Mines, that lie to the Northwest of the Peak.

I find in here a vast field not exploited, prospected or opened, and mineral indications, float, everywhere I go; indices of gold ore. In this New York Park, is that ore which falls under an exclusive gold ore. The veins run into and over the erupted rim of the park, and, on examination, I find this erupted rim is volcanic rocks, which here folded upwards, and some tilted over, great depths or thickness of these fields of grey or white granite, with black hornblende crystals. These folds or foldings, cracked and filled thousands of rents or fissures from below. The infilling matter shows and gives nearly a clear gold button every assay. It is strictly a gold field and ore,

these ores, some free and mostly a sulpho-telluride. This center of this part is nearly level, with gradual slope to the East and Southeast, and looks like, as it is on the surface, old granites. But the rims have got the right matrix and the gold in them. I predict here, as at Cripple Creek, that, on exploration and depth, tellurides and chloritic minerals will be encountered, very rich in gold. These evidences are already found in the workings of the Old Shoe Mine. About six tons of these gold ores are on the dump when the assessment exploitation was made, a ten-foot shaft, a rim of at least thirty-six inches of quartz, filled with sulpho-tellurides. This ore looks like it had in it the metal Tin, so do many of these quartz feldspar mines. I understand assays are being now made to determine the tin and platinum values.

The New York Park gold field only wants exploration and some deep shafts, as at Cripple Creek, to make it a hummer as to shipments to the smelters and leaching plants.

Horners and panners keep away from this new gold field. The ores will not pan or horn at all. But every time that the ores are subjected to the fire assay, made by competent assayers, shows a big button of nearly pure gold, just as it did at Cripple Creek.

In the centres of these ores, I have found groups of infinitesimal [infinitesimal] balls of gold, just as the gold looks and acts on cupel when tellurium was in the ore when assayed. It is [p. 59, c. 2:] but three miles to the railroad station, and freights to the smelters on ore are very reasonable, and the grade of ore will pay to mine, ship and smelt. The California and Eastern Railroad Company has a survey for railroad extension to the field and on up to the New York Mines at 4½ per cent grade, 4 from Manvel. Six miles of road-bed to cost about \$3,000 per mile.

The thing to do is to get funds, and come with an outfit to sink at least 200 feet, drift and crosscut, then mine and ship ore. [Sentences unclear:] Come prepared so to do, or stay away, if you want to make money at mining of ore. Infillers or miners can make some money, of course.

GILES OTIS PEARCE, M. E.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, January 1, 1900, p. 89:

[c. 2:]

[partial transcription of article:]

CALIFORNIA.

[2-em dash, bold]

The Manvel Gold Fields Deals.

[2-em dash, light]

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANVEL, Dec. 16, '99.

The sale of a group of mines in the Manvel District has taken place, and the deeds have been placed in escrow in the Citizens' Bank, at Los Angeles. The group is composed of the Old Shoes, Red Bug, Patsy Bolivar, Harmony, Standard, Central, Polka Dot, Bull's Rye, Meteor, Full Moon, Half Moon, and Coined Money mining claims. The consideration is said to be over \$5,000, and some reports say they are about to change hands again for more than double that sum.

The Old Shoes claim has over 60 inches of gold ore of a good grade, at 15 feet from the surface. Development work is in progress and improvements being put in. A ladder and windlass are to be put in over the shaft, [c. 3:] and it is the intention of the present owners to sink the shaft 100 feet in depth immediately, with three shifts of mine.

The boom! boom!! boom!!! of blasting on the east slope of New York peak lasts all day long now.

The Copper world [World] belongs to the Ivanpah Mining and Smelting Co. It is located on Clark Mountain, west of the old Ivanpah Silver Mines (now idle). Last month, the company shipped five car loads of copper bullion. "Lot 29," amounting to 235 pigs [of] copper, and have 100 more pigs piled up at [the] smelter, each pig weighs about 300 pounds. There are about 80

men on the Company's pay roll. [Check punctuation:] This mine is about 35 miles from Manvel (not Blake, as stated in your issue of December 1, '99). Thirty-three tons of ore come down each day from the mines, 5 miles, to the smelter at Valley Wells, by 20 animal teams, hauling two wagons. Four and one-half tons of coke are consumed each day by the smelter. [More to come.]

LATER:—Mr. Louis Spear has just sold to an Akron, Ohio, capitalist, the Old Shoes group of claims on New York Peak about two miles Southwest of Manvel. The price paid was more than \$12,000 and first payment paid with deeds in escrow in Los Angeles. Same purchaser secured three others and an option on three more; 250 feet of development to be begun at once with 100 foot shaft on the Old Shoes claim.

Native copper in quantities has been found at the Mineral Queen claim, owned by Gus A. Hamsladt [Hamstadt] and other near the summer of New York Peak. They are fine samples, indeed. Crosscut on vein 57 feet and not through yet.

On the foothills of New York Mountain near the Coined Money claim Mr. Lecyre has several new lodes and fine ore. It is about three miles Southwest of Manvel. The ore is gold rock. A good strike was made in the Good Hope Mine on Dec. 11th.

A rich strike of 2100 oz. silver ore in the New York Mine is reported. They are shipping ore by car lots.

Bob Young has a sale pending on his group of gold mines. The ore body, 35 feet in width, samples throughout \$40 in gold per ton. The price to be paid is several hundred thousand dollars. It is a large group of claims which are extensively developed and there is much ore on the dump.

The data for a 120-ton smelter near Manvel is being obtained for Eastern capitalists. Report is to be in by March, 1900.

Several cars of copper bullion, copper, lead and gold ores were shipped out last week and still it comes.

GILES OTIS PEARCE, M. E.

1900

Mining & Metallurgical Journal, January 1, 1900, p. 90:
[c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

[c. 2:]

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

The Manila group of three claims, owned by Crothers & Hopper, situated near the Kestler [Kessler] Ranch, in the New York Mining District north of Manvel, is about to be sold. A rich streak of ore, fifteen inches wide, assays 364 ounces in silver. The whole ledge, outside of the rich streak, will assay 45 ounces in silver. The consideration to be received was not made public.

Samples of ore from the New York Mountain[s], north of Manvel, have been received in Los Angeles. The specimens are most beautiful, showing some native copper and silver. Other specimens among the lot were rich gold ores, heavy with iron pyrites.

A considerable number of complaints have been received regarding the excessive freight rates charged by the California and Eastern Railway Co. from Blake to Manvel, besides the trains run only Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the fare is \$2.50 each way. Some of the miners from the section say they have requested R. S. Seibert, General Manager, to reduce the rate, but so far have failed to have anything done to help them.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, January 15, 1900, pp. 100-101:

[p. 100, c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANVEL, Jan. 8, 1900.

Sam Yount's copper mine at Good Springs has shipped another car of rich copper ore to the smelters from Manvel station.

Johnny Yount, Ben Hamilton and Jim Fisk have bonded their copper mine at Good Springs, Nevada, to a gentleman by the name of Clark. The ore now being shipped from Nevada to the smelters looks very rich and of good combination.

Mr. Moore has another carload of copper ore from his Excelsior copper mine at Copper Camp on the platform at Manvel ready for shipment as soon as it can be had.

The daily product of metallic copper bullion by the Valley Wells (Ivanpah Smelting Co.) smelter is about 40 bars of 300 lbs. each, or six tons [of] bullion per day, and the gold values in it are not far from \$5 per each ton of copper—and upwards of this.

On the platform at Manvel are about 57,000 pounds of copper bullion from the Copper World Smelter, and as soon as cars can be had this bullion will go to market., and there is more coming.

An amount of lead-silver-gold from the Tacopah [Tecopa] Smelting Works awaits shipment from Manvel Station. It is stated that F. C. House of this company or the company will put in a larger jacket furnace soon and increase the product. To that result a force of men will be put on to the mines there.

Jim Patton of Vanderbilt has sold Extension East of Gold Bronze Mine, three claims, as publicly stated for \$12,000, and Mr. Fay, the purchaser, started up work on the same immediately, opening up the ledge of vitreous quartz five to six feet wide, at 60 feet depth, averaging over \$50 per ton, showing free gold also. There are streaks of ore showing oxides of tellurium, making this ore very pretty.

Pete Wagoner of Vanderbilt, owner of the Alice Mine, a recent location near the Boomerang Mine, struck a bonanza of ore on Friday last, similar ore to the body found in the [p. 101, c. 1:] Extension of the Gold Bronze. The inhabitants of Vanderbilt were out viewing Pete's discovery on Sunday.

Mr. Wood of New York is working full crews of men on the Turquoise claims, and an exploration shaft is being sunk down rapidly.

Manvel's mail to the County Recorder of San Bernardino County delivers more new location certificates for record than any other point in the County.

The Barefoot Mine at Sandy, Nevada, 46 miles north of Manvel, has started up the steam arasta, running on the low-grade ores. The rich ore is being sacked for shipment to the smelter. This ore is gold, some free milling and porphyritic, some very rich ore. This one claim is now under bond for \$100,000, and there is also a bond on the Green Monster claim. The parties have it are exploring the property.

A correspondent writing me lately says: "Capt.:—Where in H—— is Manvel, anyway?" To him and all others so at sea let me say Manvel is at the terminus of the California Eastern Railway, near the base of New York Peak, and about 30 miles nearly due northwest of Blake Junction, a station on the Santa Fe route. The gold field is but two miles from Manvel, up the eastern slope of New York Mountain. The elevation of Manvel is 4700 feet, and there is ample water and wood, as well as a good climate for a mining camp.

The strike on the Good Hope claim of last week developed well, and thirty tons of ore are on the dump now in consequence. There are five claims in the Good Hope group. This group is located on New York Peak, just south of the mouth of Keystone Cañon, and is also about two miles northerly from the old New York Mines, also about one mile west of the Old Shoes Mine group of claims that were recently sold. The Good Hope ore is similar to the Old Shoes claim ore.

The Aurora claim of Wolframite or Tungsten ore near the Columbia Mine, Providence Mountains, contains Tungsten in paying quantities. It belongs to Mr. Deitz. The samples shown are crystalline and black.

Manvel has several new houses in the past few days, and now Monaghan, Briggs and Murphy of the Needles are to move from Vanderbilt a 40x60 foot building and also a residence house in Manvel. When in place it will be fitted up for sleeping rooms in connection with Mr. Nichols' hotel. This is a substantial improvement here.

Mrs. Payne has received her appointment as postmistress of Rosalie (Valley Wells) and the mail route will be opened by the United States instead of by private carrier.

It is understood that there will be a daily mail soon between Blake and Manvel, and if there is not a daily train system established, then there will be a daily train of Concord coaches put on this as a stage route. Inasmuch as Manvel is a distributing center of several United States mail routes, it is understood to have been decided that a daily mail service must be given the Manvel office from Blake. This is good news.

More and more of the gold field ground of New York Peak is being daily located. A large lot of samples of the new discovery are soon to leave here for assay at Los Angeles, Calif. Hagan, Lewis & Co. of San Francisco have their examiner and purchaser in this camp now looking out for new discoveries.

A recent discovery on New York Mountain was sample in 25 lb. lots of selection. This [p. 101, c. 2:] mill run gave \$22.60 per ton gold. The sample was taken at about 15 feet depth, a quartz with fine pyrites as the ore.

Gus Hamstadt and partner's crew of miners on New York Peak keep up a merry booming of blasts on the very rich copper and silver-lead recently opened up.

Soon it will be possible to obtain by purchase outright a village lot at Manvel, and the miners are jubilant.

An exhaustive exploration shaft on the Old Shoes Mine will soon be in operation, going down with the vein. A contract was let January 8th for a 100-foot shaft on this mine to Mr. Duval.

GILES OTIS PEARCE, M. E.

CALIFORNIA.

The Manvel Gold Field.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

MANVEL: Jan. 22, 1900.

EDITOR JOURNAL;—The Manvel gold fields are on the New York Peak

The Manvel gold fields are on the New York Peak of the Providence Range of Mountains, and only two to three miles from the California Eastern Railroad station of Manvel.

I have been referring to State Mineralogist J. J. Crawford's reports, 1896, as to the Providence Mountain Range, and especially in the New York Peak District. He says: "The geology of the locality is simple, consisting of quartzites, in part conglomerate, mica schist and limestones, resting on a mass of intrusive granite. * * * The sedimentary rocks have a curving strike around the granite core of the New York Mountains. Dykes of rhyolite and feldsite have intruded the sedimentary rocks and the topography of the region in the vicinity of the south end of the New York Mountains suggests the possibility of faults. * * * These New York Mountains are an extension of the Providence Range, though disconnected. Value and mineral deposits occur at several places in the sedimentary rocks which flank the main granite core. The axis of the range is northeast and southwest. * * * The nuclear mass of the range is grano-diorite, which has uplifted the older sedimentary rocks on its flanks; the upper portion or dome of the great anticline has been eroded, leaving only the very rugged line of serrated peaks and ridges flanked on both sides and about the ends of the range by quartzites, limestone, mica schists and conglomerates. * * * In granite, which is a portion of the great mass of New York Mountains, a large quartz veins containing gold and copper sulphides. * * * A variety of eruptive rocks have intruded the sediments at many places; local faults and folds are numerous."

The north end and easterly side contains the Manvel gold fields; and the explorations in these sulphides led to the recently discovered bonanzas of sulphide ores, occurring as shoots in the feldsite veins in these granite fields. On opening there is discovered the [c. 3:] sulpho-telluride character of the ores, those in the quartz rather dark stained, and the feldsites of these veins are a pegmatite, also carrying pay gold values.

I have referred to these facts and conditions because of several pretty stories I have read about the St. George Mine and who is yet the real owner of that property. In 1896 J. W. Mackey et al. of San Francisco were the owners, and A. G. Campbell of Salt Lake, lessee. It seems the Flood estate was included in the "et. al." names of the owners, but on Dec. 30, '98 and again on Oct. 29, '99, a Los Angeles paper referred to the St. George Mine and the big strike, but then it was proclaimed to be the property of Green Campbell of Salt Lake, the lessee having become owner for a consideration of then, \$3100. Soon the 10-foot ore body was broken into and it milled \$35 per ton, as reported. But the elevating part of it is now, that the St. George is under bond for \$250,000. It is now, therefore, "agreeably discovered" that the mine is worth \$250,000 instead of the \$3100 then. But where are Mackey and the Flood estate? Did they really sell all out to A. G. Campbell? Who can answer this question propounded to me? I know nothing of the transfer details.

But I do know Campbell broke open the ledge of values in the mine by crosscutting and sinking. And it is more of these sinkings and crosscuttings that are wanted in the New York Mountains.

Five hundred bars of lead silver bullion were landed here for shipment to refinery by the Tacopah [Tecopa] Smelting and Mining Company.

Two carloads of copper bullion have gone to the market from the Ivanpah Smelting and Mining Co., shipped from Manvel.

Two cars of lead ore have gone to smelters from Manvel, from Potosi Mines in Nevada.

Ores arriving for shipment now are lead, copper, gold and silver.

R. S. Seibert and T. M. Brown have been talking about "fine points of law," and real property of late. Brown seems to be on top and backed by the United States Land Office officials and the Interior Department at Washington as well. Their discussion has become of interest to others. The feast is in order soon, at least it is to be hoped so, for the townspeople are concerned in the future of Manvel as a mining camp residence.

The Gold Bronze Mine at Vanderbilt has another bonanza of mispickle ore, below the water level that is a beauty, refractory and smelting product, and it takes a first class assayer to reveal the true values. It is high-grade ore, all the same, and very beautiful.

Crawford's report naming the nuclear mass of New York Mountain "grano-diorite" and it is likely correct, put me to my references in comparison. I find that Waldemar Lindgren in his reports on the gold quartz veins of Nevada City and Grass Valley Districts, California, shows that the mass of grano-diorite at Nevada City and Grass Valley are the rich producers of gold there, as circulated by the U. S. Geological Survey Department of the Interior, 1896. There the definition of grano-diorite is given: "Having a normal granite structure, and a mineral composition of quartz, soda-lime, feldspar, orthoclase, hornblende and nearly always biotite. Titanite and magnesite are nearly always present as accessory constituents, showing a very fine grained micropegmatite intergrowth of quartz." And the point made is this: That here in the Manvel gold field the ores outcropping in shoots compare to those shown by Plate VII specimens showing structure of ore, as ore from the Omaha and Federal Loan [p. 118, c. 1:] Mines at Grass Valley and Nevada City; but quite like the Federal Loan Mine ore sample. Yet the ore from 14 level of the Omaha Mine at Grass Valley is also a fair type of the Manvel gold field ores, being fine grains of pyrites. There at Grass Valley and Nevada City this ore assayed \$15 to \$40 per ton in gold. This gives a deep mining view of the Manvel gold field as to values and character of the high-grade ores.

Mr. Duvall has a double shift of miners at work executing his 100-foot contract on the Old Shoes Mine.

During the past ten days five new ore shoots, carrying similar ores to the Old Shoes and Good Hope claims, were found.

Gus Hamstadt and partners are now sinking a winze upon the Mineral Queen copper claim, following down the vein of ore.

Eighteen claims have been mill sample in the past few days and the tests are now in the hands of assayers at Los Angeles, Cal.

Manvel has the oldest mining men actually engaged at work in the West. Mr. A. Winters celebrated on the 16th instant his 82nd year. Been mining on the desert 50 years. Last year he buried his mother at the age of 102 years. This is only equaled by Mr. Joyce, a miner at Government Wells in Providence Mountains. Joyce is 84 years old and working. His father and mother are still living. Joyce comes from Mechania, Maine.

"Old Man Hunt," who in the past made a great strike at Panamint, has made a discovery of 30 per cent copper ore near Saratoga, about 75 miles west of Manvel.

Gus Hamstadt has struck it again, this time on the west side of New York Mountain Peak, and by the road about 20 miles west of Manvel. He has four claims on one ledge, ore showing from 25 to 100 feet wide, shows copper, gold and silver, and he will put miners to work on it at once.

Real miners are a scarce article at and about Manvel.

A good strike has been made at Shadow Mountain by Mr. Hamstadt and other parties. The ledge is a quartz ore in syenite and porphyry, gold ore of a high grade. The indication is on the south side of the mountain. Work will commence there at once. This strike is about four miles north of the old San Bernardino and Ivanpah wagon road, and about 45 miles from Manvel. A. Winters is also operating there, the E Pluribus Mine. He has a tunnel of 300 feet and a shaft of 150 feet. This is a gold mine, ore a white pyrite in quartz. 200 tons of this ore milled averaged \$52 per ton. The veins run north and south, just a little to the west of north. Winters has formed a company to work the E Pluribus group of 22 claims upon which there are about 2000 feet of shafts and in which he says there is now plenty of ground ready for stoping ore. Now the ore is of

high grade smelting quality, and there should be a mill near by, but it is over six miles to water. This proposition is gold, lead and copper. And it is quite certain now that the production from Shadow Mountain will be heard from regularly.

Regular shifts are working on the Old Shoes Mine, near Manvel. The work of sinking the 100-foot shaft goes steadily along, every hour of the 24 of each day.

On Jan. 18, 1900, Louis J. Spear purchased the Modoc, the Times, the Little May, the Good Hope, the Robust, the Columbia, the Olympia and the Horseshoe mines, and the terms of the escrow deal are for more than \$10,000. Another 100-foot shaft is to be [p. 118, c. 2:] put down upon the discovery in the Good Hope claim and other general work done. Spears also owns in the same group the Grand View, Buena Vista and Vermont locations, all near Manvel on New York Mountain. Gold ore.

Work is in progress on the Good Hope claim, sinking now on the vein. The ore body of quartz and sulpho-tellurides looks well, and for a newly discovered quartz ore body assays very well.

The lights are burning all night long now at the Mineral Queen claim of the Gus Hamstadt crowd on New York Peak, where they are sinking a winze on the native copper and native silver ore.

The Potosi lead mines of Nevada are dumping at Manvel shipments of lead ores to the smelter regularly.

Mr. Bunce, owner of the old New York mines, has extended me an invitation to thoroughly examine the mines, and I shall do so. It seems to be a desire of the owners to arrange for a deep shaft working of these mines. There is abundance of water in the 100-foot shaft, and the ore changed there to a more compact, better body of better values.

Quite a number of claims have been laid upon the wolframite or tungsten ore mines near Granite Springs, in the Providence Mountains. There are soon to be opened up.

And it's boom! boom! boom! day and night now upon New York Peak, near Manvel. It is the merry hum of mining—real mining, at that! Another Cripple Creek is opening, and it's gold ores!

The shop for building the big freight wagons will reopen here soon.

GILES OTIS PEARCE, M. E.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 1, 1900, p. 149:

[c. 2:]

CALIFORNIA.

VIRGINIA DALE MINING DISTRICT.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

San Bernardino Co., Cal., February 20, 1900.

J. J. Ellerman, of Ivanhoe mine, is running his mill on some very good ore.

Porter Davis recently made a promising strike on one of his claims near Gold Basin. It was an accidental strike, made on a blind lead that Mr. Davis did not know was in his claim. He has about 3 feet of fine ore.

Several men now working in the placers are doing quite well. One man last week found a \$30 nugget in his claim.

Messrs. Coats and Sullivan have just made one of the best placer strikes known in this camp. They thought there was nothing in the claim but fine gold, but when they came to dig down in the bed rock they found about a dollar to the pan.

The "O. K." people are moving their mill up to the mine, and general talk is that the whole town will follow it. This will be an excellent thing for the camp, as the will then be among the best mines of the district. Heretofore people who came to Dale had to go from six to twelve miles

to see any of the mines, and then often went away in disgust, there being no convey in the mining district. The "O. K." is nearing its 300 foot level, advancing thither at the rate of about two feet a day, and its looking very fine.

The North Star Mining and Milling Company is doing a lot of work on the Gipsey and Star mines. They are down only sixty feet on the Star, but the ore at that depth is running about [c. 3:] \$60 per ton. H. J. Parker, of the North Star Co., is superintending the work.

One of the best strikes in the history of the camp was made a few days ago by Messrs. Thompson & Duff, of Redlands, Cal. Their find is copper. The ledge is about fifty feet in width, and seems to be of good quality. This strike has opened the eyes of the prospectors, as no one had ever thought of looking for anything but gold before. It will no doubt lead to other copper strikes, as nearly every ledge shows some signs of copper.

DALE MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, March 15, 1900, p. 164:

[c. 1:]

[CORRESPONDENCE]

CALIFORNIA.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

Dale, Cal., March 2, 1900.

Our camp is fast coming to the front. The mines never looked so well before, and there has never been so much development work going on as at present.

The O. K. mill is now on the mine, and will soon be ready to begin crushing ore. The mine is just reaching the 300 level, and the ore is exceptionally fine.

The Brooklyn mill is running continuously on some rich ore from the Brooklyn mine, which is said to produce the highest grade ore in the camp.

Messrs. Rich & Zugas of the Supply Mine have made a promising strike. They drifted along the foot wall about 200 feet when they concluded to cross-cut to the handing wall, and had only cross-cut a few feet when they cut into more ore. They had ore in crossing the ledge eighteen feet which is worth about \$24 a ton. They do not know yet how long this ore body is, but a ledge of \$24 rock eighteen feet thick is a very fine thing.

A new placer strike, said to be very rich, has been made about six miles east of Gold Basin.

DALE MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 1, 1900, p. 182:

[c. 1:]

GENERAL NEWS

. . .

[c. 2:]

The California Borax Co. is making regular shipments of the product to Chicago. The plant is located on the Slate Range side of Borax Lake thirty-five miles northeast from Searles' Post Office, in San Bernardino County. The capacity of the plant is 100 tons of refined borax of a first class quality. Chicago people have a contract with the borax company for their total product for months ahead, and San Francisco firms are still in the market for the product.

The custom mill erected for the treatment of gold ores by the California Borax Co., near their borax plant, has been doing a good business. The mines which could not formerly pay the high freight and wagon haul are now getting good returns from this mill. The plant is composed of a

Lane mill (Los Angeles manufacture) in combination with a Wilfley concentrator and has a capacity of a ton an hour.

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Mining And Metallurgical Journal, April 15, 1900, pp. 196-197:
[p. 196, c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE

[double cutoff rule]

CALIFORNIA.

...

[cutoff rule]

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

Slate Range, Cal., April 3, 1899.)

Dean & Jones are working their property, taking out ore and shipping a bar of bullion every few days. The mill is to be increased from ten to twenty stamps. Sufficient power is available for all purposes. A new boiler will, however, be put in place. There is a pumping plant two miles from their mill and connected with it by a pipe line.

This mine was lying idle for nearly twenty years. When Mr. Dean began working the tailings by cyanide he concluded the mine was valuable, and examined the property, with the result that capital was interested and a purchase made. Haggin & Hearst were the owners at one time. An offer of \$250,000 has since been refused for it.

Geo. H. Bradford is running his roller quartz mill on custom work. He is also working the Gordon Bros. mine, and in time will keep the mill employed on his own ore. This mine is a large low-grade proposition and early worked.

There was a two-stamp mill included in the purchase of the Gordon Bros. mine which has since been sold to Cummings & Hawkins, who in turn [p. 193, c. 1:] sold it to Mr. Miller, who will soon equip it with a gasoline engine and do custom work besides working the ore from the Cummings mine, which is developing into a good property.

The many properties owned by Louis Montgomery are being developed by himself and others. Green Bros. are also developing some first-class properties in this region.

Operations have again commenced upon the works of the New California Borax Co. The plant is not as extensive as the old Searles Borax Works on the other side of the lake, but with the new and modern machinery is capable of supplying 150 tons of refined borax a month.

Barlow, the assayer, has purchased the property owned by Mr. Beach of Randsburg.

It is hoped shortly to have a post-office established here, spelling Slaterange as one word.

J. P. J.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, May 1, 1900, p. 208:
[c. 1]

California Borax.

The compounds of boron used in the arts are chiefly borax or baborate of sodium and boracic (boric) acid. They are derived from various minerals, and are obtained chiefly from California, Nevada, Italy, Germany, India, Chile and Asia Minor. In Italy the total production is reported as boric acid, obtained almost entirely from the Tuscan lagoons of Monte Rotondo and Castelnuovo, in the water of which it appears.

In the United States borax comes exclusively from California and Nevada, the minerals worked being borax, ulexite and colemanite. Borax and ulexite are obtained from the marsh

deposits, so called; colemanite, from a vein or bedded deposit five miles east of Calico in San Bernardino County, Cal. At the latter place there two parallel veins about forty feet apart, which have been opened at numerous points for a distance of nearly five miles east and west, and by shafts of 500 feet or more. These veins are imbedded in sandstone and sandy clay, which are, of course, of sedimentary origin, the strata having been subsequently folded, and the apex of the anticline scored away. The process is shown in the accompanying sketch, reproduced from one made by W. H. Storms, field assistant to J. J. Crawford, formerly State Mineralogist of California.

[In columns 1 and 2 is a sketch of the cross section of the veins: "Borax Veins, Calico, California. Sketched by O. S. Breese."]

The two veins, which were first discovered in 1882, are opened by to inclined shafts, and so far show a width of from seven to ten feet. The mineral is sent to Daggett, 12 miles distant, and thence shipped by rail to the works of the Pacific Coast Borax Co., which owns the mines. The company is now shipping from two to six carloads of borax daily.

The Western Mineral Co. has erected a 250-ton acid tank and will manufacture its own chamber acid. The company is also increasing the size of its plant by building three 12-foot arastras near the acid tank. They have in operation about a dozen large evaporating vats, ranging from 50 to 100 feet, evaporating the borax by the sun's rays.

Fifteen tons of material per shift is worked in the three arastras. The mineral will average about 15 per cent borax, and the refined product from ninety to ninety-five per cent pure.

This company has manufactured considerable quantities of borax and boracic acid. They pulverize in the arastras the borate material, and carefully add it to a boiling solution of sodium sulphate until brisk effervescence ceases, when the compound solution is allowed and settle in large settling vats. The liquor is then drawn off and the borax crystallized by evaporation on large wire cables tilted to the sun.

The Columbia Mining & Chemical Co., recently formed, has secured the Columbia borax property in the vicinity of Daggett, consisting of nine claims. The officers of the company are Hawaiian investors. They have erected at Daggett a \$20,000 plant and purpose [propose?] to manufacture refined boracic acid. The work has been delayed on account of the non-arrival of the special machinery which was made to order. Two carloads of the machinery arrived a few weeks ago, and more will arrive shortly. A contract has been let to Los Angeles parties to mine and deliver the ore at the factory, and work has commenced, so that plenty of material will be on hand when operation begins. There are fifty-four wooden evaporating vats, forty-eight of which [p. 208, c.2:] have a capacity of about 32,000 gallons each. They are all under cover, in a building 80x140 feet. The capacity of the plant will be twenty tons of refined product a day. This company will manufacture its own sulphuric acid.

Borax is used chiefly as a flux in certain smelting processes, in welding steel, and in soldering metals. It is used, also, extensively, in glazing earthenware, while its minor uses in the arts are numerous. The production of boric acid is for the most part consumed in the manufacture of borax. It is, however, an exceedingly important medicinal remedy. It has been asserted, too, that a mixture of boric acid and potassium nitrate makes a better flux than borax.

May 1, 1900, p. 212:

[c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE [double cutoff rule]

California.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

San Bernardino Co., Cal., April 20, 1900.

Since the O. K. mill has been moved up to the mine it has been running night and day. It will not stop soon except for the addition of more stamps. The company may do this very soon, as they need a mill of much greater capacity than the one they have at present.

The Supply people are taking of putting in a ten-stamp mill very soon on the Supply mine. They have struck another fine body of ore.

E. R. Halesworth of Los Angeles, who has just completed a contract on the Carlisle mine, has a fine body of high grade ore at the 250-foot [level?]. The Carlisle is considered one of the best properties of the district and belongs to William Halesworth and others of Santa Ana, Cal.

Of all the mines in this camp the Ivanhoe seems to take the lead for rich ore, and an unlimited quantity of it. J. J. Ellerman is the principal owners, and has had to work against many difficulties, but he seems likely to come out on top yet. He is a spunky and industrious little man, and we are pleased to see his mine looking up so well.

DALE MINER.

Mining And Metallurgical Journal, June 15, 1900, p. 261:

[c. 3:]

CORRESPONDENCE.

[double cutoff rule]

CALIFORNIA.

(*From Our Special Correspondent.*)

Randsburg, Cal., June 4, 1900, p. 261.

Probably no other mining section of California has made such progress in developing its properties as on the Rand district of Kern County. The valuable mines of the region were discovered in 1895, through the energy and ambition of a few hard prospectors who had to pack (a western word meaning to carry) water, food, clothing, and mining implements, either on their own individual backs or on those of mules, many miles over hot and waterless deserts. [More to come.]

Mining & Metallurgical Journal, September 15, 1900, p. 362:

[c. 1:]

CALIFORNIA.

Dean & Jones of Slate Range, San Bernardino county, recently purchased and set up a New Standard Concentrator, manufactured in Los Angeles, on their mines near Searles. The machine has given such entire satisfaction that they have ordered another like it.

S. J. Montgomery and Ed. Shipsey had thirty-five tons of ore crushed at the Red Dog mill the latter part of August from the Annex mine, near Randsburg, Kern county. Although ten tons of this was screenings, the whole went better than \$25 to the ton.

. . .

Gardiner Smith, of Pasadena, Cal., one of the owners of a placer claim in the new dry placers of Coolgardie, a few miles north of Barstow, has the following to say about the ground: "It is clearly an old river bed, as we had no trouble in tracing it. It ran northeast and southwest, and in all probabilities ran into the ocean, but we have been able to trace it only about fifteen miles. In some places the bed has been completely obliterated. The gold was not deposited in the river itself, but came in subsequently through coast streams. We find the best pay in the beds of the small streams or gulches that had run back of the old river bed. More or less magnetic iron appears in all these cross gulches, and where we find that we find gold. The pay gravel appears to

be four or even six feet deep, and sometimes begins right at the surface. In some cases, however, the pay streak is but a few inches thick. The gold is coarser as we go east."

...

December 1, 1900, p. 79:

CALIFORNIA.

[double cutoff rule]

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Santa Ana, Cal., Nov. 12, 1900.

The United Mines Mining Co., recently incorporated, has purchased the following mines and claims in the New York mining district near Manvel, San Bernardino county: The Old Shoes mine, the Red Bug, Patsy Bolivar, Harmony, Standard, Polka Dot, Bull's Eye, Full Moon, Half Moon, Half Moon, Meteor, and Coined Money claims and one-half of the Central claim (all known as the Old Shoes group), a three-fourths interest in the Lookout and Little Giant claims, and one-half of the Jason and Fellowship claims.

[More to come.]